"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds southeast to south.

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"GRAFT" IN POSTAL PROMOTIONS HERE

Investigation Has Established It to Satisfaction of Officials.

INSPECTORS HAVE EVIDENCE

Prosecutions May Be Barred by Statute of Limitations, but Removals Are Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The existence of a promotion syndicate in the New York Post Office has been established to the satisfaction of the officials here.

Evidence has been collected by the Inspectors who have been at work along that line for some time, but the difficulty as far as criminal prosecutions are concerned is the Statute of Limitations. The disclosures of payments for promotion by New York Post Office clerks thus far made were payments of more than three years ago.

This, however, has not discouraged the department from pressing for further evidence, and the work already done, while not bringing about arrests, is important in pointing the way for further investigation. It will also, it is expected, be the means of purging the New York office of dishonest officials, even if there be no law that will reach them for wrongdoing.

To what extent the payments were made for these promotions by the department is not ascertainable, but they were sufficiently numerous to be of great significance. Whether they have been connected yet with officials in the department is not stated, but if department officials had cognizance of such transactions it would naturally be through the Salaries and Allowance Division, where final authority for such promotions rests.

The authorities will give no details of the results of their investigations, apprehending that publication would defeat the object of the investigation.

The inquiry into the alleged sale of promotions in the New York Post Office began a few days before the return of Postmaster General Payne from the West Indies. The day after his return a letter from a clerk in the New York office was shown him, in which the method of the promotion business and the names of officials engaged in it were given. Mr. Payne at once ordered that every possible step be taken to run down this clue.

The account of the matter is that the origin of the scheme of promotion was in an arrangement made with the Postal Clerks' Association by George W. Beavers, then Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, to lobby through Congress an aggregate increase for salaries amounting to $2,000,000. This scheme did not succeed, owing to the opposition of Senator Wolcott, then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and Representative Loud, Chairman of the House committee. Loud has since been defeated for re-election to Congress, and it is charged that his defeat was due to the Post Office ring.

Following this deal it is claimed that an arrangement was made with the Postal Clerks' Association to grant promotions on the basis of $25 for every $100 advance in salary. Beavers's name is mentioned in connection with the promotions that are said to have resulted from this deal.

It is claimed that all this business was done through the association, which is in effect a secret society. In connection with the original charges the names of several officials in the New York Post Office were mentioned. These officials denied emphatically that anything of the kind had been going on, and claimed that the New York Post Office was straight and clean in every particular.

In consequence of the suspicion that there was something crooked in the matter Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, who has from the first suspected the existence of a system of "graft" in postal promotions, on April 11 suspended all the promotions in the New York office that had been made up by Beavers before his resignation from the department. This countermanded the salary advances in 1,776 cases, and held up the appointment of 300 additional clerks at $600 a year.

The investigation has been retarded in consequence of the importance of the work in the rural free delivery investigation and the amount of detail to go over in the Tulloch charges. The Post Office Inspectors have been confident they would find that there was a syndicate to secure promotions and have been trying to spread the net so as to catch all the men involved in the matter.

It is becoming evident at the department that the implication of ex-Superintendent Beavers is not to be as easily proved as the officials expected. The thorough inspection of the division of salaries and allowances was deferred while the Inspectors concentrated their efforts upon the free delivery division, but now that there has been more time to review Mr. Beavers's work the task of discovering wrongdoing he was guilty of, if any, has grown. The investigation there and in the legal division of the department is being earnestly prosecuted and will probably continue for some time.

It is stated authoritatively that alleged violations of law on other purchases than those already mentioned have not been discovered yet, and the indictments awaited at the City Hall are in connection with cases already more or less developed.

The Post Office Department is waiting daily for information about the case of ex-Representative Driggs of Brooklyn, who acted in the capacity of agent for a cash register concern. The impression is given that the Inspectors regard the case against Mr. Driggs as serious. The department officials are of the opinion that the Statute of Limitations does not apply in Mr. Driggs's case, he having ceased to be a member of Congress March 4, 1901, and the transactions with which he is alleged to have been improperly connected having been completed less than three years ago.

Richard Van Cott, Superintendent of City Delivery and son of Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott of New York, was asked last night about the dispatch from Washington regarding the result of the investigation in regard to the "promotion syndicate." Speaking for himself and his father, who lives at his house, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, he said:

"My father tells me that he has never heard of the 'promotion syndicate' except through the newspapers, and he never was asked to investigate the subject. Nor did he ever make such an investigation of his own accord. The inquiry was conducted by the Post Office Inspectors, under orders from Washington. They always act under such orders, and are not under the control of the New York Postmaster, nor do they work in concert with him on such matters.

"I could not tell you anything about the matter for the life of me, as I don't know any more than you do. My father says he is in exactly the same position."

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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PAYNE INTENDS TO STAY.

Denies Resignation Rumors—Abner McKinley Not Involved in Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A rumor without foundation, but widely circulated in different forms recently, is about the resignation of Postmaster General Payne. One rumor yesterday had it that Mr. Payne had tendered his resignation and the President had refused to accept it. On the highest authority it can be said that such reports are entirely untrue. Mr. Payne is not in robust health, as is generally known, but he is proceeding with the postal investigation as vigorously as possible, and expects to remain in Washington to that end for some time, probably a month, after President Roosevelt goes to Oyster Bay.

When questioned to-day about the rumor that he intended to resign, he said that he knew only what he saw in the papers, and he knew that that was untrue. He said he had planned to take a vacation late in the Summer unless his health made it necessary to change his arrangements. Speaking of his health, Mr. Payne said that he was feeling fairly well, considering the immense amount of work and the tense strain under which he has been trying to keep up with his duties of late.

The Postmaster General seems to have the appearance of good health, and he is known to be working night and day and Sundays to keep up with the combined labors of departmental administration and the tenfold greater task involved in the investigation. It is reasonably certain he will remain with the present situation until it is closed.

In the last day or two the mention of Abner McKinley's name in connection with the postal scandals has resulted in many inquiries at the department. There has been nothing thus far to show Mr. McKinley's connection with any improper transactions; neither is there any expectation that such a showing will be made as the investigation proceeds.

The impatience of department officials over delays in the office of the United States District Attorney continues. Not only is the department awaiting the indictment of several persons, but the progress of the investigation is hampered seriously by the fact that legal questions raised by the Inspectors cannot be promptly handled. It is happening frequently that the Inspectors secure evidence which appears very conclusive. Not being lawyers, however, they and their superiors desire to know at once the validity of such evidence in criminal courts. Their only recourse is reference of such matters to the United States District Attorney, and till they receive an authoritative answer it often happens that that branch of the investigation must be suspended.

POST OFFICE CASE WITNESSES.

The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn spent the entire day yesterday examining witnesses and probing into the Brandt Automatic Cash Register phase of the Post Office investigation. The witnesses on hand included Bruce Correll of Canton, Ohio, formerly an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Washington; Edward J. Brandt and Robert Dent, the heads of the Brandt-Dent Company; F. E. Woodward, cashier of the Watertown Bank of Watertown, Wis.; Winfield S. Strawn, once an agent of the company in Manhattan; George F. Miller, the present agent of the concern in this city, and Inspectors Oldfield and Little of the Post Office Department.

Correll was for eight years an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and was for three years in the law office of President McKinley. It was said that Correll while doorkeeper introduced an agent of the register company to Congressman Driggs of Brooklyn and other Representatives. Correll, according to report, understood that the introductions were sought for legitimate purposes and he was to be paid something for his trouble. He never received any part of the $700 he is said to have been promised. Correll is said to have instructed his attorney to sue the Brandt-Dent Company. The Brandt people claim that they never had any dealings with Correll.

It is understood that the purpose in calling Cashier Woodward was to have him identify some checks cashed by an ex-Congressman in Brooklyn. These checks were drawn on the Watertown Bank.

Strawn, who is said to have had a quarrel with the officers of the company and to have brought an action against the Watertown concern, was expected to testify about the business relations of ex-Congressman Driggs with the Brandt Company. The testimony of Inspectors Oldfield and Little had to do with the investigation they made into the affairs of the Brandt concern.

Ex-Congressman Driggs had nothing to add to the statement he had already given out when he was seen yesterday. He said that he had not yet been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury, but was ready to go before that body at any time.

SENATOR HOAR SHOWERED WITH RICE ON A TRAIN.

He Unwittingly Sat Beside a Bride and Immediately Was Mistaken for the Bridegroom.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Senator George Frisbie Hoar has arrived in town, and is stopping at the Auditorium. An amusing incident occurred Wednesday, when he was mistaken for a bridegroom on a Rock Island train.

It all happened because the Senator's eyes are not as good as they used to be. He was absorbed in his paper, and when a stop was made changed his seat next to that occupied by a young woman. Instantly he was showered with rice.

Taking in the situation, he told the passengers he was not the lucky man. But they reminded him he was sitting alongside the bride. After that he stood the rice until the bridegroom, O. A. Johanson of Chicago, came into the car to join his bride. Senator Hoar says something interesting happens every time he comes to Chicago.

POLITICS IN WISCONSIN.

The President Desirous That Warring Republican Factions Reach an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., June 19.—President Roosevelt desires to see the Republican factional quarrels in Wisconsin settled. There is good reason for the belief that he is thoroughly cognizant of the moves which are now being made by Senator Spooner in this State to secure a closing of the fight, and that such moves have the sanction of the President. Politics on a very large scale has been played in conferences which have been held in Milwaukee and Madison the past forty-eight hours, and probably no people have been more surprised at the publication of the news in regard to the movements than the participants.

The plan, as far as known now, is to name Adjt. Gen. E. J. Boardman as the get-together candidate for Governor. Though he would be opposed by La Follette, the Governor's friends would support him.

ROBBERY AT HARVARD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—Randall Hall, one of the smaller Harvard dormitories, was the scene of a bold robbery between 7 o'clock and midnight last night. The rooms of Austin and Abbott Gray of Newport, R. I., were entered and a pearl pin valued at $250, a diamond horseshoe worth $100, two pairs of cuff buttons valued at $40, a scarf pin, circle of pearls, with a small diamond in the centre, valued at $40, and two fresh-water pearls, with small stone underneath, valued at $30, were carried away. The place was entered by means of false keys.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Via Lackawanna Railroad next Sunday. Special train leaves New York 8:15 A. M., arrives at the lake 11:15 A. M. Merry-go-rounds, miniature railway; all amusements.—Adv.

DRESSER CONTRACTS ARE REPUDIATED

Trust Company of the Republic's Stockholders Act.

WHAT MR. DRESSER HAS TO SAY.

Company's Committee to Use Its Shipyard Holdings with Sheldon Interests to Oppose Receivership.

In a stockholders' meeting at which over 7,000 out of 10,000 shares were represented personally or by proxies, the Trust Company of the Republic repudiated yesterday afternoon the contracts which were said to have been made by its old President, D. Le Roy Dresser, without the consent of the Directors, in the course of floating the shipbuilding trust.

Another decision of the meeting was to leave entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee—composed of President Winthrop E. Scarritt, Stuyvesant Fish, George C. Boldt, and James B. Dill—the question of turning over the company's shipbuilding trust holdings to the Reorganization Committee, headed by George R. Sheldon. It was learned last night that the arrangement with the Sheldon committee practically had been completed. The Trust Company of the Republic's shipbuilding bonds, aggregating $3,200,000, are said to be sufficient to give Mr. Sheldon and his associates, of whom Charles M. Schwab is one, the majority of the shipbuilding trust's stock, by representing which they expect to defeat the motion for a receiver when the matter comes up in Trenton on Monday.

Although the meeting of the Trust Company of the Republic resulted in this action, the facts did not come to light until late in the afternoon, after the stockholders' meeting had been adjourned some hours. It was not until after the meeting was over that Mr. Dresser learned what had been done. Having withdrawn from the company, he was not invited to be present. He was not even supposed to be in town, and at no time during the day would his representatives divulge his whereabouts, although it was known that he had come to the city from the sanitarium whence he departed recently. None of the officials would say after the meeting whether any action against Mr. Dresser was to be taken. His representatives would not discuss his resources, nor whether the Vanderbilts were to aid him, nor whether any steps had been taken to enforce upon him the indebtedness alleged to have been showered by him on the Trust Company of the Republic.

MR. DRESSER'S STATEMENT.

Last evening Mr. Dresser sent out through his lawyers the following:

"At the time of publication of the recent reports respecting my relation to the affairs of the Trust Company of the Republic and the United States Shipbuilding Company I was at Watkins, N. Y., resting under the care of a physician after the long strain I had been under, and had not intended in any way to go into the affairs of these two companies until after the matters of my firm had been completely adjusted along the lines arranged for.

"Under the instructions of my physician all things pertaining to business have been kept from me until the last day or two, when my friends deemed it advisable to bring my attention to the reports appearing in the public press from day to day. I thereupon, despite the advice of my physician, immediately returned to New York, and will, in due course, prepare a detailed statement of all matters relating to my connection with the United States Shipbuilding Company and the Trust Company of the Republic.

"I wish at this time to state that in no instance was anything done by me in my capacity as President of the Trust Company of the Republic which will not bear the fullest investigation. The statements which appeared in the papers that I decamped and have been hiding are absolutely untrue, and my presence in the city at the present time is a complete refutation of those charges. The allegation that my liabilities are larger than were stated at the time of my assignment is untrue.

"I also state that neither my sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, nor my brother-in-law, Mr. George Vanderbilt, are in any manner, directly or indirectly, concerned in my transactions with the Trust Company of the Republic or the United States Shipbuilding Company. This has been frequently stated before, and I wish to emphasize it now. The statement made that the Directors of the Trust Company of the Republic had requested me to attend their meeting to-day is without foundation. I conferred with some of them on this subject and was informed that my presence was not required at that meeting. I have assured them that if, at any time, they wish any information from me concerning my administration of the affairs of that company, I will at all times be at their disposal.

"At the proper time I shall be ready to answer any and all criticisms that have been made of my actions as President of the Trust Company of the Republic and will also make public my entire connection with the United States Shipbuilding Company. My object has been, and still is, to have the affairs of my firm adjusted, upon the completion of which I will be in a position to deal with the other matters in question."

The meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic was called at noon in the company's board room, in the New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, and lasted for nearly two hours. It was secret. After it had been adjourned Vice President Alvah Trowbridge gave out a statement to the effect that Mr. Dresser's name had not been mentioned, that the Executive Committee was to attend to the disposition of the shipbuilding holdings, that the number of Directors had been reduced from 25 to 13, and that everything was harmonious. The board as reconstructed comprises:

George C. Boldt,	Tracy H. Harris,
Thomas Crimmins,	Winthrop E. Scarritt,
Stuyvesant Fish,	James B. Dill,
Thomas F. Goodrich,	Archer Brown,
John M. Parker,	Alvah Trowbridge,
H. Sellers McKee,	Edward P. Alling.
F. Y. Robertson.	

These names are the same that were announced some time ago, with the exception of Mr. Alling. The new President, as chosen previously and ratified at this meeting, is Winthrop E. Scarritt, and the Vice Presidents are George C. Boldt, Alvah Trowbridge, and F. Y. Robertson.

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

A formal statement was issued later as follows:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic, held to-day, there were present, represented by Mr. Boldt for the Stockholders' Committee, about 6,000 shares of stock. There were also present in person 1,600 shares additional.

The reduction of the Directors from twenty-five to thirteen was unanimously passed.

The Executive Committee made a report with regard to the shipbuilding matter, the substance of which was that they were not in accord at the present time for any application for a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company, because it was believed that the appointment of a receiver would not be for the best interests of the business of the Shipbuilding Company, and therefore not to the interest of the Trust Company of the Republic as security holder of the Shipbuilding Company.

With regard to the plan of the reorganization of the Shipbuilding Company, the report stated that the Executive Committee stood ready to deposit the bonds with the Reorganization Committee as soon as certain details of negotiation respecting another matter had been arranged to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee.

There was a full discussion of the affairs of the company, figures and details being given in answer to questions, the Stockholders' Committee expressly stating that they were there for the purpose of getting suggestions from the stockholders and getting their views before taking action.

The report of the Executive Committee was received and approved, and the stockholders voted to give the Executive Committee power in their discretion to deal with the securities of the Shipbuilding Company held by the trust company in such manner as the Executive Committee might see fit.

The proceedings of the Executive Committee were ratified and the authority given by the unanimous vote of all stockholders present, excepting one stockholder representing fifteen shares.

Mr. Trowbridge, who made the statement, said, in addition, that State Bank Examiner Kilburn was present at the meeting and expressed himself as gratified with all the actions taken, but it was not stated by the Vice President that the actions of "the former President" of the company came in for severe investigation. This was learned later from a man who gave the information on condition that his name should not be used.

BOLDT AND FISH HOLDINGS.

According to this informant, the few stockholders who were present, some of them from out of town, asked many questions as to the liabilities, the debts due, who was good pay, who was not, what contracts the "former President" had made without authority, &c. It was disclosed by the officers who answered these interrogations that the Trust Company of the Republic held yesterday the following bonds of the Shipbuilding Trust:

Held without dispute	$600,000
Held as collateral on loans	400,000
Held subject to dispute—i. e. with claims against them	800,000
Held individually by George C. Boldt and Stuyvesant Fish, together with a few other stocks for smaller holders	1,400,000
Total	$3,200,000

Mr. Fish, who presided at the meeting, declined to be seen later in the afternoon at his office, 214 Broadway. George C. Boldt left for his home in the Thousand Islands immediately after the meeting.

"Until to-day," said one of the others present, "it had not become known that Messrs. Boldt and Fish were so heavily involved personally."

The stockholders asked about every detail of the transactions of Mr. Dresser without mentioning him by name. He was referred to always as the "former President." Each loan he had made as President was discussed. His other business deals were mentioned fully.

Finally Herbert L. Satterlee, representing the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan in the company and also speaking for the Directors as a member of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, counsel for the company, delivered his opinion that Mr. Dresser's actions in making the contracts and incurring the obligations without the consent of the Directors was contrary to the State banking laws. He stated, in answer to questions, that it was up to the former President to make good for obligations illegally contracted in the name of the trust company.

After the meeting a Director said:

"We have no way of knowing at present exactly how many of these contracts were made. They may be bobbing up for the next six months."

He said that the only new claim announced at the meeting was one made by Max Pam, Charles M. Schwab's lawyer, for $1,000,000 in shipbuilding bonds. He explained that the contracts were made by the recent President of the trust company with holders of shipbuilding securities at the time when the trust company was floating those securities, and the apparent object of those contracts was to keep the market price up. The representative of the trust company, for instance, would say to a man holding certain securities: "Don't sell them now, and at a certain date I'll buy them from you for so much." Thus selling was prevented and the market kept up.

The Pam claim of yesterday, said the Director, was similar to the Gause claim announced several days ago.

"The action of the meeting," he continued, "virtually threw to the Sheldon Reorganization Committee of the shipbuilding company all the securities we held, and we held enough to give us the balance of power. In turning over our holdings, however, we say to the Reorganization Committee: 'You'll have to take all the strings that are tied to our holdings, along with the holdings themselves.' In short, they must agree to settle all claims."

The Director added that the expert accountant recently appointed by the company to investigate its affairs had made a report "putting it up to" Mr. Dresser. He intimated that the latter would be forced to take some definite step to "make good" either to-day or Monday.

It was learned last night that Mr. Dresser sent word immediately after the meeting to a prominent Director that he would like to meet the trust company's Executive Committee "in some secluded place, where their conference would not be public." As far as could be learned, he did not meet the committee. Messrs. Boldt, Fish, and Scarritt all left town before night.

A Director other than the one quoted above, but who also declined to permit the use of his name, said last night:

"The Trust Company of the Republic will avoid a receivership for the shipbuilding company at all hazards, for the appointment of a receiver would mean taking out of the Shipbuilding Trust its very backbone, the Bethlehem Steel Works. That would leave it with only a lot of disjointed shipyards. With the market as it is to-day, it would be impossible to float such a scattered lot of properties and get any good work out of them, while on the other hand, under the reorganization plan, if the required $2,000,000 is obtained, (and it is promised by Mr. Schwab,) that will leave the Bethlehem Steel Works and the shipyards together.

"If the reorganization scheme goes through, the committee in charge of it, headed by Mr. Sheldon, promises to take care of the bonds' interest by July 1. A receiver could promise nothing, for Schwab would take out the Bethlehem Steel Works the moment the receiver was appointed.

"Mr. Untermyer, who is counsel for the plaintiff in the action to have a receiver appointed for the shipbuilding company, does not represent enough stock to accomplish anything."

LAWYER UNTERMYER SURPRISED.

When Mr. Untermyer was seen at his office, 30 Broad Street, he seemed very much surprised to hear of the action of the Trust Company of the Republic.

"It can't be true," he said at first.

Then he declared that a receivership was inevitable anyway. He said he expected the receiver to be appointed by the New Jersey court at Monday's hearing without delay.

"These people know it will be done," he added. "So long as one bondholder holds out and declines to agree to the reorganization plan that plan cannot be adopted. A receiver will probe to the bottom both the shipbuilding company and the Trust Company of the Republic, and such probing is to the best interest of all the stockholders, as I can prove to them."

In response to Mr. Untermyer's complaint the shipbuilding company, through the law firm of Alexander & Green, has filed its answer in New Jersey. The answer is accompanied with affidavits from Lewis Nixon and others.

The Trust Company of the Republic will hold its next meeting June 27, when the question of reducing the capital from $1,000,000 to $500,000 is to be voted on. An affirmative answer is a foregone conclusion, according to statements made by several Directors yesterday.

KANSAS'S BIG WHEAT CROP.

Yield of Grain Promises to be the Largest in the State's History.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 19.—While the Kaw River Valley is recovering from the most destructive inundation of two generations the broad wheat belt of the State is girding itself for the mightiest harvest in its history. Unmolested by frost, drought, or insect, Kansas's yield of wheat promises to surpass in abundance and perfection of maturity anything in its previous history. The bulk of the harvest will be delayed from a week to ten days by the recent heavy rains.

FELLOWSHIP FOR WELLESLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—The President and Faculty of Wellesley announce that the Trustees of the college have lately received the sum of $25,000 to endow the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship. Much satisfaction is expressed over this fellowship gift, which comes from Mrs. David P. Kimball of Boston, who a few years ago established the Clara Bertram Kimball Professorship of Art in this college.

According to the provisions announced regarding the fellowship, the holder must be a graduate of Wellesley or some other American college of approved standing, a young woman of good health, not more than twenty-six years of age at the time of appointment, unmarried throughout the whole of her tenure, and as free as possible from other responsibilities.

Day dreams on the Hudson are especially delightful, as the realization meets the desire at every turn. See Day Line Strs. advts.—Adv.

BUILDING SHUT-DOWN NEARING ITS END

Skilled Trades Unions Would Favor Some Arbitration Plan.

Employers' Scheme May Be Modified—Several Mutual Conferences Held—Inside Architectural Iron Workers' Strike Off.

All the indications yesterday pointed to the ending of the shut-down in the building trades within a short time. It is believed that early next week some of the trades will be able to make an arrangement with the Building Trades Employers' Association through their acceptance of a plan of arbitration by which they can resume work, and that other trades will follow. The proposed plan may be modified more or less.

The Marble Workers' Association met a committee of their employes yesterday morning at 1,123 Broadway to discuss the arbitration plan, and some modifications were proposed. A committee of the Electrical Workers' Union had a similar conference with the Employers' Board of Governors.

The Board of Building Trade Mechanics, composed of the seceding unions in the skilled trades from the old Board of Building Trades, met in a hall at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and after some discussion passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Board of Building Trades Mechanics place itself on record as favoring any practical plan of arbitration to eliminate general strikes or lock-outs on buildings.

The following committee was appointed to wait on the Board of Governors to-day in order to try to agree on such a plan: W. H. Farley, Tile Layers' Union; Richard Pattison, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union; James Nugent, Steamfitters Helpers' Union; Alexander Nelson, Journeymen Stonecutters' Union; Edward Scully, Marble Cutters' Union; Charles Delaney, Granite Cutters' Union; Michael Stanton, Electrical Workers' Union, and John J. Donovan, Plasterers' Union.

The remaining unions in the old Board of Building Trades met at Brevoort Hall. There was a rumor that the board might reunite again, agreeing not to recognize the Building Material Drivers' Union and allowing the other unskilled trades to become an auxiliary board, with no separate vote. The members of the latter, when seen, were non-committal.

A representative of the Board of Governors said of the conference with the electrical workers:

"Some progress was made toward an understanding. The delegates will report the result of that conference to the union and there will probably be another conference."

Regarding the prospect of a speedy resumption of work, he said that there were strong hopes that the employers would soon be able to end the shut-down.

It was stated at the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association that the Employing Plasterers' Association has signed an agreement with the Italian Laborers' Protective Union, an independent body. Under this agreement the wages will be $3 a day, with only regular pay for over time. This completely outgenerals the Plasterers Laborers' Union, which had $3.25 a day, struck for $3.50, and when it gained its demand refused to sign an agreement in order that it might be at liberty to demand still higher wages. The Italian union is a new organization.

It was announced last night that the strike of the Inside Architectural Ironworkers' Union was officially declared off.

GERMAN PRINCES' VISITS.

Prince Henry to Travel in America Incognito Next Year—German Crown Prince Also Going to St. Louis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 19.—To-morrow's Court Circular will say that Prince Henry of Prussia, when he visits the United States next year for the World's Fair at St. Louis, will not go in an official capacity, but will travel incognito.

The Prince will tour the United States, including the Pacific Coast.

The Crown Prince of Germany will also be a visitor to the World's Fair, and may be accompanied by one of his brothers.

KING EDWARD TO ENTERTAIN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.—Preparations are being made to give a most hearty welcome to the American squadron on its arrival here from Kiel.

King Edward is taking the liveliest interest in the event, and will invite the officers to be his guests in London. He will entertain them at Buckingham Palace at a state ball on July 8 and at dinner on July 9. On the latter day a dinner to the petty officers and seamen of the American ships will be given on board the depot ship Duke of Wellington in Portsmouth Harbor.

Ambassador Choate will give a dinner at the Embassy on July 10, and the naval authorities and the municipality of Portsmouth have also planned a number of entertainments, including a dinner to the officers at the Town Hall on July 11, and a naval reception and ball on July 13. A luncheon and seats at the theatre will be given to the men.

YALE MEN ON COWCATCHER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—A freak bet on the Harvard-Yale baseball game yesterday was made by two Yale students, who gave the names of H. W. Russ and N. P. Nichols. They made a wager with two Harvard men that the losers should ride on the cowcatcher of the Haverhill express train from Boston to Haverhill, which left Boston at 11:15 P. M.

Russ and Nichols succeeded in getting on the front of the engine in the North Station without being detected by the railroad men. In the smoking car next to the engine was a party of Harvard and Yale students, who went along to see that the Yale men paid the bet as agreed upon.

As the train was passing the signal tower house in Somerville an operator saw the men on the cowcatcher and telegraphed to the Malden station to have the train stopped and a policeman on hand to arrest the men, who were supposed to be tramps stealing a ride.

The train was stopped at Malden at 11:25, and the two Yale students were found, covered with dust and cinders. A policeman, when he learned who they were, allowed them to get into the car and continue the trip to Haverhill with the other students.

$20,000 FOR A DEAD HORSE.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, June 19.—The George Arnold suit in the Federal court at Dallas has been compromised by J. M. Fuller, the turfman, accepting $20,000 in settlement with the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

About two years ago the famous race horse George Arnold was killed in a wreck on the Texas and Pacific while being shipped from New Orleans to Mr. Fuller's stock farm at Willis Point, Texas. Mr. Fuller sued the railroad company for $50,000. It is said that George Arnold, the season before his death, won for his owner more than $60,000.

New Haven excursion to-morrow, $1.00. All day on the Sound; music. Str. Richard Peck. See adv.—Adv.

"[illegible] THE HABIT" —Adv.

WOMAN TRAINER TORN BY LEOPARD MAY DIE.

Beast, Probably Rabid, Attacked Mme. Morelli at Coney Island.

Mme. Morelli, the trainer of jaguars and leopards, for several seasons past one of the features of the Bostock Animal Show, now at Coney Island, was frightfully mangled yesterday morning by Guera, a big and vicious leopard.

When Mme. Morelli went on for her act on Thursday she determined to make Guera do a new trick for the first time in public. The leopard mounted a ball, but he refused to roll it more than a few feet at a time, and Mr. Bostock asked Mme. Morelli to call the next morning and see if she could not make him do the act properly. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock, Mme. Morelli went to the show building and had Guera taken into the arena. The trainer was dressed in her street clothes, and the only means of defense she took into the arena with her was a small riding whip.

When Mme. Morelli told the big beast to get on the ball he snarled and tried to sulk away, but a menacing wave of the whip caused him to change his mind. Then Mme. Morelli told him to roll the ball around the arena. Guera started all right, but after he had rolled it a distance of two or three feet he jumped off. Several times Mme. Morelli made him remount the ball, but each time he refused to roll it the required distance, and finally the trainer struck him two stinging blows in the face. The beast turned on the woman, and before she could jump out of his way or deal him another blow with the whip he had buried his teeth in her right shoulder.

With her free arm Mme. Morelli managed to beat him off, but not until he had bitten a great piece of flesh from her arm. At his next leap the leopard made a terrible gash on the top of Mme. Morelli's head. The third attack of the animal was directed against the almost exhausted trainer's shoulders again, and when he withdrew to get ready for the fourth assault both of her arms had been mangled, the muscles in one of them being almost torn away.

Bostock, who was in his office in the front of the building, heard the noise of the conflict in the auditorium, and rushed to see what was the matter. When he reached the arena Mme. Morelli was unconscious, and the leopard was tearing at her body. Bostock shouted to Bonavita, the lion trainer, who was in another part of the building, to come to his assistance, and the two attacked the beast with steel forks.

Bonavita penned the animal against the bars with his fork, while Bostock and several of his employes beat the animal with iron rods. When Guera had been partly subdued, Bostock placed a rope around his neck and tied him to the bars of the arena. Last night Bostock's veterinary surgeon said that the animal had the symptoms of the rabies, and that, in addition to the terrible beating he had received, rendered his recovery very doubtful.

While the leopard was being subdued a hurry call was sent to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Kane of the hospital staff responded, and Mme. Morelli was removed to the institution without delay. She was wounded in probably a score of places. Last night one of the doctors said that her condition was very critical, and that if she survived it would be several months before she could leave the hospital.

Mr. Bostock sent to New York last night for his family physician to examine Mme. Morelli. Her suffering was so intense, it was said at the hospital, that it had been necessary to bandage her to her bed to prevent her writhing and the consequent tearing of the stitches in her wounds.

BOSTON SINKING INTO SEA.

Land on Which the City Stands Subsiding at the Rate of a Foot in 100 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—J. R. Freeman, ex-member of the Metropolitan Water Board of this State and now consulting member of and engineer for the New York board on additional water supply, in the course of his report on the Charles River dam project makes the rather startling statement that "Boston is slowly sinking into the sea, and the harbor bottom tends slowly to become deeper." He says:

"The present datum plane to which all elevations are referred by the engineering department of the City of Boston, and which is commonly known as 'Boston base,' probably coincided almost exactly in the year 1830 with the mean low water at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

"To-day, after a lapse of seventy-two years, this same datum plane, as defined by numerous bench marks on solid ground, according to the best available determination, is 0.79 foot below mean low water. This comparison shows that the land now stands about 0.79 foot lower relatively to the sea than it did about seventy-two years ago, and shows that the land in Boston and vicinity is sinking at the rate of about one foot per 100 years.

"Making a similar comparison on the basis of mean sea level instead of mean low water, we find the rate of change is 0.71 foot in 72 years."

This change affects a very large area, and a variety of independent proofs is offered by Mr. Freeman.

OLNEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Massachusetts Leaders Plan to Name Him as the State's Favorite Son.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—According to The Post, it has been settled among the Democratic State leaders that the next Democratic State Convention will indorse Richard Olney for the Presidential nomination as the favorite son of Massachusetts. There is only one contingency that might arise to block the plans of the State leaders, and that is the control of the convention by the Williams-Hamlin combination.

THE POPE SNUBS LOUBET.

All Efforts to Induce Him to Receive the French President Said to Have Failed.

VIENNA, June 19.—The Wiener Tageblatt announces that all efforts to induce Pope Leo to receive President Loubet in his official capacity have failed, and the attempts at a compromise by which the President would be received privately have also been without result.

It is probable, it is added, that M. Loubet's visit to Rome will be postponed until next year.

NOTE FOR $7,084 FORGED.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—O. Hammond, President of the Hammond Ice Company, has written to C. F. Frothingham, a New York broker, who is said to have advanced money on a note to which Mr. Hammond's name was forged, asking him to send the name of the man who presented the note. Mr. Frothingham's office is at 30 Broad Street, New York, but at present he is at Narragansett Pier. In reply to Mr. Hammond's letter, the broker says he will forward the information as soon as he returns to New York.

The note to which Mr. Hammond's name was forged was for $7,084. It was presented to the Bank of North America of New York by Mr. Frothingham, who is said to have advanced a few hundred dollars on it. The New York bank forwarded the note to the Drovers and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and it was presented to Mr. Hammond for collection on June 8. Mr. Hammond pronounced it a forgery. The note was dated Jan. 21, and was drawn for four months. It contained no other name than that of Mr. Hammond and the cashier of the New York bank.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

The West 23d St. Terminal,
Lehigh Valley R. R., is most convenient. Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chicago.—Adv.

NAVY WILL RESIST SEIZURE OF WARSHIPS

New Jersey Court Grants Writ Against the Chattanooga.

Attorney General Denies Right of Any One to Attach Government Property — Cabinet Decides Against Show of Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Moody of the Navy Department was advised to-day of the seizure of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, now nearing completion at the yards of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport, N. J. The seizure was made by Sheriff Coriell of Union County, N. J., on a warrant granted yesterday by the Supreme Court of New Jersey to the Babcock & Wilcox Company, boilermakers, of New York City, who have a claim of $20,000 against the shipbuilders. This seizure, as was the case of the cruiser Galveston at Richmond, Va., was referred to Attorney General Knox, whose opinion in the matter was heard by the Cabinet to-day. Mr. Knox's opinion, which is based on Sections 3,753 and 3,754 of the Revised Statutes, refuses to recognize the right of any one to seize or attach property of the United States, or property held, owned, or employed by it.

"Quite apart from the statute," says Attorney General Knox, "and because of the nature of the case, it is impossible on primary grounds to yield assent at all to the idea that any instrumentality of the Government—in this case an instrumentality of prime importance—may be taken into custody and held under any adverse authority whatever. This view applies, in my judgment, whether the adverse custody should assume to attach upon the instrumentality as a completed thing or upon one in process of creation."

The Cabinet, after considering the Attorney General's opinion, unanimously decided that the Government's case is sound. By the President and the members of the Cabinet the action taken at the meeting is regarded as of the highest importance. The question raised is new and almost unique. Both the President and his advisers gave it the most careful consideration.

It is understood that the opinion of Attorney General Knox as submitted originally to the President and Cabinet was modified slightly before it was made public. It was said, on excellent authority, that the Attorney General, in his opinion, upheld the right of the Secretary of the Navy to use force, if necessary, to carry into effect his orders. It was regarded by the Cabinet, it is said, to be inexpedient to precipitate that question at this time, as it was believed to be entirely likely that a way would be found amicably to adjust the apparent differences between the Virginia Court of Chancery and the authorities of the Government.

MOODY'S PLANS DISARRANGED.

Modification of the Attorney General's opinion, which in its unrevised form already had been communicated to Secretary Moody, somewhat disarranges for the moment the programme of the Navy Department as to a show of force. Acting on the request of Secretary Moody the Attorney General directed the United States Attorney for New Jersey to enter a stipulation in the United States Court for the discharge of the Chattanooga. The Navy Department also has instructed its agents at Richmond not to interfere with the order of the court until specifically instructed by the department. It was learned to-day that all the workmen employed by the Trigg Company left the yard when the company went into the hands of a receiver, and the Government is experiencing some difficulty in securing laborers. This will prevent the vessels being ready for launching next Monday. In the meantime information will be conveyed to the Virginia Justice who granted the injunction in this case that he has exceeded his proper functions, and it is expected that he will withdraw from what the Attorney General and the President regard as an untenable position, thus avoiding any clash.

As for the other twelve warships contracted for by the companies composing the United States Shipbuilding combine, the Navy Department, while apprehensive of the results of the financial embarrassments of the concern, has not been informed that work on any of the vessels has been interrupted as yet, and for the present Secretary Moody can take no action.

The case of the Galveston has been forced to a test, so that the Government may be sure of its ground in the event of complications with the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Secretary Moody will take no action for the present on the appeal of Rear Admiral Bowles for troops to protect Lieut. Theiss and Naval Constructor Groesbeck, in charge of the work on the Galveston, from any interference by the local courts. The Secretary was asked to order marines to Richmond or to call on the War Department for sufficient troops to handle the situation.

Except to announce that "the Galveston matter is in the hands of the Attorney General, and nothing on the subject will be said at this department," Secretary Moody refused to discuss to-day's Cabinet meeting or the probable action of the department in view of the revised opinion of Attorney General Knox. He desired to be placed in the attitude of saying nothing on the subject, and he requested Rear Admiral Bowles, who advanced the contention regarding the rights of the Government, to be equally mindful of the President's wishes as to silence on the subject.

MR. KNOX'S OPINION.

In his opinion, addressed to the President, Attorney General Knox says that the letter of Secretary Moody raises the question of the right and power of the United States to take immediate and complete possession for all purposes of vessels of the United States in course of completion under contracts with shipbuilders when there has been a breach of contract with the latter. The question, he said, actually affects three vessels at present and might at any time involve any or all public vessels under construction by private parties. For this reason he declares the subject one of vital importance in respect to National and sovereign interests.

Taking up the particular case of the cruiser Galveston, he recites the act of Congress authorizing the ship's construction, the terms of the contract with the Trigg Company, the failure of the company to do the work, and the action of lien claimants and material men in objecting to the launching of the ship by the Government, and challenging the exclusiveness of the Government's title and the priority of its lien. On this subject Attorney General Knox, after a brief reference to the exemption of the Government and its property from suit or lien, and to the express recognition by the contract of the paramount title and lien of the Government, quotes at length from statutes bearing on the subject of attachment against property in which the United States has of claim an interest, and then says:

"The right of a party in ordinary litigation to a release of property from attachment upon giving a bond for indemnity is fundamental. It manifestly applies with greater force and reason in a case affecting the Government as parens patriae than where the interests of private litigants alone are involved. The statute of 1884 enables the Government, although not a party nor in general subject to be made such, to intervene without prejudice and to invoke that doctrine.

"It is especially significant that Section 3,753 expressly refuses to recognize any right whatever to seize or attach property of the United States, or property held

...used, or employed by it. Quite apart from the statute, and because of the nature of the case, it is impossible, on primary grounds, to yield assent at all to the idea that any instrumentality of the Government—in this case an instrumentality of great importance—may be taken into custody and held under any adverse authority whatever. This view applies, in my judgment, whether the adverse custody should assume to attach upon the instrumentality as a completed thing, or upon one in process of creation.

"While, however, it is not to be doubted for a moment that the United States is entitled to the undisturbed possession and control of its property and of property in which it is interested to the extent of that interest, and that this possession and control are exempt from the process of every court, yet, in order to avoid unseemly clashing and hostile demonstration upon the part of creditors or claimants, Congress by the act of 1884 provided an orderly and peaceful solution of controversies that may arise between parties claiming adverse to the United States under the terms of which the utmost rights of all claimants are preserved without the functions of the Government being in the slightest degree disturbed.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHTS.

"It will be observed, however, that this act is not mandatory in its provisions, and that in a palpable case of improper interference with the Government's rights the strong executive arm may be relied upon for the protection of its sovereignty, the language of the act being that the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion cause such stipulation to be entered. This is a case in which I think that discretion should be exercised.

"The nature and necessities of the subject, the sovereign claim and interest, the object to be gained, the words of the statute, its fair inferences and clear reservations, all convince me beyond doubt that the stipulation to be entered into is an engagement on behalf of the United States which shall be addressed to and filed with the particular court, under proper reserve of submission to the jurisdiction, whereupon discharge of the property as a matter of course would follow, and adverse claimants would have the opportunity of establishing in accordance with the law their respective claims against the bond of indemnity thus provided.

"From another point of view a certain analogy is furnished by the laws relating to the removal of causes, under which, when the various statutory reasons exist, a petition for removal with sufficient security makes it the duty of the State Court to proceed no further in the cause and in effect ousts its jurisdiction and confers jurisdiction upon the Federal Court. So, here, I cannot doubt that the stipulation, (one of indemnity) when presented and entered into as the engagement of the United States, will operate forthwith to discharge the property, and free it from the State jurisdiction, and that the Chancery Court of Virginia, upon the entry of this instrument and consideration of the law now invoked, will take whatever action may be necessary or desirable to conform its records to the supreme law and to prevent any clash of authority."

In concluding his opinion, the Attorney General says: "One further point remains to be considered. The letter of the Secretary of the Navy requests to be authorized to employ, if necessary, the military forces of the Government at his disposal for the execution of his orders in the premises. I am loath to believe that occasion for such exertion of the Federal powers will arise, being confident that any claim to interfere with the National rights under the judicial authority of the State of Virginia will be promptly disposed of and denied by the Chancery Court. For this reason I shall defer answering that question."

WHY THE SEIZURE WAS MADE.

One-third of $60,000, the Contract Price, Still Due Babcock & Wilcox Company, Boilermakers.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—The seizure by Sheriff Coriell of Union County of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, now building at the Crescent Shipbuilding Company's yards at Elizabethport, was made on a writ granted yesterday afternoon by Supreme Court Commissioner John A. Miller. The writ was granted on the application of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, boiler makers, of 85 Liberty Street, New York City. The company built six boilers for the war ship. It is said that two-thirds of the contract price, $60,000, has been paid by the Crescent Company, but that the boiler makers have not received the other third, and that they have taken this means of compelling payment.

Sheriff Coriell said to-day that he had placed Deputy Henry J. Schotte in charge of the Chattanooga, and would keep him at the Crescent yards unless he received orders from some higher authority to withdraw him. The Sheriff said that he had simply performed his duty in seizing the vessel in accordance with the writ issued by the Supreme Court Commissioner, and that he knew nothing about the merits of the case.

Sheriff Coriell, when asked whether there was any question as to his authority to seize a United States war vessel, said he didn't know anything about that, and that he had only obeyed an order of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He had not heard anything from the War Department at Washington, but he felt he would be fully protected in seizing the Chattanooga by the highest courts in New Jersey.

The writ of seizure was read by the Deputy at the ship yard to Acting Superintendent Flegg, and the latter could do nothing but obey the order and turn over the war ship to the officer. The claim is now made, however, by the shipyard people that under the common law no vessel belonging to the United States can be seized for debt. It is supposed that a bond will be filed by the company and the cruiser released pending an adjustment of the matter. In the meantime work on the cruiser will continue as before.

Sheriff Coriell to-night refused to talk further about the seizure beyond saying that he simply obeyed orders. He did not know what would result, and it was not his business anyhow. He thought so little of the affair yesterday that after placing his men on board he said nothing to any one about the matter, and did not think it any more important than if he had levied upon a cow or a horse here in the city. He is also authority for the statement that it is not the first time he has had to levy upon boats, and says the fact that the boat belongs, or will belong, to the Government cuts no figure in the matter.

George M. Keasby of Newark, who represented the boilermakers in obtaining the attachment, said to-day:

"We have absolutely no desire to hamper the United States Government or to delay the work on the cruiser. The boilers, which have not been fully paid for, were not bought by the Government, but were supplied to the shipbuilding company. The ship has not been accepted by the Government, and still remains the property of the builders. Therefore we proceed against them. We do not look to the Government to pay us, but expect the shipbuilding company will do so eventually. The proceeding is not unusual. The claim that the action should have been brought in the admiralty is not well founded. The matter was worked out some years ago in an exhaustive case in which the New Jersey courts held that actions against a vessel could not be brought in admiralty until she was in commission. This stand was upheld by the United States Supreme Court. That case, like the present one, was for material furnished to the builders."

Deputy Sheriff Henry G. Schotte, who was first put in charge of the Chattanooga, in private life earns an honest living as a barber. He took his new task very seriously. In reply to questions, he intimated gravely that in case of a clash between Federal and State authorities he would regard it as his duty to stand by the State.

This afternoon Deputy Sheriff Teifel was in charge. He was striding along the Chattanooga's decks trying to keep warm and at the same time seem as much like an Admiral as possible. He made a sorry figure, however, as he had not been fed, and had not even had a cup of coffee since he boarded the vessel.

In regard to the seizure of the cruiser Chattanooga, now building in the Crescent Shipyard Company's yard at Elizabeth, N. J., one of the yards of the United States Shipbuilding Company, Lewis Nixon, President of the company said to-day:

"There was no necessity for Babcock & Wilcox to sue out a warrant of seizure against the Chattanooga. Two-thirds of the money due on the boilers had been paid and the balance will be paid within the time specified. They will get their money without the least trouble, and their action can be accounted for only on the ground that they are taking precautions."

HONOR CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The City College Club this evening, at 1?? Lexington Avenue, will give a reception to the Class of 1853 of the City College. Ex-Representative John Hardy, the valedictorian of the class, will speak, and six of the surviving twelve members of the class will be present.

S. H. Gray of San Francisco and Isaac Seligman, the banker of London, are expected to be present at the reunion. Everett P. Wheeler, Edward Lauterbach, Edward M. Shepard, and other alumni will also speak. Beside the members of the class to be honored a large number of the general alumni of the college will be present.

NEW PARK IN THE BRONX

Tenant Made It Known to the City Officials.

Were Unaware the Place Was Intended for Park Purposes—To Clean Up the Site.

Bronx Borough is to have a new park in the near future. It will be at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The queer feature of this story is that the city has owned the site of the park for five years and didn't know it, or, at least, didn't know that the property was intended for park purposes.

Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx Park Department was visited a week ago by Vice President Murray of the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Brook Avenue. Mr. Murray said:

"I wish to give notice that our company is going to vacate our factory, which is situated on your property, and will sell the building by public auction."

"Situated on our property?" said the Commissioner in astonishment; "I don't understand you."

Mr. Murray then gave what he knew of the facts to Mr. Eustis, who had an investigation made, and found that about five years ago, at the time the city bought land for a new Court House for the Bronx, it also bought two parcels of land at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets for the purposes of a park. Ever since then the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company and the occupiers of several wooden shanties, which also are on the property, have been paying rent to the Controller, and this money, presumably, has gone to the Sinking Fund. Investigations made by Commissioner Eustis, according to Superintendent Peters, failed to find any record of the property in the books of the Park Department. The Commissioner, however, has since taken steps to obtain possession of the land, and will at once serve notice to the occupants of the wooden shanties to vacate. The land will then be cleared and graded and turned to the uses for which it was bought, and the Bronx will gain a new park. In all there are about one and a half acres of land in the two plots.

TEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Illinois Central Passenger and Freight Trains in a Head-On Collision In Iowa.

WATERLOO, Iowa, June 19.—Ten persons were killed in a head-on collision between an Illinois Central passenger train and a freight at 2:40 this morning. The trains met just west of Raymond on a curve, and the passenger train, which had the right of way, was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The dead include E. R. Stickney of Waterloo, the engineers and firemen of both trains, three unidentified tramps who were stealing a ride, and an unidentified immigrant.

The freight crew are said to have misunderstood their orders. It required four hours to clear the track of the wreckage.

TO UNIFY CHRISTIAN WORK.

Religious Association Incorporated in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Religious Association was incorporated to-day. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago; Charles L. Hutchinson, Vice President of the Corn Exchange National Bank; Prof. George A. Coe of Northwestern University; L. Wilbur Messer, Secretary of the State Young Men's Christian Association, and George L. Robinson of McCormick Theological Seminary were the incorporators.

Dean Frank Knight Sanders of Yale Divinity School is President and the Vice Presidents, sixteen in number, represent the leading religious educational institutions in the United States, regardless of creed. William R. Harper is Chairman of the Executive Board, James H. Eckels Treasurer, Wallace N. Stearns Financial Secretary, C. W. Votaw Editorial Secretary, and George A. Coe Recording Secretary of the new association. The local office of the association is at 808 Young Men's Christian Association Building.

The objects of the association as stated in its official handbook will be to render the following new services to the cause of religious education:

First—To unify the efforts of the different agencies already engaged in various lines of work and to correlate the work of these agencies to the end that these agencies may accomplish wider results.

Second—To stimulate, through the publication of information concerning the work at large and by conference the efforts of present agencies.

Third—To create new agencies where at present no agencies exist, and for special lines of work in which as yet no united effort has been exerted. This last point would include, it is said, such branches as church art and architecture and church music.

Efforts will also be made from a new standpoint to secure religious and moral education in the public schools.

WAS JILTED AND DIED.

Walter Chambers Was Stricken with Apoplexy After His Fiancee Broke Their Engagement.

Walter Chambers, a wealthy horse owner living in Manhattan, died suddenly from apoplexy while in Philadelphia. He was to have married Miss Lillian Wilson of 214 Park Place, Brooklyn, last Tuesday, but she broke the engagement.

Miss Wilson, who is almost prostrated over Mr. Chambers's death, admits her belief that the tragedy is due somewhat to the shock caused by her decision. Miss Wilson, who is an American, was educated at Westfield College, University of London, and is a student and writer on economics.

She met Mr. Chambers four months ago and they became engaged. Mr. Chambers did not want to have an ecclesiastical ceremony, and it was agreed that they should be married by a Justice of the Supreme Court. Miss Wilson is a Catholic, however, and decided because of her faith and because Mr. Chambers was a divorced man, that she could not marry him. On Tuesday, when he visited her with a friend who was to act as a witness at the ceremony, she told him of her decision.

"It was very hard," said Miss Wilson yesterday, "but I had to. He seemed to be overcome and left after an hour's talk, saying that he would try to forget me. When I heard of his sudden death on Wednesday I was very much shocked, feeling that I was in a measure responsible."

Mr. Chambers was born in Virginia. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and finished his education at Heidelberg. He became quite wealthy through his turf speculations. He was a member of the University, Century, and Riding Clubs, the Great South Bay Yacht and Portland Turf Clubs.

H. S. ARMSTRONG SENTENCED.

Ex-President of the Armstrong-Bolton Company May Serve a Year and Ten Months.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday sentenced Harvey S. Armstrong, formerly President of the Armstrong-Bolton Company, who was convicted of grand larceny a few days ago, to State prison for not less than a year and not more than one year and ten months.

The conviction was on a specific charge of stealing $500 on a check transaction, but in reality Armstrong took $19,000 of the funds of his concern.

The company, which dealt in heating supplies, obtained many large contracts from the city during the Tammany administration. Armstrong's defense was that he used the money he was accused of stealing as bribes to get his company the contracts. When he was asked by Assistant District Attorney Train to mention some contracts he had thus obtained, he declined to answer on the ground that it would incriminate and degrade him.

Armstrong, who is thirty-eight years old, lived in Mount Vernon, where until recently he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. His case was the oldest one in the District Attorney's office, the indictment having been found in November, 1900, during the term of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

FLOOD SUFFERERS' APPEAL.

Mayor Low Is Asked to Aid the People of Heppner, Oregon—Subscriptions Urgently Needed.

Calls on the City of New York for further relief funds for the portions of the country visited by floods, cloudbursts, and tornadoes were received yesterday, and both Mayor Low and Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Mayor to collect funds, again urge on the public the great need of these districts.

Mayor Low received the following telegram from Frank Gilliam, Mayor of Heppner, Oregon:

We are in dire distress. Need money badly.

On receipt of this the Mayor sent it to James G. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank, at 14 Nassau Street. Chairman Bliss reported that the contributions so far received amount to $26,972.48. Of this sum, $10,000 has been sent to Topeka, $10,000 to Kansas City, Kan.; $2,000 to Gainesville, Ga., and $1,500 to Spartanburg, S. C. Of the balance of $3,372.48, the expenses of the fund, in telegraphing, postage, and printing, have been $431.52, leaving an available balance of only $2,940.96.

MUST NOT SAY "OLD MAID."

Magistrate Decides That It Is a Misdemeanor to Apply the Term to a Woman.

Magistrate Henry J. Furlong, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decided that it was a misdemeanor to call a woman an "old maid."

Miss Mary L. Story had Mrs. Lizzie Fitzpatrick summoned to court. They have been living at 722 Gates Avenue, and trouble arose between them. Miss Story complained that Mrs. Fitzpatrick had annoyed her.

"Did you call her names?" asked Magistrate Furlong of Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

"Yes, I did," was the reply. "When she annoyed me I told her she was an old maid. I also told her she was jealous because she didn't have a man, as I have."

"You have admitted enough to prove the plaintiff's case," said the Magistrate. "When one woman calls another woman who happens to be over thirty years of age and unmarried an old maid, the first woman is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor. I shall therefore hold you for the Court of Special Sessions."

"This is only a trivial matter," pleaded the defendant's counsel.

"On the contrary, it is a very serious matter," returned the court.

ANOTHER DEVERY OPPONENT.

Sheehan Men May Name Munzinger, Making the Fight Four-Cornered.

Tammany Hall affairs in the Ninth Assembly District were further complicated yesterday by reports to the effect that the Sheehan Democracy of the district would run Louis Munzinger for district leader in the event of Alderman Frank L. Dowling continuing in the field as opposed to Frank J. Goodwin and William S. Devery. The possibility of a four-cornered fight in the district with Devery as one of the four was enough to make even this district, full of fight as it has been for years, become a bit overcharged with political interest.

Munzinger, who has been a State Senator, and who now is the City Marshal for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, is the right-hand man of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth District, and is one of the leading spirits of the Pequod Club, the Sheehan district organization. The Sheehan men, according to the report, are bitter at Dowling because he went over to Tammany Hall in the Board of Aldermen recently after having been elected an Alderman four years ago on the Sheehan ticket, and after having been re-elected two years ago as a Fusion candidate. Because of this it was said that Sheehan would run Munzinger in order to effectually defeat Dowling. Munzinger himself was seen last night and asked if this was so.

"I am not going to run for leader," he said, "and the rumor must have come from the Goodwin crowd over at the Horatio Seymour Club. What would I want in the fight? Devery is going to run for the Democratic leadership here, and will beat both Goodwin and Dowling. Mark my words for it!"

At the Goodwin headquarters yesterday it was said that there was no chance now of any compromise with Dowling, such as had been suggested the day before. The Goodwin people declare that Charles F. Murphy is back of them in their fight to elect Goodwin at the September primaries. They are perfectly willing that the Alderman should come into their organization and join forces with Goodwin to enable the latter to secure the leadership. In the event of his so doing, they intimate that Dowling will have no difficulty to secure Goodwin's support in obtaining a renomination as Alderman from the district.

MR. CLEVELAND'S INTERVIEW.

The ex-President Makes Comments on Mr. Bailey's Version.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19.—Grover Cleveland, on being shown the interview reported by Mr. Bailey of The Galveston News, made the following statement to The Associated Press correspondent to-day:

"I am very much astonished to see such an outcome from a visit made to me by one who only gained friendly access to me by reason of his being a representative of a paper formerly conducted and owned by my deceased friend, Col. Belo, and now conducted by his son.

"I don't know whether Mr. Bailey intended it or not, but he has given a very erroneous impression of what occurred between us.

"If I had dreamed that he would attempt to construct an important interview, dealing with important subjects, out of what was said on the occasion of his visit I would certainly have insisted according to my habit upon its being then and there reduced to writing and submitted to me. Instead of gaining the least intimation of such an intention on his part, his first words were that he knew an ex-President was not a person to be interviewed, and he left me without the least hint that I had been interviewed for publication.

"All I care to add is that the substance of the interview as published is in some respects grossly inaccurate. There are statements in it attributed to me that I certainly would not have made to a person no nearer to me and no more in my confidence that Mr. Bailey."

DISCUSSES BOLTE CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Refers to Efforts Made to Stop Prosecution.

At the East Side Civic Club, 254 Grand Street, last night, where Commissioner Greene was expected to speak, Deputy Commissioner Gherardi Davis spoke in his chief's stead. Gen. Greene sent a letter of regret. Mr. Davis described in detail the workings of the Police Department. He praised the force as a whole, said that the efficiency and honesty of patrolmen depended upon the conduct of their superiors, and that the men at the top as a rule now were doing their duty and that some Captains were doing excellent work.

Assistant District Attorney John Iselin, who is in charge of the charges against Justice Bolte, which had their beginning in the action of a committee of the club, spoke next. Mr. Iselin told the club that all sorts of influence had been brought to bear to stop the prosecution, but that many well-known lawyers, on the other hand, had voluntarily furnished corroborative evidence.

John Doe Proceeding in Bolte Case.

John Doe proceedings were commenced yesterday afternoon before Justice Olmsted in private chambers of the Court of Special Sessions, in the case of Justice Herman Bolte, now pending before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Another person than the Justice is now on the rack, and for the purpose of formulating charges against this person five attorneys were summoned before Justice Olmsted to give testimony. A second hearing in this proceeding will be had, following the argument of the Bolte case in the higher court.

An Obedient Pen—The Stylus—is round pointed. Send for samples to Styles & Cash, 77 8th Av., City.—Adv.

ONE MAN'S VOTE SAVED CURTIS JETT

Eleven Jurors for Conviction in the Feud Case.

Jury Discharged and the Judge Ordered a Change of Venue for the Second Trial.

JACKSON, Ky., June 19.—But for one juror, Curtis Jett would have been convicted here to-day for the murder of J. B. Marcum, and a majority of the jury also favored the conviction of Thomas White. The jury filed into the court room at 8 o'clock and announced its inability to reach a verdict. It was then discharged. Judge Redwine then, of his own accord, changed the venue to Cynthiana, Harrison County, at the next term of court. Cynthiana is not in his district. He ordered the prisoners removed to Lexington, 100 miles away, under guard of soldiers.

The interest in the change of venue to-day was second only to the verdict. When Judge Redwine refused to hear arguments on the change of the location it was stated by many in the court house that the Presiding Judge had heard from Gov. Beckham, who is generally believed to have had something to do with the change of venue to Harrison County, which is in the Eighteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, where J. J. Osbourne is the Circuit Judge.

With such general confidence in the surroundings of the next trial, there is a general belief here that everything is for the best, after all. If the verdict had been one of conviction, the residents here feel that violence would have followed and that it would have extended to others than witnesses, jurors, and those who had taken part in the prosecution. It is believed now that, after the trials of Jett and White in Harrison County, the cases of other assassins who are known here and who have never been arrested will be taken up with some assurances of securing justice.

The next case on the docket here was that of Curtis Jett for killing the Town Marshal, James Cockrill; but it will be postponed until after the trials of Cynthiana, and may never come to trial.

Col. Williams is at Frankfort to-night conferring with the Governor regarding the withdrawal of the troops. It is understood that he has advised the Governor that no number of troops can stop the lurking firebugs or hidden assassins, but that at least one company should be kept in Jackson as long as Provost Marshal Longmire is kept in charge of the town. The troops that escorted Jett and White to Lexington this evening will not return. There is still much apprehension in the community for the future, and many here share in the movement in different parts of Kentucky to have Breathitt County parceled out for annexation to other counties.

It is asserted that all the feud troubles that have afflicted the county originated in contests for local offices, and afterwards extended into professional, business, and social affairs. There is a feeling of relief here to-night so far as old scores are concerned, but there is still a reign of terror, because it is believed that others "have been marked."

STAFF APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Young, Corbin, and Carter the General Officers—Bliss Goes to War College.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Root to-day issued an order assigning Major Gen. S. B. M. Young as Chief of Staff, with Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Brig. Gen. William H. Carter as the other general staff officers. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is to become President of the War College. The order will take effect Aug. 15.

The order says:

"Brig. Gen. Carter will be relieved from his detail in the general staff corps at such time as it shall seem advisable in the discretion of the Secretary of War, then to proceed to his station in the Philippines under orders hereafter made.

"Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is detailed to be a member of the general staff corps to take the place of Gen. Carter when relieved."

It was stated by Secretary Root that upon the retirement of Gen. Young next January, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee would become Chief of Staff. Both Gens. Young and Chaffee will be made Lieutenant Generals.

TURF MAN SURRENDERS.

E. J. Arnold of St. Louis Get-Rich-Quick Company Gives Bond to Answer Fraud Charges.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—E. J. Arnold, proprietor of the Arnold Turf Investment Company, chief of the exploded "get-rich-quick" concerns, appeared at the Four Courts shortly after 11 o'clock to-day and surrendered himself.

Arnold, who is charged in indictments with fraud, had been missing since his company went to pieces in February. Attorney Thomas J. Rowe accompanied Arnold to the Four Courts. They entered Room 8, where Arnold said he was ready to give bond to answer the seven indictments against him. The bonds on each charge were prepared, and after being signed, Arnold, accompanied by his wife, attorney, and bondsmen, left the courtroom and drove away.

The indictments charge Arnold with embezzlement as bailee, the same as that returned against John J. Ryan of the company bearing his name, which was dismissed last week. Arnold's appearance has been expected since the charges against Ryan failed.

Arnold declined to make any statement as to his whereabouts since he was sought by the February Grand Jury, after the collapse of his company, except to say that he had not been out of the United States. He also denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of Lumpkin A. Gill, his manager.

Attorney Rowe said Mrs. Arnold had been living in a suburb of Chicago and had been in constant communication with her husband while he was attending the races at various tracks.

RECORD PRINCETON CLASS.

Probable That the Applications for Admissions Will Number 525.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19.—The University Registrar, H. N. Van Dyke, gave out a report to-night on the recent entrance examinations, which shows that the incoming freshman class will be a record-breaker in point of numbers. With seven places yet to hear from, 498 applications for admission are already in, 283 being for the scientific department and 215 for the academic. The total figures last year were 441, of which 229 were academic and 212 scientific.

Not only will the class be the largest ever entered at Princeton, but it will also be the first class whose scientific students outnumber the academic. Up to last year the latter always ran ahead by twoscore or more. Gains are noticeable in all parts of the country, particularly in the East, South, and Middle West, and as the uniform entrance reports are yet to be considered, it is highly probable that the total number of applications will reach 525. The preliminary examinations also show a big increase over last year's figures, and there is every indication that the class entering in the Fall of 1904 will be fully as large as the one coming in next September.

SPORTS AT CAMP PORTER.

Twenty-second Engineers Enjoy the Last Day at Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 19.—Just in time to allow the postponed field sports to take place this afternoon, the sun broke through the clouds at 4 o'clock and the last evening at Camp Porter was the first clear one the Twenty-second Engineers enjoyed there.

The men of the Twenty-second have been greatly handicapped by the ceaseless rain, but will leave camp to-morrow with the knowledge that they have made a good record, having completed all that they started in the engineering line. They finished this morning the breastworks that they have been working on back of the camp.

Company B, which was engaged in building a spar bridge, paid no heed to the dinner call, so anxious were the men to finish their task. The last nail was driven in time to let them take part in the athletic events at 4 o'clock.

To-morrow the regiment will turn out early and make preparations for breaking camp, leaving about 9 o'clock for the march to Roa Hook Station. The Seventh Regiment will arrive about 11 o'clock.

MANDAMUS FOR A TEACHER.

Appellate Division Holds That "Grade A" Teachers in Brooklyn Are Eligible for Promotion.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn handed down a decision yesterday afternoon denying the right of the Board of Education to enact by-laws conflicting in any way with the city charter.

The decision was rendered on the application of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Class Teachers' organization of Brooklyn, and Jeannette Baum for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the board and City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell to recognize Miss Baum as eligible for promotion to any grade. The case affects all teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn holding Grade A licenses, and the mandamus asked for directs the board to place on the special list for promotion all teachers holding Grade A licenses and directs the board and the Superintendent to rescind all resolutions prohibiting the promotion of any of the upper grades of teachers who have failed to comply with two by-laws recently adopted by the board. The writ was denied at the Special Term, and the Appellate Division reverses this ruling.

The prevailing opinion is written by Justice Woodward, Presiding Justice Goodrich dissenting. Justice Woodward says that Section 1,101 of the Charter provides that "Grade A" teachers should be recognized. Notwithstanding this, the Board of Education adopted two by-laws, by which, to make the applicant eligible to promotion to any grade in the last two years of the school course, certain other examinations and qualifications were required. A list of those eligible for promotion was prepared by Superintendent Maxwell, and this included only those teachers who complied with these two by-laws. Justice Woodward continued:

"The holders of license 'Grade A' are entitled to have their names placed on the special list for promotion, and it is not within the discretion of the board or of the City Superintendent to invalidate their licenses by refusing to place their names on that list. The duty is neither judicial nor discretionary, but is ministerial in character, and there being no other remedy, enforcement may be compelled by mandamus."

PARKS INDORSED AGAIN.

Union to Pay the Expense of His Coming Trial.

Samuel Parks was again carried out on the shoulders of his followers last night at the regular meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. The crowd shouted and yelled, and proceeded with him to a saloon at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, where Parks bought drinks all round.

"Hooray for Devery and Parks!" shouted several voices wildly. A roar of applause followed.

According to George O'Kane, who acted as President of the meeting, Parks was indorsed and a motion was passed that the union pay the expense of his trial.

R. E. Neidig, President of the union, would not talk on the subject. Earlier in the day Neidig when seen said that Parks will be defeated at the election of officers, which begins at 8 P. M. to-day.

WIDESPREAD RATE WAR NEAR.

CHICAGO, June 19.—It is reported here that the general opinion among Western railroad men is that the Western Passenger Association with all its bureaus is on the verge of collapse. Its downfall is likely to be accompanied by a widespread rate war. Indications have pointed in this direction for some time, but the result of yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the association of the Chicago-St. Paul lines has made dissolution almost inevitable.

No hope is entertained that the recommendation of the Executive Committee to substitute a 2,000-mile book good on all trains for the credential form of interchangeable mileage now in use will be adopted.

HIGHWAYMAN IN BROADWAY.

Hector Lewis, a Mount Kisco merchant, in the city to purchase goods, notified the West Thirtieth Street police late yesterday afternoon that he had been beaten and robbed at Eighteenth Street and Broadway early in the morning by a white man wearing a sweater. He lost a gold watch and chain and $89 in cash.

Mr. Lewis is staying at the Bancroft House, Broadway and Twenty-first Street. He said he was returning to his hotel between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning when at Eighteenth Street and Broadway he met a man, who asked him for the price of a drink. Mr. Lewis said he put his hand in his pocket to pull out some change, intending to give the man something, when he was struck on the jaw. When he came to himself his valuables were gone.

BRONX WATER MAIN BURSTS.

The twenty-inch water main in De Milt Avenue, near the Bronx River, burst last night, flooding the road and cutting off the water supply of all the residents of Wakefield and Eastchester, as well as many families in Westchester.

The main broke in almost the same place Wednesday, shutting off the supply of water to the same residents. The inconvenience was great during the night and next day until the main was repaired, nearly twenty-four hours later. The police were notified to keep a sharp watch for fires last night on account of the lack of water.

Pere Marquette Bonds Sold.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Company has sold to N. W. Harris & Co. and Robert Winthrop & Co. $3,000,000 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, secured by a first lien on the Lake Erie and Detroit River Division, through the deposit of $3,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company and constitutes the entire issue thereof. The Lake Erie and Detroit, which operates 280 miles of road between Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., and St. Thomas, Ontario, will be the connecting link in the Pere Marquette trunk line from Chicago to Buffalo.

WARSHIPS' SUMMER PRACTICE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The battleship squadron, which consists of the Illinois, Alabama, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, and tender Mayflower, will sail about June 22 or 23 for the Azores, where the programme for the Summer manoeuvres will be carried out. The squadron will reach the Maine coast about July 29, and during the first part of August the search problem will engage attention of the command. The joint manoeuvres will occur off Portland Harbor about Aug. 22.

New Affidavits Against Labor Men.

President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association said yesterday that he had a number of new affidavits relating to the charges of corruption against labor leaders. Some of these, he said, related to alleged corruption among the electrical workers and would be submitted to District Attorney Jerome.

For Postmaster at Saratoga Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 19.—President Roosevelt has the recommendation of Congressman Lucius N. Littauer that ex-Sheriff William M. Worden be appointed Postmaster of Saratoga Springs to succeed Gen. Winsor B. French. The latter has held the office one term, having been appointed by President McKinley over four years ago. Ex-Sheriff Worden is a member of the Republican State Committee.

Dr. G. Deutsch Coming to New York.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 19.—Dr. G. Deutsch, Professor of Jewish History and the Philosophy of Religion in the Hebrew Union College of this city for the past twelve years, has tendered his resignation. He proposes to devote his time to editorial and literary work in New York City.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

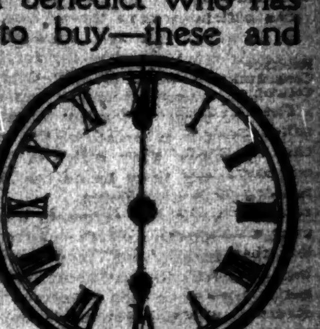
SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH-19TH STS.

This Store Will Be Open All Day To-day.

And that means from 8:30 until 6 o'clock—just as the dials tell you. And how busy the in-between hours will be!

The man who wants a bicycle on which to take his Sunday spin to places charming with rural delights; the fisherman who requires tackle with which to lure the wary fish from their abodes; the man who must have a new suit or a straw hat; the youth who wants baseball supplies; the woman who needs a smart shirt waist, a stylish hat, or a thousand and one other things; the housewife who enthusiastically plans for the Sunday dinner; the bachelor or benedict who has cigars and palatable liquors to buy—these and others will find the Siegel Cooper Store ideal in its completeness and readiness.



Everything that any great store can supply, and many things NO other store can supply. The best of everything and the most pleasing of little prices.

DON'T FORGET—8:30 TO 6 O'CLOCK.

SALE OF J. B. HAGGIN'S HORSES.

Rancho del Paso Offering Ended and Elmendorf Auction Begun.

The sale of the yearling thoroughbred horses from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso, in California, was completed yesterday in the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay, and the offering of the horses from the same owner's Kentucky farm, Elmendorf Stud, was begun. The prices recorded again were good as a rule, most of the high-priced animals going to stables that are made up exclusively of Haggin-bred race horses. The best prices of the day were as follows:

FROM RANCHO DEL PASO STUD.	
Bay colt by Fits James-Springlike by Springbok; G. D. Wilson	$500
Chestnut colt by St. Gatien-Starlet by Mariner; F. Burlew	550
Chestnut colt by Watercress-Starlight by Onondaga; J. G. Follansbee	900
Chestnut colt by Watercress-Sweet by Hanover; N. Bennington	1,150
Bay colt by Aberdeen-Thankful Blossom by Paradox; H. E. Rowell	1,200
Bay filly by St. Gatien-The Dame by Maxim; G. D. Wilson	500
Bay colt by St. Gatien-Tartans by Torso; S. Deimel	900
Bay colt by Indio-Trolley by Marenhurst; E. Paget	1,800
Bay colt by Watercress-Troyene by Sensation; N. Bennington	2,500
Chestnut colt by Watercress-Typhoon by King Alfonso; Lord Carnarvon	700
Bay colt by St. Andrew-Vernette by Falsetto; S. Deimel	1,200
Chestnut colt by Golden Dawn-Vestalia by Iconoclast; H. E. Rowell	650
Brown colt by Bassetlaw-Waitaway by Rosicrucian; G. L. Richards	500
Chestnut colt by Goldfinch-Widow Cliquot by Glenelg; N. Bennington	2,250
FROM THE ELMENDORF STUD.	
Bay filly by Ben Holladay-Beauty by St. Blaise; G. D. Wilson	500
Bay colt by Bathampton-Blue and White by Algerine; E. Paget	1,000
Bay filly by Bathampton-Cloverdale II. by Spendthrift; E. Paget	1,000
Bay colt by Rapallo-Court Dance by Rousseau; E. Paget	1,500
Bay colt by Arkle-Dereka by Darebin; E. Paget	6,000
Bay filly by Rapallo-Graziosa by Ben Ali; E. Ross	500
Chestnut colt by Ben Holladay-Gualala by Goldfinch; E. Paget	1,000

COLUMBIA CREW IS FAST.

Hanlan Says It Is Thirty Seconds Better Than Last Year—Will Give Exhibition Time Row To-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19.—The Columbia 'Varsity crew, seated as before the shake-up of yesterday, took a short and easy row to-day; but the freshmen did not go out, as Dr. Nicoll, who acts as medical man for the Blue and White as well as rowing No. 7 on the 'Varsity, has been giving them some treatment which required their keeping quiet. Coach Hanlan said that he did not intend to work either crew very hard, as he wants them to be in good shape to give an exhibition time row over the course to-morrow. The coach said to-day that his 'Varsity crew is fully thirty seconds faster than last year, when Columbia's official time in the race was 19:18⅘. Columbia finished third at that time, Cornell being first, in 19:05⅗, and Wisconsin second, in 19:12 3-5.

The rowing colony was augmented to-night by the arrival of the Georgetown 'Varsity crew. They brought one shell, which they expect to have rigged and go out for a practice spin to-morrow morning. The crew was in charge of B. C. McKenna, manager; M. J. Thompson, graduate manager, and P. A. Dempsey, coach. The shell the men brought with them is the only paper shell on the river.

Mahan Wins Tennis Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—L. E. Mahan, ex-champion at tennis of Columbia University, New York, to-day defeated John S. Morris of the Germantown Cricket Club of this city in the final round of the tournament for the tennis championship of Pennsylvania. The score was 12—10, 8—10, 6—2, 5—2.

The present State champion is W. J. Clothier of this city, and under the rules he could not take part in the preliminary or final rounds of the tournament. To-morrow, however, he and Mahan will play for the championship.

BIG FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Fee Brothers' Wholesale Liquor Store Burning—The Loss Already $150,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—Fire was discovered in Fee Brothers' wholesale liquor house on Water Street, near Main, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. It originated in the sub-basement, used as a wine cellar, below the bed of the river, flush on the bank of which the building stands. At this hour the fire is still burning, though it is thought to be under control. One floor has fallen and carried with it barrels of whisky, which add to the fury of the flames. The loss so far is estimated at $150,000.

A feature was the attempt of the firemen to fight the fire from the rear of the building. To do this ladders were lowered into the bed of the river, and three firemen carried hose through an adjoining building and jumped into the river. They stood in water up to their shoulders, holding the hose directed on the burning building.

Several firemen have already been injured by falling glass and overcome with smoke. If the fire reaches the large paint store of Barnard, Porter & Viall, adjoining, it will be difficult to prevent one of the biggest conflagrations the city has ever known.

Get the Habit

GO TO

Brill Brothers

For Men's Clothing,

Men's Fixings.

Men's Shoes,

Men's Hats.

FIRE STOPS BUFFALO PLAY.

Big Building Burns and Smoke Fills Theatre Adjoining—Crowd Leaves Without Panic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The Washington Power Building, a five-story brick building in Washington Street, adjoining the Lyceum Theatre, was destroyed by fire to-night. The building was occupied by a number of small manufacturing concerns. The smoke filled the theatre during the last act. The audience became restless and the play was brought to an abrupt end.

It was announced from the stage that there was no danger, and the crowd was asked to pass out of the theatre quietly. There was a crush at the doors, but nothing approaching a panic occurred. No one was injured.

The loss will amount to about $150,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, June 19.—The Kenyon Paper Mills, at Baldwinsville, twelve miles west of Syracuse, were burned to-night. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Fire at 821 Sansome Street did $125,000 damage last night. The principal sufferers are the Louis Roesch Company and the Union Lithograph Company.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:20 A. M.—1,982 Amsterdam Avenue; no name given; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—168 Broome Street; no name given; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—499 Greenwich Street; G. B. Childs & Co.; damage, $700.

11:30 A. M.—40 Bleecker Street; Straller Brothers; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—11 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; H. B. Arkowitz; damage, $200.

2 P. M.—157 West Fifty-first Street; W. Hein; damage, $10.

4:55 P. M.—25 Ludlow Street; Abe Graston; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—102 Goerck Street; Herman Dilmer; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—307 East Ninety-third Street; Edward Downing; damage, $5.

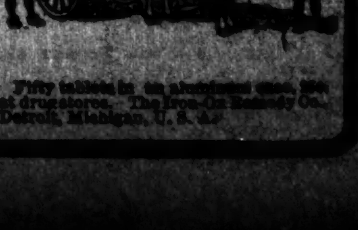
9:25 P. M.—119 West Twenty-sixth Street; George Munroe; damage, $50.

Bad blood is at the foundation of all disease.

Pure, rich, warm, red blood is health.

IRON-OX Tablets Make Pure Blood.

They do it by regulating the bowels, stimulating and building up the tired, worn-out nerves, and causing the torpid liver and sluggish kidneys to do their work.



Fifty tablets in an aluminum case, 25c at drugstores. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

RELIANCE IN CLOSE RACE DEFEATS CONSTITUTION

Belmont Yacht Beaten by One Minute and Fifty Seconds.

Constitution Rounds First Mark Ahead of the Winner — Columbia Beaten More Than Twelve Minutes.

Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, gladiators of the sea, raced yesterday on the Sound for a cup offered by Commodore Frank Tilford of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and it was a race to warm the cockles of a yachtsman's heart and stir the sailor blood that lurks in every landsman. For more than four hours Capt. Barr on the Reliance exerted all his remarkable skill to drive his wonderful boat, yet over a twenty-five-mile course he was able to defeat Constitution and Capt. Rhodes by only 1 minute and 50 seconds. On actual time, therefore, Reliance won the race, but whether or not the trophy will be hers will not be known until the racing measurements of the yachts have been submitted to the Regatta Committee and the time allowances figured out. Columbia, once the invincible, was never a factor, and she was beaten 12 minutes and 37 seconds by Reliance and 10 minutes and 47 seconds by Constitution.

The official summary:

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	E'd Time. H.M.S.
Reliance	12:46:07	4:50:24	4:04:17
Constitution	12:46:10	4:52:17	4:06:07
Columbia	12:46:52	5:03:46	4:16:54

The conditions under which the race was sailed made it a skippers' battle. In direction the wind came from all points of the compass, and in strength it varied from nothing at all to ten knots an hour. The rain came, too, and the $3,000 mainsails over which so careful watch has been kept lest they get wet, received a good drenching, but they could not have suffered in a better cause. Capts. Barr and Rhodes strained every nerve to nurse each vagrant breeze that came along, and the fickleness of the winds on the first leg, a ten-mile intermittent beat to windward, made the race a running duel between the two skippers.

For the first time in the five races which Reliance has won, and in the two or three fizzles in which she has started, she was beaten to the first mark, and Constitution turned the trick. It was only by 5 seconds, however, and after a most exciting struggle. The honors of the start were all with Barr, for after Constitution had apparently secured to herself the coveted position at the weather end of the line, Barr, by dexterous handling of his boat and with the advantage of superior headway, managed to squeeze in between Constitution and the stake boat. There was not six inches room on either side of the Reliance, and from the committee boat it seemed that Reliance would foul the mark, but Barr not only got through, but got over the line three seconds ahead of Constitution and on her weather.

RHODES AND BARR FIGHT IT OUT.

It seemed then that the old story would be repeated, that Reliance would gain so commanding a lead at the start that it would preclude any possibility that she might be headed. Her lead grew steadily for fifteen minutes. Suddenly, though, when they were on the same tack, Constitution seemed to be picking her up. Columbia after the start split tacks immediately, and was not again in close company with her younger sisters. Constitution slowly crawled up until just inside Lloyd's Neck, when she was only a few lengths behind. After Barr went about Rhodes kept on to get to windward of his rival, but as soon as he had come about in what he thought the right position, Barr tried the same trick himself and tacked in shore. Then Rhodes went after him again, and as the yachts finally headed out of Oyster Bay, Constitution was to windward, but Reliance had managed to pick up another lead.

Making for the first mark, which was off Eaton's Neck, Constitution, with her reaching jibtopsail, managed for the first time to overhaul Reliance, which was using a baby jibtopsail, and when the Belmont yacht was within a half mile of the mark Reliance was a dozen lengths astern. If the wind had held true they would have been able to fetch the mark, but a shift compelled them to make an in-shore tack. Then a strange thing happened. Reliance caught a new breeze from off shore, and while Constitution lay almost becalmed, the new yacht, heeled over by the strength of the fresh breeze, raced up on Constitution, to whom the breeze was denied, and, crossing her wake, went to windward of her. The mark was close aboard, however, and Constitution, picking up a little of the breeze, managed to get around 5 seconds before Reliance. Columbia, which on the windward leg had suffered all the disadvantages of heading winds and currents, turned 22 minutes and 55 seconds later. On actual time Constitution, in the ten miles, beat Reliance 8 seconds and Columbia 22 minutes and 18 seconds.

The second leg was five miles due north, and on this leg fortune, to make amends for previous severity, was all with Columbia. Reliance and Constitution fought it out with ballooners and spinnakers and reaching jibtopsails, which they would set, take in, and reset, according to the fickle fancy of the winds. Twice Reliance lost her commanding lead by being forced under Constitution's lee by unexpected winds, but on each occasion, without any assistance from Capt. Rhodes, either, Barr managed to work himself out. In the meantime, while Reliance and Constitution were thus prodding each other more than twenty minutes had gone by. Then the wind steadied almost due south, and Columbia, which had just then rounded the first mark, was able to make a spinnaker run of the whole five miles. Although she reached the second mark ten minutes or more behind the others, she had covered the short distance in 11 minutes and 36 seconds less time than Reliance. On Constitution she had gained 13 minutes and 14 seconds, or not very far from three minutes to the mile. Reliance on this leg gained 1 minute and 38 seconds on Constitution.

WINDS FAVORED RELIANCE.

The two big yachts had just left the second mark astern when from south-southwest came the best breeze of the day, which held its direction and softened only just before the finish. Both yachts, catching it, heeled far over to starboard, and tore along at an eleven or twelve knot gait. The Regatta Committee's boat, which had waited to get the time at the second mark, was not very far ahead, and for a time the engineer had all he could do to keep his distance ahead of the racers. Finally, however, he began to open out on his pursuers, and the committee arrived at the line in time to take the finish times. Two or three times Constitution began to pick up, but each time Reliance seemed to catch a favoring puff which enabled her to get a new lead. So closely were they matched, however, that on the whole ten miles home Reliance gained only 20 seconds on the Constitution.

The rain of the morning discouraged a large following for the race. Commodore Tilford's steam yacht Norman went around the course, as did E. C. Benedict's Oneida. A party of members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, under whose auspices the race was sailed, went on the steamboat S. E. Spring, and another party on the tug Charles E. Matthews, and the Regatta Committee, of which Frank Bowne Jones is Chairman, had some guests aboard the committee boat E. S. Atwood.

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

There was a light breeze coming across the Sound from east by south when the course was signaled at 12:30. The course was laid from a mark boat southwest of Great Captain's Island ten miles east by south ¼ south to a mark near Eaton's Neck Point at the entrance to Huntington harbor, five miles north to a mark near Green Ledge Light, off the Connecticut shore, and ten miles west by south ¾ south to the Captain's Island mark.

The warning signal was given at 12:40, and the racers had five minutes to prepare for the start. Two minutes afterward the Columbia, nearly half a mile south of the line, wore back with boom on the port hand. The Reliance, which had been following in her wake, promptly wore also, and thus became the leader. Both stood to fetch to the eastward of the line, and the Reliance soon had to bear away. The Columbia then luffed out on her weather quarter, and thus they came for the start.

The starting signal was given at 12:45, and the yachts were allowed two minutes to cross without the penalty of a handicap. The Constitution wore ship close to the weather mark and almost square across the bows of Reliance less than a minute after the signal. Viewed from the committee boat at the leeward end of the line, it seemed that there was not room for the Reliance to squeeze between the mark and the Constitution, and that she would have to bear away and go under the latter's lee quarter. But the Reliance had much better way on than the Constitution, and Barr shot her up on the weather beam of the latter before she could luff in his way. The Constitution's head sails fell flat, and the Reliance forged ahead. It was a bold stroke for position on the part of Rhodes and a bolder and more successful move on the part of Barr. The official time of the start is as follows:

	H.M.S.
Reliance	12:46:07
Constitution	12:46:10
Columbia	12:46:52

After the finish of the race Mr. Belmont showed a protest flag on the Constitution, and it is possible that he claims a foul of his boat on the mark by Reliance at the start, but it was impossible, from the position of the committee boat, to see if the trouble occurred at the start, and his written protest had not been received by the committee at a late hour last evening. However, no protest flag was noticed at the start. After rounding the first mark the Reliance bore down so hard upon Constitution that many thought she fouled her.

With the loss of her wind the Constitution fell behind, but she speedily took on a gait that augured the Reliance was not going to have a walk-over. The Columbia tacked close to the mark and went across the line on the port tack, as if shy of the company of her rivals. Thus the Reliance and Constitution were heading for the north, or Connecticut, shore of the Sound and the Columbia for the Long Island, or south, shore. But the two first named did not hold the starboard tack long. Indeed, they could not without going on the rocks.

The Reliance went on the port tack at 12:49:30 and the Constitution followed at 12:50:10. The former had gained perceptibly by this time. The Columbia meanwhile was not lagging. With the impulse of a favoring slant of wind, she was looking up higher than either of the others and footing fast. If she had gone about any time before 1 o'clock, she could have easily crossed the bows of Reliance, but she held the port tack at least fifteen minutes too long. The wind backed two points to east, just as she tacked to starboard, at 1:14, and put her out of the race. She was then away across the Sound near Oak Neck Point.

The Reliance, leading the Constitution in the middle of the Sound, went to starboard at 1:15:30, and stood to cross the Constitution, but the sudden shift of wind gave the latter a lift to the eastward, and her enemy could not do the trick. As the two boats neared each other, the Reliance, although having the right of way, was forced to return to the port tack, at 1:16:30. She could not cross the Constitution's bows, and under the rules was bound to avoid a collision. The Constitution, consequently, held the pride of position. She was on the weather quarter of her enemy. Nevertheless, she went to starboard before the Reliance had filled away on the port tack. But, as Barr did not follow him, Rhodes made only a short hitch. At 1:17:30 he went back on the port tack.

A NIP-AND-TUCK RACE.

Well inside of Lloyd's Neck Point the Reliance went to starboard at 1:45 and stood to cross paths with her rival. The excitement rose to a high pitch as the boats drew nearer and nearer. Could the Reliance do the trick this time or would she fail by a narrow margin as before? That was the question on every tongue. The suspense seemed long, but it did not last more than a minute. At exactly 1:46 the new boat crossed the older boat's bows.

The Constitution held the port tack until 1:48 and then went to starboard. Forty-five seconds later the Reliance went to port with a view to crossing paths again and again succeeded. At 1:50 she tacked to starboard on the Constitution's weather bow. The prospect was looking cloudy for the Constitution. But a rift was soon to appear. Several short hitches followed as the yachts worked their way out into the Sound close to the shore of Lloyd's Neck Point. At length they were both on the starboard tack, standing northward. The Constitution, though astern, was to windward, and she began to crawl up on the Reliance's weather quarter. The wind had backed a little more to east by north and freshened a trifle. Barr did not enjoy the spectacle offered him by Constitution's coming up. He brought down his jibtopsail to set a smaller one. That was at 1:55:45. The change was speedily made, but in the meantime the Constitution had crept up on the new boat's weather bow and taken the lead.

The Constitution was doing extremely well. By 2:25 she had strung out a lead of several hundred yards. Both boats were on the port tack, standing into the offing of Huntington Harbor. At 2:35:30 the Constitution went to starboard and stood for the mark. The Reliance held the port tack one minute longer and therefore went about further in the bay. That extra minute on the port tack brought her a great stroke of luck.

While the Constitution was jogging along close hauled on a gentle east by north breeze the Reliance got a hard puff south-southeast from some friendly pocket in Huntington Harbor. With eased sheets and a big bone in her teeth she set out for the mark and incidentally to hunt for the Constitution. She was several minutes behind when she caught that puff, but she was well up on the Constitution's weather quarter when she lost it. So they came to the mark on practically even terms. The Constitution was a trifle ahead, but the Reliance was somewhat to windward. The Columbia was then so far astern that she claimed only an occasional glance. Here is the order in which the yachts rounded the first mark:

	H.M.S.	E'd Time. H.M.S.
Constitution	2:44:07	1:57:57
Reliance	2:44:12	1:58:05
Columbia	3:07:07	2:20:15

The Constitution, in a hard fight to windward, mostly a dead beat, and with the preponderance of luck against her, had beaten the new boat 8 seconds. It was not much, but it was enough for distinction. Rhodes would probably have done better on the second leg if he had not tried a balloon jibtopsail. The Reliance set a large reacher and seemed to profit by it, for she soon took the lead.

The wind capered around from west of south to south, and then east of south, and finally to southwest. While the Reliance and the Constitution were luffing far to the westward of their course, the Columbia, far behind, was steering straight for the second mark, with the wind dead aft and every stitch of canvas set and drawing. What was doing is shown by the times at the second mark:

	H.M.S.	E'd Time. H.M.S.
Reliance	3:50:41	1:06:29
Constitution	3:52:14	1:08:07
Columbia	4:02:00	0:54:53

The Columbia's extraordinary gain of 11 minutes 36 seconds on the Reliance and 13 minutes 14 seconds on the Constitution was attributable, of course, in part to the more favoring breeze she brought with her, and in part to the wide arc described by these boats on the second leg. The gain of the Reliance on the Constitution was less than could have been expected from her past performances under like conditions of wind and water.

The last leg was a close reach with little jibtopsails, the wind being south-southwest and the course west by south three-quarters south. While the three yachts were heading for the finish a rainbow spanned the water and framed their sails. The reach home was without incident, except that the attendant tugs and steam yachts were driven hard to be in at the finish. The changes in the relative positions of the leaders were slight. This is how they finished:

	H.M.S.	E'd Time. H.M.S.
Reliance	4:50:24	0:59:43
Constitution	4:52:17	1:00:03
Columbia	5:03:46	1:01:46

The three yachts race again to-day off Oyster Bay.

FITTING OUT SHAMROCKS.

Challenger's Underbody Is Being Covered with a Hard Enamel.

"Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger is far and away the most dangerous yacht that has thus far crossed the Atlantic Ocean in quest of the America's Cup," said J. Frederic Tams, who for many years was a member of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and whose experience as an official in races for the treasured cup is of many years' standing.

"The new Shamrock," he continued, "is a beauty. She is a typical Fife boat, and will prove remarkably fast to windward. What she will do in a reaching breeze against the Reliance remains to be seen."

Other yachtsmen who visited the Erie Basin and viewed the two racers of the Lipton fleet echoed the sentiments of Mr. Tams, the consensus of opinion being that the newest cup hunter would prove a formidable opponent. Few, however, could be found who did not pin their faith on the defender in the breezes that may prevail off Sandy Hook during the month of August.

Yesterday was a busy one for the crews of the two Shamrocks and the workmen who were polishing the underbody of the latest challenger alike. The new boat's hull is covered with a peculiar enamel that becomes as hard as flint and is capable of receiving a very high polish. The polish is put on by means of emery powder applied with bits of cotton waste. The crew of the challenger of four years ago were busy setting up the standing rigging and reeving the running rigging. By sunset last evening the latter craft's top hamper was in perfect shape and ready for bending sails. The Shamrock's racing mast will not be stepped until Monday, when both boats will be floated out into the open basin.

A feature that attracted a great deal of attention among the visiting yachtsmen was the small steering wheel and apparently inadequate gear in the box on deck. This gear appears to be smaller than that required for a forty-footer, and the interior of the box, which of course contains the details of the working of the gear, has been jealously guarded. It was learned, however, yesterday from an officer on board, that the gear consists of a bicycle sprocket chain that connects with the barrel of the wheel above deck and a beveled gear below decks that is attached to the rudder post. The wheel now on the deck of the yacht will not be used, but a lighter one with steel spokes will replace it when the yacht is in racing trim. A wooden rudder is also an innovation that caused some comment.

The Erin was floated out of the balance dock yesterday, and will proceed to the Tompkinsville anchorage to-morrow. Capt. Matthews said that the racing yachts would, as soon as their spars were stepped and sails bent, which will be done as soon as the challenger is floated out into open water, be towed to their moorings in Sandy Hook Bay, where they would await the arrival of Sir Thomas. One of the Starin Line steamers has been engaged to meet the Irish Baronet upon his arrival. On board will be many of Sir Thomas's friends. The Erin, Cruiser, and the two Shamrocks will also be near the tail of the Hook when the big Oceanic sweeps by with their owner on board.

JOHN R. HOFF IS INSANE.

Man Accused of Larceny by Gansevoort National Bank Is in an Asylum.

When the case of John R. Hoff, President of the S. E. M. Rice Paint Works of Newark, who was arrested several weeks ago, accused of the larceny of $19,000 from the Gansevoort National Bank by misrepresentation of assets, and is alleged to have obtained about $250,000 from other banks by the same means, was called in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Lawyer Mark Alter, his counsel, presented to Magistrate Deuel a certificate filed Thursday with Judge Alfred Skinner of the Newark Court of Common Pleas to the effect that Hoff is insane and is confined to Daniel F. Millspaugh's private retreat for the insane, at Paterson, N. J., where he is suffering from spinal neurasthenia.

The certificate was made by Drs. J. Henry Clark and Livingston Hinkley of Newark, and was applied for by Helen R. Hoff, the wife of the patient and a daughter of S. E. M. Rice, who established the paint works bearing his name, and of which his son-in-law was President.

Magistrate Deuel, when he had seen the certificate, said he would dismiss the charge on his own motion, thus freeing Hoff, but he informed T. A. Adams, President of the Gansevoort National Bank, who was in court as the representative of the bank, that the action would not affect any future effort on the part of the prosecution to press the charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Hoff was the promoter of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, in the failure of which he is said to have lost over $100,000.

MADE A VALET OF BURGLAR.

Policeman Compelled an Intruder to Aid Him in Dressing.

Sergt. John T. Reith in testifying against a burglar who had entered his bedroom while he was there said that at the point of a pistol he forced the man, James Byrnes, twenty-eight years old, of 212 North Main Street, Yonkers, to lace his shoes for him and tie his necktie.

Reith said that he was asleep at 3 P. M. on Wednesday in his apartment at 51 East One Hundred and Seventh Street when he was awakened by a noise at the door. Taking his pistol he opened the door and found the man working at the door with a "jimmy."

He compelled the man to enter the room and wait while he dressed, but on finding that he could not put on some articles of dress with the pistol in his hand, he had the intruder act as his valet.

Reith took his captive to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and appeared against him Thursday before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Court. Byrnes was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse.

DU CHAILLU'S BODY MOVED.

Various Organizations Escort It from Pier to Temporary Resting Place.

Under escort of members of the American Geographical Society the Authors' Club and Scandinavian societies of this city, the body of Paul Belloni Du Chaillu yesterday was taken from the Wilson Line pier, to which it had been brought by the Consuelo.

The remains were placed in the undertaking establishment next to City College, where they will be until the funeral is held in the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The day of the funeral has not been determined. Interment will be in Woodlawn. Henry R. Hoyt, executor of Mr. Du Chaillu's estate, has charge of the arrangements. He is expected to return to the city to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Unsettled, showery weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours in the interior valleys, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. The weather has been fair in the South, the upper lake region, and generally throughout the Northwest and the Pacific Coast States. The temperature continue below the seasonal average in Northern districts, while warm weather prevails elsewhere.

Showers are probable Saturday in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, Tennessee, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and local rains are indicated for Texas and the Southwest. There will be showers Sunday in the Atlantic Coast districts and the lower lake region. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly light to fresh south to southeast; on the upper lakes mostly fresh north to northwest; on the lower lakes light and variable. Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light southeast to south winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, showers Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, showers Saturday and probably Sunday; light southeast to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds, becoming northwest.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, showers Saturday and probably Sunday; light southeast to south winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair on the coast, showers in the interior Saturday; Sunday showers; light southeast to south winds.

West Virginia, showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

Minnesota, fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh north to northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

South Dakota, fair, cooler Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, winds southeast to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES 1903.
3 A. M.	64	57	60
6 A. M.	65	59	60
9 A. M.	65	62	62
12 M.	68	64	72
3 P. M.	75	63	66
6 P. M.	75	63	66
9 P. M.	72	61	61
12 P. M.	67	62	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1902	69
Corresponding date for last 25 years	71

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 8 A. M. and 61 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 67 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUIT

Keene Interests File Brief in United States Court of Appeals.

Harriman Interests Charged with Exploiting System for Benefit of Union Pacific.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 19.—Contrary to the report that a compromise had been effected in New York between the Keene and Harriman interests and that the Southern Pacific Railway suit had been settled, a brief was filed to-day by counsel for the appellants.

The original suit involved the question of a right of the Union Pacific Directors to vote in the stockholders' meeting of the Southern Pacific. The Harriman interests, which represented the Union and Central Pacific Roads, had secured a controlling interest in the Southern Pacific Road, and at the annual election, which was to have been held last April, expected to control the meeting and elect their officials.

Suit for injunction was begun by the Keene interests, representing the Southern Pacific, the case going to the United States Court of Appeals here from the Louisville district. The brief filed to-day was prepared by Senator Foraker of Ohio, Augustus E. Wilson of Louisville, Edward Lauterbach and Eugene Treadwell of New York.

Twenty-six arguments are advanced in behalf of the appellants for restraining the Harriman element from voting the Union Pacific holdings in the Southern Pacific election, which has been postponed. Among the allegations are these:

The Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Roads being competitors, it was a violation of public policy, and for that reason illegal, for the Union Pacific to acquire and maintain control of the Southern Pacific by purchasing and voting its stock. The proof shows that it is within the power of the Union Pacific to practice abuse and discriminations against the Southern Pacific. It is not necessary to show that discriminations and abuses have been practiced to entitled the complainants to the relief asked. The proof shows that discrimination has been practiced in making expenditures on the Central Pacific.

From the affidavits it is shown that twice as much money has been expended from the earnings of the entire Southern Pacific system of about 9,000 miles on the 871 miles of the Central Pacific Railroad between Ogden and San Francisco as has been expended on the remaining 8,000 miles, and that the immediate purpose of such expenditure is to make the Union Pacific line a direct through route from Chicago to San Francisco by way of Omaha and Ogden, for the purpose of making it the main competitor in transcontinental business of other transcontinental lines. The result will be to give the Union Pacific a haul over its entire line between Omaha and Ogden, and the Southern Pacific only the short haul between Ogden and San Francisco, instead of the long haul over its main lines from New Orleans. This would apply to all business originating in the Atlantic seaboard, as well as business diverted from its main line to the Union Pacific or direct through line, and a corresponding advantage to the Union Uacific.

In figures the pleadings show that since the Union Pacific management has assumed control of the Southern Pacific the system previously in vogue of keeping accounts of disbursements has been discontinued and that it is impossible to give figures accurately. It is estimated, however, that out of about $43,465,000 expended for betterment, $28,000,000 is now being expended on the 871 miles of the Central Pacific between Ogden and San Francisco; $5,650,000 on the Southern, between San Francisco and Portland, Ore.; $2,200,000 on the 277 miles between Sacramento and Bakersfield, a branch of the Southern Pacific, or a total of $36,950,000 out of $43,465,000 on 1,920 miles of Southern Pacific system in which the Union Pacific is directly interested.

BEAR DIES IN THE ZOO.

Teeth Troubles Take Away a Playful Cub from Tennessee.

Annie, the black bear at the Central Park "Zoo," escaped yesterday. Without anybody except Keeper Snyder knowing about it, she quietly quitted her cage on the make-believe crags behind the grimy painted bars, with its ill-smelling atmosphere and perpetual stare of curious human faces. She died. The failure of a molar to take its place inside the red mouth caused her escape.

This playful little prisoner came from the East Tennessee mountains a few months ago. She was found behind a juniper log by a mountaineer and taken to the railway station. A traveler bought her, along with a bottle of milk, and she came to New York and was given to an actress. This lady took her to the Park.

For a week because of her trouble she had been unable to eat the bread and fish and other solid things that the keeper put into her cage. Snyder saw her trouble and tried to help her. He gave her milk, but she had such pain that she could not even take this. Then Snyder offered her a piece of rubber to chew to help the troublesome molars through, but Annie, not understanding the efficacy of this remedy, would not try it.

ON LOCAL TENNIS COURTS.

Scores of Matches in New York Tennis Club's Tournament.

Two lawn tennis matches in the scratch events provided what play was of especial interest yesterday on the courts in the New York Lawn Tennis Club's tournament. The dirt courts at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue were in fair condition in the early afternoon, as the groundsmen had dried the surface with a sponge and resanded the top. Miss Margaret Johnson and Robert Le Roy started the mixed doubles in the contest of the preliminary round match against Miss Anna M. Risch and David S. Sands. In the opening set Miss Johnson, the expert of the Staten Island Club, accomplished good work from the back of the court. Her driving was remarkable for a woman, and she was very accurate in making her returns. The most noticeable feature of her play was the swiftness with which she ran in to the net to make a cross court shot. Several of these were brought off with a marvelous degree of cleverness and brilliancy. Together with the steady play of Le Roy she won the first set at 6—4. Then followed some fine rallies in which Miss Risch and Sands were always able to get the point either by a smash or by the superiority of their passing strokes. They took the second set at 6—2, and there the match remained unfinished.

Miss Marie Wagner, the champion of the Central Park Lawn Tennis Association, then took the court against Miss Risch in the semi-final match of the women's handicap singles. Only the first set of this contest was completed before the rain caused the suspension of play for the day. Miss Wagner displayed the same resourcefulness as she did on her first appearance at this tournament. The set was a series of long periods of driving from the base line of the court, and then a sudden and simultaneous dash for the net on the part of the women players. Miss Wagner was a trifle quicker of the two, and she was generally able to gain the point by passing her opponent cleanly at the net as she ran in or crossing the ball at a sharp angle. The men's handicap singles were advanced. It will be impossible to finish the tournament this week. The summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Margaret Johnson and Robert Le Roy, West Side Tennis Club and New York Lawn Tennis Club, vs. Miss Anna M. Risch and David S. Sands, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 2—6, (unfinished.)

Women's Handicap Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner, Central Park Lawn Tennis Association, vs. Miss Anna M. Risch, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, (unfinished.)

Handicap, Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Robert Le Roy (owe 30) defeated Robert T. Bryan (owe 30) by default; William Holston (plus one-half 15) defeated J. Parmly Paret (owe 40) by default; J. E. Chavers (plus one-half 15) defeated Frederick W. Becker (plus one-half 30,) 6—4, 7—5; A. Del Mar (plus one-half 30) defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, (owe 30,) 6—2, 6—4; C. Galway (plus one-half 15) defeated Dr. Neville, (plus one-half 30,) 6—4, 6—1; E. H. Stern (plus one-half 15) defeated C. H. Stadel, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—0; Frederick P. Fox (plus one-half 15) defeated Calhoun Cragin (owe 30) by default; S. L. Smith (owe 15) defeated J. M. Steinecker, (scratch,) 6—4, 0—6, 6—4; G. A. L. Dionne (scratch) defeated G. G. Brinckerhoff, (owe 15,) 6—0, 6—0.

First Round—Louis J. Grant (plus 15) defeated Samuel Swart, (plus 15,) 6—4, 6—0; Thomas C. Trask (owe 15) defeated W. M. Hall, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; J. E. Chavers (plus one-half 15) defeated William Holston, (plus one-half 30,) 6—2, 6—2; C. Lorraine Wyeth (owe 30) defeated C. L. Cobb (plus one-half 15) 6—4, 6—2; Wylie C. Grant (owe 30) defeated Dr. Julian K. Smythe, (scratch,) 6—1, 2—6, 7—5; Thomas M. Donahue (owe 15) defeated D. Ovitt, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—3; Robert M. Beckley (plus one-half 15) defeated Arthur S. Cragin (owe 15) by default; Chester P. Rice (owe 15) defeated Oviedio M. Bostwick (owe 30) by default.

The first of the interclub lawn tennis league series of championship competitions—that in the men's doubles—will begin to-day on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The opening match will be started at 2:30 P. M. The league, which was recently organized, comprises six of the fashionable country clubs. All of these clubs have entered teams as follows:

Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club—Deane Miller and George I. Scott, Gordon Douglass and Lydell Hull.

Rockaway Hunting Club—J. D. Forbes and H. N. Rawlins, J. B. Taller and H. K. Evans.

Meadow Brook Club—Herbert King and Francis B. Stevens, Jr.

Ardsley Club—E. R. Marvin and J. R. Lowell, H. Le Roy Edgar and Charles Mills.

Apawamis Golf Club—W. B. Connor and C. O. Tiffany, S. A. Lawton and H. Strebeigh.

Country Club of Westchester—Gouverneur Morris and G. T. Adee, G. E. Batcheller and C. S. Lee.

POLICE CAPTAIN APPOINTED.

Another Police Captain was appointed yesterday by Police Commissioner Greene, Sergt. Henry Burfiend of the Harlem Court squad being promoted. He was sent to take command of the Thirty-sixth Precinct, Morrisania. Commissioner Greene passed over the names of Sergts. James McGlynn of the King's Bridge Station and Edward Walling of the Mercer Street Station, who headed the civil service list.

Burfiend was appointed to the force April 13, 1885, was made roundsman Feb. 29, 1892, and Sergeant Feb. 27, 1894. He was highly recommended for promotion by various Magistrates who sat in the Harlem Police Court, as well as by others. He is forty years of age. In the time of Superintendent Byrnes he was that official's roundsman for two years.

NEW BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.

Brooklyn Heights is to have another towering apartment hotel. It is to be erected on Columbia Heights, between Clark and Pierrepont Streets, is to be twelve stories in height, and will cost about $700,000.

The new hotel will be called the Standish, and is to be built by the Standish Arms Realty Company, which was incorporated yesterday, with Franklin W. Hopkins of Alpine, N. J., as President.

Founded 1795

OTARD DUPUY & CO.
BRANDIES

Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

WEDDING PRESENTS

in sterling silver take precedence. Exclusiveness in design is essential. We are showing an exceptionally exquisite line of articles in our own copyrighted patterns, unsurpassed in excellence and workmanship.

REED & BARTON
SILVERSMITHS
41 Union Square
6 Maiden Lane

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE, 19th TO 20th STREETS

RECITAL HALL SIXTH FLOOR. MUSICALE. This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Harriet Blake Jones, Soprano. Miss Lucille Clover, Contralto. Mr. M. W. Marr, Tenor. Mr. Charles N. Granville, Barytone.

Strong Values
Argue the Importance of
TO-DAY'S CLOTHING OFFERINGS
(Second Floor.)

and each item is attractive enough, by reason of its style, character and quality merits, to win your attention without the persuasion of strong value argument.

There are suits for general wear, for outing wear and dress-up times.

The offerings are characteristic of the Simpson Crawford Co. store. Our guarantee is proof of the superiority of the garments, and insures satisfaction that will meet your highest expectation.

MEN'S SUITS, WORTH UP TO $35.00. $17.75. — Men's finest Suits of best worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, entirely hand made, perfect fitting. We offer unrestricted choice of our entire superb stock of fancy Spring and Summer Suits, which formerly sold up to $35.00, at $17.75.

MEN'S SUITS, WORTH UP TO $25.00. $12.50. — Men's Suits, in neat worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, from our regular $18, $20 and $25 lines; sizes are limited in each pattern, but every size in the collection; very excellent values, at $12.50.

Men's Outing Suits, of fancy flannels, in dark and medium effects, $6.75.
Men's Trousers, $3.50 Value, $2.65.
Our entire line of Men's Straw Hats, values up to $4.00, we will clear at $1.50.

Some Special Values for Boys.
Second Floor.

Our $10.00 Youths' Serge Suits, sizes 14 to 20 years $7.50
Boys' two-piece, double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years; also sailors and Russian blouse, sizes 3 to 12 years, in serges, cheviots, wool crashes and cassimeres; worth $6.50, $7.95, $8.75 and $10.00; for Saturday $5.75
Five hundred Boys' Straw Hats, sold at 75c., 95c. and $1.25, at 50
Boys' Wash Suits in an endless variety of styles and patterns. We offer two specials, sold at $2.25 and $3.50, at .... $1.35 and $2.45
Wash Pants, sizes 3 to 12 years; 50c. quality for 29
Boys' Wash Hats, in tams and automobile shapes; 95c. quality for 50c., and 50c. and 75c. quality for 25

Misses' Garments at a Saving.
Second Floor.
SOME SPLENDID VALUES FOR SATURDAY.

Misses' Shirt Waist Dresses of taffeta, waist made with fancy yoke of fagot stitching or pleated, skirts have graduated flounce; sizes 14 and 16 years $18.75
Misses' Linen Suits of white, blue and the natural color, ⅞ length Russian coat, pleated skirt, flaring from knee, sizes 14 and 16 years $10.00
Girls' Norfolk and Peter Thompson Suits, in blue, brown and white Sicilian, nautical emblem on shield and sleeve, gored or pleated skirts; 6 to 14 years, $5.75 and $7.50
Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of all wool materials; eleven gore, side pleated, full flare, habit back, strictly tailor finish; 36 to 40 inch lengths $4.85

Men's New $1.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.05.
First Floor.

We have just received a very special lot of men's strictly high grade Negligee Shirts which we ordered at a very low figure months ago. Made after our own patterns, perfect fitting, absolutely correct in each little detail. Three distinct styles.

The new gray shade, made perfectly plain, attached or detached cuffs.
Light weight, soft finish Percales, in white grounds, neat printed effects, made with four pleats each side; detached cuffs.
The finest White Negligee ever offered at such a low price, of white cambric cloth, six ¼ inch pleats each side, attached or detached cuffs, all hand laundered.
Not job lots; new, clean, perfect goods; worth $1.50 each, at $1.05

Exceptional Attractions in
Our Millinery Department.
Second Floor.

Ladies' Stiff Trimmed and Outing Hats, in white or white and black, very tastefully trimmed with Jap, silk and breasts, quills or wings; would be excellent value at $4.50 .... $2.95
Main Floor.
White Duck, Piqué, Batavia or Crash Hats, trimmed or untrimmed, Ladies' Sailors, all correct proportions.
Untrimmed Dress Shapes and Turbans.
Fifty dozen Milan Turbans, made in two pieces, manufactured to sell at $2.25 95
White Chip Dress Shapes; value $1.50 95
Tuscan and Burnt Braid Hats, heretofore 75c. to $1.00 each 25

Samples of GOLF STOCKS.
One-quarter to One-half Regular Prices.
19c. FOR VALUES OF 50c. AND OVER.
First Floor.

One hundred and twenty-five dozen, fine quality, well made Golf Ascot Stocks, being the entire sample line of one of the best cotton neckwear manufacturers. They are made of the best imported cheviots and mercerized cottons, white and fancy colorings; sizes suitable for men and women; regular prices 50c. and over each, on sale at 19

BICYCLES.
Second Floor.
Guaranteed Bicycles at $14.95.

If you are contemplating buying a high grade bicycle, here is your opportunity. They are the standard make and known by every rider. The same wheel is now selling under its regular name at $40.00; in men's and women's 22-in. frame, at $14.95

CAMERAS.
Second Floor.

Vacation means more if you have a Camera or a Kodak. Not only the joys that others have, but pictures besides.

Eastman Brownie Camera .... $1.00 and $2.00
Special Film Camera, takes 3¼x4¼ picture; regularly $11.25, special, at $7.75
Eastman Kodaks .... $5.00 to $25.00
Royal Plate Cameras, duplicate models of the Poco line, at a saving of 25 per cent. from catalogue prices.
Royal Plate Cameras, taking a 4x5 picture, $7.75 and $10.00
Royal Plate Cameras, taking a 5x7 picture, $11.00 and $13.75
Kodak Developing Machine .. $2.00, $6.00 and $7.50
Sloan's Plate Developing Box, new invention, you can develop, load and unload your plate holder without the use of a dark room. Special prices $5.00 and $6.50, instead of $6.50 and $7.50.
Before going away arrange with us to have your films developed while in the country. We develop any size of film, 6 exposures for 10c., 12 exposures 15

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

This Is Probably the Last Cool Day In Which to Provide Hot Weather Wearables

Men and women, with forethought for their comfort, will do the neglected summer shopping today. Hot days are just around the corner of the week, or June has forgotten its proclivities. Will you be ready for them? This page hints of ways we can be helpful.

Men's $13.50 Serge Suits At $9.50

We might fairly have called these fifteen-dollar suits, for you'll not be likely to find their equal anywhere at less than that price.

We had them made up expressly for us, of a splendid quality of serge, of absolutely fast color. Coats are quarter-lined with black pongee silk. Waistcoats are single-breasted with notch collar. Trousers are medium width, with belt straps.

The very best sort of a hot-weather suit, made up in the coolest manner.

There are just a hundred and seventeen suits in the lot, and they should be claimed in a jiffy, for all regular sizes are here, including proportions for tall and stout men.

$9.50, instead of $13.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' $1.35 to $4 Washable Sailor Suits at $1

More than five hundred of these attractive and seasonable suits are ready today at this remarkably little price.

Don't think of suits you've seen before at a dollar, for these are ever so much better and handsomer. But, of course, the sizes are broken in the various styles, for these are sample suits and odd lots, though there are plenty in all sizes for 3 to 12-year-old boys. Widest variety of choice in the matter of styles and materials.

Whether there is rain or shine today, such suits at a dollar will make a flurry in our Boys' Clothing Store.

If you want Cloth Suits, here is a fine offering today:

Double-breasted jackets; two pairs of trousers; silk-sewed throughout; made of all-wool cheviot; sizes 7 to 16 years. At $3.50 a suit, worth $5.

Knee-Trousers, of all-wool mixed cheviot; sizes 3 to 16 years. Worth 85c, at 50c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Shirts--- *Saturday Offerings*

More ways to save money on your summer supply of Shirts than you'd think likely, until you get better acquainted with the WANAMAKER Men's Furnishings Store's way of doing things:

Men's White Duck Shirts, 50c

The first White Duck Shirts that we have ever sold at such a low price. Material is not stiff or heavy, but makes one of the most comfortable of summer shirts. Made on our ample patterns. Sizes 14 to 16½.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's $1.50 and $2 Shirts at $1

Ample opportunity for choice is still provided by this offering of Negligee Shirts at a dollar—for regular $1.50 to $2 kinds. Shirts are of figured madras, printed madras, cheviot and fine percale; some plaited, others plain; some have attached cuffs, others separate. Plenty of the neat black figures, printed on grounds of white madras. Many plain white and jacquard figured shirts are in the lot. Throughout the character of the materials is of the very highest. All regular sizes. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Summer Shirts at 35c

An extraordinarily little price for such well-made, good-looking Colored Negligee Shirts. Made by a maker we can trust. A variety of good patterns. All sizes, 14 to 16½. Three for $1. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Neckwear, 12½c

About one hundred dozen Scarfs of 25c and 50c kinds at 12½c each; odd lots from former sales. Dark and light figured silks, in four-in-hands, batwing, straight ties and Tecks. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Save a Dollar On Your Shoes

The attractive items listed below tell you where to do it today. Some show still larger savings; some show smaller. But it is a remarkably broad collection to choose from; and our word for it, the shoes are all of good, reliable character—sorts that it's safe to save on:

Men's Shoes at $2.40

Oxford Shoes of box calf and kid. Lace Shoes of velour and box calfskin. Correct in style, and worth $3.50 by usual standards.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.90

700 pairs of high-class Lace Shoes; patent leather vamps, with kid tops. Sold regularly at $3.

Men's Stout Lace Shoes at $1.50

Satin calf lace, with solid sewed soles; usually $2. Round toes with tips. Sturdy shoes for hard wear.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.90

Enameled calfskin and black kidskin, made on modern lines, of medium weight. Worth $3.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.65

Black kid Oxford Shoes, with tips of patent leather and kidskin; medium heels, single soles. Regular $2.50 grade.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.50

Tan and black kidskin low shoes; single soles, military heels, new straight lasts. Worth $2, $2.50.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40

Fine black kidskin low shoes, made on medium full toe-lasts, with kid tips; soles slightly extended. Regular $2 quality.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.25

Black kidskin, tipped with patent leather and kid; flexible soles, neat heels. Worth $1.75.

Boys' Fine Lace Shoes at $1.70

Box calf and kidskin; welted soles, very neat lasts; all sizes, 12 to 5½. Regularly $2 and $2.50.

Boys' Stout Shoes at $1.30

Casco calf lace Shoes, with solid leather soles; round toe, broad-soled last; sizes 8½ to 5½. Smaller sizes at $1.10. Usually $1.50 and $1.75.

Girls' Spring-heel Shoes at $1

Kidskin, with tips; both lace and button; neat, easy-fitting lasts, and sizes from 6½ to 2. Worth $1.50 and more.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Best box calfskin, with solid oak leather soles, welted and stitched; sizes 9 to 13½. Made to sell originally at $2.50. Basement.

Handy Candy

When you are in a hurry to catch a train today, or on your way uptown, you men won't want to stop long in buying tomorrow's supply of candy. Won't have to—here. Main floor tables, placed at convenient points—near the doors, for instance—hold supplies of the following delicious, fresh candies, put up ready to take away. "You pays your money and you takes your choice":

At 25c a Pound

Chocolate-covered Chips. Butter Scotch Chips. Salt-water Taffy. Chocolate-covered Caramels. Parisian Peppermints. Stuffed Prunes. Cream Puffs.

At 20c a Pound

Assorted Chocolates. Chocolate Marshmallows. Chocolate Peppermint. Vanilla Marshmallows. Chocolate Nougats. Liquid Peppermint. Small Sticks.

At 15c a Box

Chocolate Peppermint. "Ye Olde Tyme" Peppermint. Strawberry Creams.

At 10c a Box

Caramels. Wafers.

All over the Main floor—Basement, too.

Splendid Corsets *At Low Prices*

When we mentioned some of these corsets before, at these same very low prices, they went quickly. To-day we have renewed some groups, and added others. The result is—most attractive prices on serviceable, stylish Corsets:

At 38c, worth 50c—Batiste Corsets; short hips; medium high bust; sizes 18 to 30.

At 50c—Batiste Corsets, of fine quality; low bust; short and medium long dip hips; flat abdomen; straight and bias cut; sizes 18 to 30.

At 75c—L. R. Corsets, of white batiste; bias cut; gored hips; straight-front; medium low bust; odd sizes 18, 20, 23, 25, 26 to 30. Also R. & G. Corsets, of pink silk batiste; short hips; sizes 21 and 22.

At $1—Nemo Nu Ray Short Corsets, of batiste; made of small gores; for summer use; sizes 18 to 23.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Stocks, 10c

Pretty pieces of summer neckwear, bearing a well-known maker's label, at a very little price. They are soft white stocks with pink, blue, green, black or white turnover top collars, embroidered in contrasting colors, and white Ascot end ties of soft white mull. Regular 25c value—10c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sale of Hosiery

One item for men, and three for women, that should be highly interesting today:

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 12½c a pair, instead of 18c and 25c

Of cotton, fine gage, durable and elastic, in fast black or assorted tan shades. Also fast black lisle thread, openwork.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair, worth 18c

Made of a firm, durable cotton yarn, fast black, with double soles, toes and high spliced heels, tops elastic and ankles narrowed; full in size, length and width.

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c; instead of 25c and 38c

Black cotton, Richelieu ribbed or plain with split feet; black cotton with embroidered fronts or white stripes; black lisle thread, allover openwork, these in sizes 8½ and 9 only.

At 37½c a pair, were 50c

Of fast black lisle thread, with three pretty patterns of openwork ankles. Broadway.

Then these interesting offerings in the Under-Price Store:

Men's Half-Hose, 12½c Pair

Of black cotton; fine gage, Richelieu ribbed, with double soles, toes and high spliced heels. Also black cotton, with unbleached feet or split soles; and black cotton, in various styles of fancy vertical printed effects.

Women's Stockings, 10c Pair

Of light-weight fast black cotton, with double heels and toes, tops elastic, full in length and width. Unusually good value.

Women's Vests, 18c each; 3 for 50c

"Seconds" of 25c qualities.

Made of a fine quality of lisle thread, in white or delicate shades of pink or sky blue; low neck, sleeveless; fancy or plain ribbed effects. Slight mended breaks or small spots make them seconds.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Coats

These handsome summer wraps for women only bear faint vestiges of the prices with which they began their career. We've been pruning these unmercifully, in order to send the last of the stock into action while yet the season is young. So these briefly mentioned groups are crowded full of coats ranging from the practical to the elaborate, at very low prices:

At $10 and $12—Coats that have been variously priced from $15 to $20.

At $20—Coats, mostly appliqued effects of net, in hip length, that were $27.50 to $40.

At $27.50—Coats in wide assortment of styles, that were $40 to $50.

At $45—Coats, the handsomest of our remaining imported stock, formerly $60 to $85.

Also the remainder of our coats of linen, pongee, stamine, and other materials, in white and other light colors, for summer wear, at one-half their former prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's $1.75 Straw Hats

The sale of Men's $2.50 Straw Hats at $1.75 aroused much interest yesterday among the straw-hatless contingent. And there is still ample opportunity today to buy as handsome straw hats as most men will want to wear, at a sharp saving. Newest shapes, various heights of crown and widths of brim, in fine split straw and sennit braid, at

$1.75 Each

Men's Hat Store; Annex, 170 Broadway.

Umbrellas *A Tip In Time*

Don't blame your umbrella if it has become weary of well-doing lately—and you need a new one in consequence. Here are good ones, for all-around, every-day carrying, and at a much lower price than they're worth—

$1.25 Each, Worth $1.75

For men and women. Of union taffeta of good quality; natural wood or fancy handles. Excellent umbrellas for the price.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Girls' Wash Dresses *Specially Priced*

Manufacturers haven't been particularly pleased with this sort of June weather. Prices, as well as themselves, are depressed.

That's why we offer today, two most attractive lots of Girls' Wash Dresses—fresh and clean—makers' sample lines, at these very low prices:

At $3, worth $5 to $10—White and Colored Wash Dresses in sailor, guimpe and Russian styles, in mercerized chambray, dimity, linen and lawn; all well-made and trimmed; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

At $1.50, worth $2.50 to $4—Wash Dresses of lawn, dimity and gingham, in guimpe, high-neck and Russian styles; all nicely trimmed; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

A Stirring Clean-up of Women's Garments

Muslin Underwear, Shirt-Waists, Silk Waists and Flannelette Petticoats are included in this offering of odd lots and mussed and soiled goods that we wish to hurry out of our stocks quickly.

Most of the reductions are made on prices that were very special June Sale prices before.

$1.25 to $1.75 Nightgowns at 75c

Nine different styles, of nainsook or cambric; variously trimmed with lace embroidery.

$2 and $2.25 Nightgowns at $1.25

Six different styles, of nainsook and cambric; prettily trimmed.

75c to $1 White Petticoats at 50c

Made of cambric, with deep ruffle, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$1.50 White Petticoats at 75c

Of cambric, trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery.

$1.75 White Petticoats at $1

Three styles, of cambric trimmed with lace edging and insertion; or embroidery and plaits.

And the following offerings in the Under-Price Store—

$2.75 to $3.75 SHIRT-WAISTS at $1

Of madras, in fancy stripes or neat stripes; also a few of lawn or silk in solid colors; only a few of a kind, and they are soiled.

DRAWERS at 15c

Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above.

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS at 25c

Of neat striped flannelette; scalloped crocheted edge.

At 50c—Of neat striped flannelette; deep ruffle with scalloped edge.

NIGHTGOWNS at 38c

Of muslin; high neck; plaited yoke; trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.

50 Trimmed Hats at $5

Formerly $10, $15, $18 and $20

We have picked fifty handsome hats out of our regular stock to sell at this little price today. There are large and small hats, ranging in style from a beautiful evening hat to a smart tailor-made hat. They are mostly colored hats in the popular shades of the season. Previously marked $10, $15, $18 and $20. Today $5 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs

If you need handkerchiefs, and are of an economical turn of mind, you have an excellent chance today to satisfy your needs and exercise your bent, among these exceptionally low-priced pure-linen handkerchiefs:

At 25c—Seconds of 50c to $1 grades. Fine Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; rejected by the careful maker on account of very slight defects.

At 25c—Women's French Novelty Handkerchiefs; dainty colors, a dozen designs; reduced from 50c each.

At 12½c—French Initial Handkerchiefs, with whipped or lace edge, or hemstitched colored border; hand-embroidered initials. Some letters missing; otherwise they would still be 25c each.

At 10c—Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, of plain sheer or heavy linen; ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems. Seconds of 25c qualities. Broadway.

At 7c—Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; same linen as in 15c quality, but not as carefully ironed.

At 3c—Women's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs; three or four letters missing.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Kid Gloves *Sharp Bargains*

For the Women who wear kid gloves during the summer, and those who are foresighted enough to buy now for Autumn needs, here are offerings of kid gloves at prices that, if occurring a couple of months later, would cause a furore:

$1 and $1.50 Gloves at 65c

A saving of half on women's Kid Gloves of various styles and our own well-known makes. All perfect goods, in fine street shades, also black and white.

60c to 75c Gloves at 50c

Women's Lambskin Gloves, in all sizes, and good colors; formerly priced at 60c to 75c, now marked thus to wind up a lot.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Belts and Beads *Under-Price*

The belt is a very necessary item of apparel nowadays. Here is word of a sort that you'll be glad to have, and the price is almost ridiculously little:

White cheviot Washable Belts, shaped; piped around the edge with light blue, pink, black or lavender; new oblong shape harness buckles in gilt and nickel. Today 25c; were 50c.

Amber plain and cut beads, in three shades, in lorgnette or fan chains; some 60 in. long. $1 and $1.25 kinds, today at 50c; 50c kinds, at 25c; 25c kinds, at 15c. Broadway.

Serviceable Shears

These are well-made shears, of an excellent quality of steel, which, by a ball-bearing device in the pivot, cut easily, and yet will not work loose in service. There is a good assortment of sizes—12-inch, for tailors' use, $2.25; 11-inch, $2; 10-inch, for dressmakers, $1.75; 9-inch, $1.50; 8-inch, for general home use, $1.25; 7-inch, $1; 6-inch, 85c.

Also some excellent barbers' scissors, at $1.50.

Broadway, Opposite Rotunda.

Cameras and the Country

People who would never bother with keeping a written diary of their summer vacation willingly keep one with a camera. Of course the reason's obvious—a camera perpetuates, in a second or so, places you've visited, people you've met, events you've seen, in a way that you couldn't come near duplicating with pen, ink and paper.

That's why a camera is an indispensable adjunct to your vacation; and here are Camera offerings that make buying very easy:

Cameras

5x7 inch Korona Cameras, fitted with double symmetrical lens and automatic shutter, which works from 1-100 of a second to three seconds; complete with one double plate-holder, $7.50.

Premo Film Box—a 3¼x4¼ inch film camera, taking time or instantaneous pictures; loading and unloading in daylight, $3.00.

Also a complete line of Premo and Poco Plate Cameras, Graphic and Korona Plate Cameras, Blair Film Cameras and Eastman Kodaks.

Sundries

Three-fold Tripods, $1, $1.25 and $1.40.
Washing Boxes, tinc; any size up to 5x7 in., 25c.
Negative Albums, 3½x3¼ in., for 100 negatives, 55c.
Drying Racks, 24 negatives, 4x5 or 5x7 in., 15c.
Acid Hypo, enough for 16 ounces of solution, 5c.
Single Print Rollers, 10c.
Candle Lamps, including candle, 15c.
Also Premo Film Packs, Eastman Films and Paper, Plates of all standard makes and sizes, constantly fresh and in good supply.

Demonstration of "Aristo" Self-toning Paper from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

710 Broadway.

The SEARCHMONT Has Made Splendid Improvement this Year

It was the fad last year to measure engines by the so-called American rating of horse power. The *Searchmont* has given up that fallacy, and the engines this year are of almost double the power of those used last year. Experience has discovered deficiencies, and enterprise and progress have built up an automobile that we are proud to offer to our public.

The *Searchmont* is *luxurious* in style, *reliable* and *enduring*. It is the best motor car in America at its price—$2500.

Immediate deliveries can be made just now.

If you can't come to see the *Searchmont*, we'll send one for you to see.

Garage and Salesroom, 138-140 East 57th st.

We also have, for immediate delivery, the *Rambler Runabouts at $750.*

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LADY UNCAS BEAT BLUES

Claim of Foul After a Head Finish Excited Racegoers.

Nameoki, at Long Odds, Took the Daisy Stakes at Sheepshead Bay—Three Choices Won in Mud.

The rain or shine, wet or dry patrons of racing, who make up the element designated the "regulars," rejoiced yesterday in the reaction following Suburban Handicap holiday, and turned out in such force as to make an impressively large crowd at the Sheepshead Bay race course.

The racing was of a character strongly suggestive of professionalism, however, as the prominent stables were but lightly represented on the programme. The sensation of the afternoon came with the race for the fourth event, the Coney Island Handicap, the first of the June serial handicaps, at six furlongs on the circular prepared course.

The Osceola Stable's fleet-footed mare Lady Uncas, carrying 100 pounds and ridden by Redfern, won by a head from Blues, who was a short neck before Astarita. While the backers of the winner still were cheering Lady Uncas and Redfern, Hoar, who rode Blues, pulled that horse up, and on the paddock turn was helped out of the saddle and limped back toward the judges' stand. The other horses got to the stand first, however, and the riders weighed out before Hoar reached the scales. While still waiting for Hoar to make his weight, the employe in charge of the announcement board hung up the red signal, which signals the official approval of a result, without being authorized to do so, and the "all right" had been sent into the betting ring and the payment of bets had begun before Hoar and Frank Farrell, employer of Hoar and owner of Blues, reached the Stewards with a protest against the winner, who, Hoar alleged, had crowded him into the rail and caused him to lose the race, while Farrell made heated objection to the action of the officials in approving the result before his jockey had been given time to enter his claim of foul.

The news was carried to the ring in the next few seconds, with another unauthorized order to stop paying bets on Lady Uncas, which announcement caused a great amount of excitement. There was no reason for the order, as the display of the signal, even without authority, settled the matter of wagers, unless the Coney Island Jockey Club chose to become responsible to bookmakers for wagers already paid, but the excitement over the matter kept the ring in a ferment for a quarter of an hour, while the Stewards, helpless in the matter of changing the result so far as bets went, tried to find out how the premature display of the "all weighed" signal came to be made. In the end it was decided that some one had erred through mistake, and the placing of the horses stood according to the finish, in spite of all that Hoar and Farrell said. Hoar's leg was injured painfully in the accident, and Blues also struck the rail with his shoulder with such force as to cripple himself. It was said after the horse was taken to his stable that his shoulder had been dislocated, and that it was feared his racing days are over, but the horse was not pronouncedly lame when he was taken off the track.

The result of the race for the Daisy Stakes, five furlongs on the turf course for two-year-olds, made amends to the Farrell establishment for the ill-luck of Blues, for the Daisy was won in comparatively easy style by Nameoki, ridden by Hoar, the winner showing an improvement sudden enough to make even the most hardened of the "regulars" gasp. Nameoki started at 15 to 1, Seymour going to the post favorite in a field of ten. Seymour was as surprisingly slow as Nameoki was fast. Rusk, from the S. S. Brown stable, making the pace into the last furlong, where he stopped short, Nameoki then brushing to the front and winning cleverly by four lengths. Bashful, Nevermore, and Duoro were the successful favorites, each of these winning cleverly. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.
M. Murphy's Baseful, ch. c., by Mirthful-Bassinetta, 122 pounds, (McCue,) even and 2 to 5 ... 1
John W. Schorr's Momet, ch. c., 122, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 2
Sydney Paget's Yellow Hammer, b. c., 115, (O'Neil,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:01 4-5. Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third. Ruth Parrish, John F., Hopeful Miss, Cascine, and Graziola also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by J. Healey.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, nonwinners in 1903; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; seven furlongs on the main track.
W. B. Leeds's Nevermore, br. c., by Lamplighter-The Crow, 105 pounds, (McCafferty,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3 ... 1
H. De Courcey Forbes's Coruscate, ch. f., 107, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 2
W. T. Munsen's Russell Garth, ch. c., 100, (Odom,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:32. Won, ridden out, by four lengths; a length between second and third. Prince Ching, Scoffer, Harrison, Fleetful, Semper Vivax, Judge Fulton, All Souls, Baker Waters, Jola, Silver Heels, and Iconoclast also ran. Value to the winner, $920. Winner trained by Frank Regan.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs on the turf course.
Frank Farrell's Nameoki, b. c., by Bassetlaw-Ruralia, 117 pounds, (Hoar,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 1
S. S. Brown's Rusk, b. c., by Russell-Nuska, 117, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 2
F. A. Jones's Jim Kelly, b. c., by Doctor McBride-Alabama, 121, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:02. Won handily by four lengths, two lengths between second and third. Boss, Pentaur, Adel Trebla, Brooklynite, Jocund, Seymour, and Tom O'Day also ran. Value to the winner, $2,335. Winner trained by F. Weir.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, first of the June Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upard; six furlongs on the main track.
The Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, b. or br. m., 6 years, by Ben Strome-Prudence, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 1
Frank Farrell's Blues, b. h. 5, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 128, (Hoar,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5 ... 2
The Mexican Stable's Astarita, b. f., 3, by Bathampton-Lola A., 107, (O'Neil,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:17. Won ridden out by a head. A neck between second and third. Allan and Mary Street also ran. Value to the winner, $2,000. Winner trained by B. Woods.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.
J. W. Colt's Duoro, br. g., 6 years, by Potomac-Zamora, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 ... 1
P. M. Civill's Sambo, b. c., 4, 115, (O'Neil,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 2
W. C. Daly's Torchlight, ch. f., 4, 106, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:50 3-5. Won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Carbuncle also ran. Value to the winner, $1,000. Winner trained by Gwynne Tompkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.
P. M. Civill's Irish Jewel, ch. g., 6 years, by Springbok-Emerald, 100 pounds, (Haack,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5 ... 1
W. C. Daly's Carroll D., ch. c., 4, 96, (O'Brien,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ... 2
H. B. Bowie's Lady Potentate, ch. m., 3, 105, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:50 1-5. Won cleverly by a length and a half, a length between second and third. St. Sever, Thorneycroft, Arden, Lord Advocate, Florham, Queen Arak, Royal Pirate, and Gloriosa also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Introductory Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field. Tip Gallant, 159 pounds; Judge Phillips, 148; Mystic Shriner, 145; Gold Ray, 142; Gum Honey and Strike-a-Light, 140 each; Semper Ira, 139; Howard Gratz and King Edward, 135 each; Bob Alone, 134; Buck Lodge, 133; Fox Hunter, (Mackey,) 132, and Victor, Perion, and Fabius, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Unmasked and Young Henry, 122 pounds each; Saccharometer, 120; Armeath, 119; The Carmelite, 116; Duke of Kendal, 114; Satire, 112; Kingraine, 110, and Valley Forge, 107.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Boxwood, 127 pounds; Race King, 122; White Plume, 119; Precious Stone, Knobhampton, and Inflexible, 118 each; Mimosa, 115; Luxembourg, Mohanib, Juvenal Maxim, Tim Payne, and Gallant, 114 each, and Applause and Monsoon, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, of $20,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. River Pirate, Merry Acrobat, Meltonian, Shorthose, Charles Elwood, Dauphin, Whorler, and Reliable, 126 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Excentral, 108 pounds; Prince of Elm and Hands Up, 105 each; Any Day, 102; Listaway, 102; Miss Shylock, 98; Sir Walt and Sweet Tone, 97 each; Honey Bee, 96; Doctor Reis, 94, and Symphony and Jennice, 89 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Symphony, Jennice, Honey Bee, and Sweet Tone.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties, and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Young Henry, 125 pounds; Roehampton, Ascension, Mackey Dwyer, and Pretorius, 111 each; Leader, Northbrook, and Tugal Bey, 107 each; Akela, 104; Flying Jib, 101, and Miss Dorothy and Extravaganza, 96 each.

QUAKER CRICKETERS LEAD.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 19.—The cricket match between the visiting Philadelphia team and the Notts County eleven was continued here to-day, and when stumps were drawn this evening the visitors were found to have obtained a decided advantage. The first innings closed with honors easy, but in the Philadelphians' second attempt at the bat they ran up the tremendous total of 326 for 9 wickets.

The hero of the occasion was C. C. Morris, the Haverford College student, who played grand cricket for 164, while J. B. King, J. A. Lester, A. M. Wood, and F. C. Sharpless all helped materially in the result with good contributions. The game will be resumed in the morning. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. B. King, c. Jones, b. Wass	0	b. Day	36
C. C. Morris, l. b. w., b. Gunn, (J.)	4	b. Hallem	164
J. A. Lester, c. Gunn, (J.,) b. Wass	67	c. Day, b. Wass	28
F. H. Bohlen, b. Wass	65	c. White, b. Day	6
A. M. Wood, c. White, b. Wass	2	l. b. w., b. Jones	36
N. Z. Graves, c. Staunton, b. Wass	11	not out	17
E. M. Cregar, b. Gunn, (J.)	1	b. Day	0
P. H. Clark, c. Staunton, b. Gunn, (J.)	4	b. Hallem	4
F. C. Sharpless, c. Hallem, b. Wass	0	run out	20
P. N. Le Roy, c. White, b. Gunn, (J.)	0	l. b. w., b. Hallem	0
T. C. Jordan, not out	4	Byes	4
Byes	1	Leg byes	1
Total	158	Total (9 wickets)	326

NOTTS.

Hardstaff, b. Clarke	11
Gunn, (G.,) b. King	42
Gunn, (W.,) run out	3
Gunn, (J.,) c. Sharpless, b. Cregar	52
Hallem, b. King	19
H. Staunton, c. Wood, b. King	0
Day, c. Jordan, b. King	6
A. O. Jones, run out	10
Hallam, c. and b. Clark	0
White, run out	0
Wass, not out	2
Byes	7
Leg byes	2
Total	154

BIG ENTRY IN PASTIME GAMES.

A fine entry has been received for the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, scheduled to take place at the grounds of the organization at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A to-day. Every active club in the metropolitan district, including the New York Athletic Club, as well as several colleges and schools, will be represented at the meeting. The New York Athletic Club will have both Valentine and Grant in the one-and-a-half-mile-run handicap against the two Pastime Athletic Club cracks, Walter Grady and J. J. Joyce, the ten-mile champion. Among the men entered in the sprinting events are P. J. Walsh and Frank Rickert, the New York Athletic Club cracks; E. Spitzer, J. Brennan, "Jack" Doyle, P. S. Callahan, J. A. Bohan, W. S. Edwards, C. Scharps, A. Bischoff, G. A. Ashley, C. E. Williams, W. E. Whitney, and G. Farrell.

A one-mile relay race, open to teams from the now famous Indian League, has been added to the programme of the games. The Indian League race at the recent games of the New York Athletic Club proved the most interesting event of the day. That race was won by the Mohican Club with a five-man team. The race at the Pastime Athletic Club games will be for teams of four men, which fact is likely to give the Wonakas, Wyandottes, Pequods, Seminoles, Sioux, and other clubs of the Indian League a better chance than they had at Travers Island to beat the fast team of the Mohican Club.

CLOSE FINISHES IN GOLF

Conklin Wins Two Hard Games at Morris County.

He Will Meet Marcellus for Chief Trophy To-day—Results of Three Cup Events.

L. H. Conklin was the golfer around whom chief interest centred yesterday in the second day's play of the invitation tournament of the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J. He won both of his matches in an admirable exhibition of golf, making low scores in each case and in the afternoon, while playing his Princeton comrade, J. W. Baker, a nineteenth hole was necessary to complete the game. Conklin will meet F. A. Marcellus of the Yountakah Club, near Nutley, N. J., to-day in the final round for the President's Cup.

In the morning Conklin and Reinhart, both of Princeton, and the latter the recent vanquisher of Travis at Garden City, met, and, to the surprise of many, Reinhart was defeated.

Conklin began at a fine clip and had a lead of three at the turn. Reinhart could only reduce this to 2, and on the sixteenth green Conklin was dormie. He won the next in a grand 3, Reinhart needing 5. The bye-hole was played, and the scores are:

Conklin, out	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—40		
Reinhart, out	5	3	4	6	5	6	5	5	4—43		
Conklin, in	3	7	4	6	5	6	4	5	4—42—82		
Reinhart, in	4	5	4	4	5	6	4	5	4—41—84		

In the afternoon when Conklin met Baker the former began as though he intended to finish the game in a hurry. The cards are:

Conklin, out	4	3	3	5	6	4	5	5	3—38
Baker, out	5	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4—41
Conklin, in	4	5	4	5	5	7	4	4	4—42—80
Baker, in	5	5	4	4	6	6	4	5	4—39—80

Odd hole, Conklin, 3; Baker, 5.

Marcellus had a hot match with P. H. B. Frelinghuysen in the afternoon, only winning by one hole. In the morning Marcellus won from L. B. Garretson without difficulty by 5 up and 4 to play.

The match play results for the three cups are:

President's Cup.—Second Round—L. H. Conklin, Princeton, beat F. O. Reinhart, Princeton, 3 up and 1 to play; J. W. Baker, Princeton, beat Morgan Smith, Morris County, 7 up and 6 to play; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, beat Max Behr, Morris County, 1 up; F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat L. B. Garretson, Morris County, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-final Round.—Conklin beat Baker, 1 up, (19 holes;) Marcellus beat Frelinghuysen, 1 up.

Thomas Cup.—Second Round—L. H. Graham, Baltusrol, beat J. Macy, Morris County, 7 up and 6 to play; Marmaduke Tilden, Morris County, beat H. O. Bates, Jr., Morris County, 3 up and 2 to play; A. Holmes, Morristown Field, beat R. Shaw, Morristown Field, 2 up; R. M. Sanford, Essex County, beat George H. Bowley, Jr., Jersey City, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-final Round.—Tilden beat Graham, 2 up; Holmes beat Sanford, 3 up and 2 to play.

Foote Cup.—First Round—C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat W. G. Marsh, Morris County, 3 up and 2 to play; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 3 up and 2 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat C. W. O'Connor, Essex County, by default; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, beat W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-final Round.—Tappin beat Jennings, 6 up and 5 to play; Brokaw beat Lynch, 7 up and 5 to play.

In addition to the final rounds for the three cup events to-day there will be a handicap with net and gross score prizes.

WARD WILL MEET KELLOGG.

The Winner Will Be the Staten Island Golf Champion for the Coming Year.

John M. Ward, the present holder of the Staten Island golf championship, and L. L. Kellogg will meet to-day in the thirty-six-hole final round on the links of the Richmond County Country Club to determine the championship of the coming year. Both Ward and Kellogg are members of the Fox Hills Golf Club, and, while Ward is the favorite, a hot game is looked for, as Kellogg has been playing very steady golf ever since the opening of the season. Each man won his games yesterday in the second day's play of the tournament by comfortable margins, Kellogg in the semi-final round beating Otis L. Williams by 3 up and 2 to play, and Ward defeating C. W. Sparks by 6 up and 5 to play.

The survivors for the Consolation Cup are Harold Scrymser and W. Scott O'Connor, both of the Harbor Hill Club. In addition to the final round to-day there will be an eighteen-hole handicap. The results of the two rounds in each event yesterday were:

Championship.—Second Round—Otis V. Williams, Richmond County, beat W. L. Gunther, Fox Hills, by 1 up, (20 holes;) L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills, beat J. F. Tobin, Harbor Hill, by 4 up and 2 to play; C. W. Sparks, Fox Hills, beat J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, by 2 up and 1 to play; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat R. T. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final—Kellogg beat Williams by 3 up and 1 to play; Ward beat Sparks by 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—L. H. Thomas, Richmond County, a bye; Harold Scrymser, Harbor Hill, a bye; V. Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill, beat W. Williams, Fox Hills, by 1 up; W. Scott O'Connor, Harbor Hill, beat W. W. Harris, Fox Hills, by default.

Semi-Final—Scrymser beat Thomas by 4 up and 3 to play; O'Connor beat Hockmeyer by 1 up.

Englewood Golf Women Win.

The women's golf teams of the Englewood and Powelton Golf Clubs met yesterday on the Englewood links in their Class B match of the Women's Metropolitan Association series. It was a close contest, but the Englewood women won by six points to five. The players and scores:

ENGLEWOOD.		POWELTON.	
Mrs. M. D. Patterson	3	Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell	0
Miss Kirkby	0	Mrs. Waldron	3
Mrs. S. F. Lefferts	0	Mrs. G. Collingwood	2
Miss Heiser	3	Miss Ramsdell	0
Total	6	Total	5

Open Championship Golf Entries.

Eighty entries have been received for the open golf championship which will be held on Friday and Saturday of next week on the Baltusrol Golf Club links near Short Hills, N. J. The list includes nearly all of the prominent professionals, among whom are Laurence Auchterlonie, the present champion, from the Glen View Club, Chicago, and former champions Willie Anderson, Willie Smith, James Foulis, Joseph Lloyd, and Horace F. Rawlins. The professionals number sixty-three, and there are seventeen amateurs, a much larger showing than in preceding years. Prominent among the latter are Walter J. Travis, Findlay S. Douglas, F. O. Reinhart, L. L. Kellogg, John Moller, Jr., W. C. Carnegie, Jr., Frank H. Croker, Charles H. Seeley, Robert C. Watson, Jr., George T. Brokaw, C. L. Toppin, N. Mallouf, and F. O. Horstman.

TIME OF YALE-HARVARD RACE.

Will Be Rowed at 12:30 o'Clock Despite Harvard's Wish for a Later Hour—Light Crew Work.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 19.—There was a conference at Red Top this afternoon between Julian Curtiss, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Coaches Higginson and Kunzig, and Capts. Waterman and McGrew. It was the desire of the Harvard men to postpone the 'Varsity race until 5:30 in the afternoon, when it could be rowed up stream when the tide was on flood and with the chances that the wind would be more favorable. Up-stream races are generally very unsatisfactory, however, and it has been definitely decided to have the race rowed down stream at 12:30, as scheduled, if conditions permit.

The Yale crews were not worked hard by the coachers this afternoon, the freshman eight being the only crew to have a watch held on them. In a time row of one-half mile they rowed the distance in 2:32. The 'Varsity eight went out at 5 o'clock when the rain had ceased falling and the wind moderated. They went up the river a mile and a half with the stroke at 27. On the return trip the men rowed in short stretches with the stroke at 30. The last quarter was rowed at top speed, but no time was taken.

The Harvard 'Varsity eight finished to-day's work with comparatively light rowing. They rowed one mile against the freshman eight, and came in a length ahead, although they rowed a lower stroke than the class crew. The freshmen continued on for two miles on time, covering the distance in just 11 minutes. There was a good ebb tide, but there was also a strong head wind, so the time is considered satisfactory. The first half-mile was covered by the Harvard freshmen in 2:42, and the Yale Freshmen almost immediately afterward covered the same distance in 2:32.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Americans Failed to Score in Detroit—Rain Prevented Local Games.

Heavy rain and wet grounds precluded the playing of the National League baseball games which were scheduled for the Polo Grounds and Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. New York's enforced idleness lost McGraw's men their lead in the pennant race, as Pittsburg, by winning at Boston, secured first place. The only other game played was at Philadelphia, where Cincinnati won by 9 to 3.

The New York Americans opened their second Western trip of the season by losing a game in Detroit, where the local team shut out the visitors, 7 to 0. Boston defeated Cleveland, 5 to 3, but the other Eastern teams were unsuccessful, as Chicago beat Philadelphia, 2 to 1, and Washington lost in St. Louis, where the score was 4 to 0 in the home team's favor.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Pittsburg, 12; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 7; New York, 0.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Retired Without a Run in the Game with Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 19.—The Detroit and New York baseball teams played here this afternoon in mud and rain. Notwithstanding the bad conditions a good game was played for six innings, the Detroits having a little the better of it, with the score 1 to 0. In the latter half of the seventh inning the locals went after Tannehill's delivery savagely, and when the side was retired six runs had been chalked up. Several hits, a base on balls, and four errors figured in this inning. Tannehill has heretofore held the Detroits down with few hits, and the bombardment he got to-day was as much of a surprise to the crowd as it was to the visitors. Long and Courtney, the recruits from the New York team, played their positions well, which pleased the local enthusiasts immensely. Both men were good in fielding, batting, and base running, the latter being a feature of the afternoon because of the heavy condition of the base lines. Mullin pitched the first shut-out game of his professional career and deserved to win because of his masterly work. Elberfeld got a great reception from the spectators, but he did very little to help his team. Once, when the bases were filled and no one out, Elberfeld struck out. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Barrett, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	2	0	1
Crawford, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Fultz, cf.	0	2	3	0	1
Carr, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0	Elberfeld, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
McGuire, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Williams, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Courtney, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Smith, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Long, ss.	1	2	2	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Mullin, p.	1	3	5	5	0	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7	12	27	12	1	Total	0	5	24	10	5

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	...—7

Earned runs—Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—McGuire, Lush, Long. Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Stolen base—Lush. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Tannehill, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Tannehill, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 8. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Tannehill, 1. Double plays—Conroy to Ganzel; (2;) Smith to Carr. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hassett and Caruthers.

BOSTON, 5; CLEVELAND, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—The Boston baseball team batted Wright for three singles, a double, and a triple in the sixth and seventh innings, winning the game to-day. The batting of Lajoie and Dougherty and Ferris's fielding were the features. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	10	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—5	10	1

Batteries—Wright and Bemis; Dineen and Criger. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The local baseball team won to-day by hard hitting in the closing innings. Callahan tied Philadelphia's score with a long drive over the right field fence for a home run in the eighth, and three hits and a sacrifice in the ninth brought in the winning run. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	12	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, 4; WASHINGTON, 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The St. Louis players returned home to-day and broke their losing streak by shutting out the Washington baseball team, 4 to 0. Patten was hit freely. Powell was effective, as up to the eighth inning but one hit had been made off him. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—4	12	0
Washingtotn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	3

Batteries—Powell and Kahoe; Patten and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Pears.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	31	19	.620	Chicago	22	23	.489
Boston	30	20	.600	New York	21	23	.477
Cleveland	26	21	.553	Detroit	21	26	.447
St. Louis	22	21	.512	Washington	14	32	.304

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Detroit.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg's Champions Still Winning—Cincinnati Outplays Philadelphia.

BOSTON, June 19.—Pittsburg's baseball champions defeated Boston by a score of 12 to 2 in a dull and uninteresting contest to-day. Pittinger, who pitched for Boston, was batted for fifteen hits, while four hits were the most the locals could make off Leever. Boston's only runs were scored in the eighth on an error by Wagner, followed by hits by Tenney and Abbaticchio. Pittsburg got eight of her runs in the first three innings, and then slowed up. Boston's fielding was ragged throughout. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	—12	15	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	4	4

Batteries—Leever and Phelps; Pittinger and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Eight hits and two errors in the fifth inning gave Cincinnati nine runs and the baseball game to-day. The Philadelphia team is weakened because of injured players and the trying out of new men. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	—9	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3	11	2

Batteries—Suthoff and Peitz; Williams and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	38	17	.691	Cincinnati	23	26	.469
New York	35	16	.686	Boston	20	31	.392
Chicago	35	19	.648	Philadelphia	15	35	.300
Brooklyn	25	24	.510	St. Louis	15	38	.283

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

													R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	12	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0

Batteries—Burchell and Fuller; Burke and Shea. Umpire—Mr. Kelly. (Darkness.)

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

Batteries—Pfanmiller and McManus and Dillon; Mills and Steelman.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	.	—12	13	1
Worcester	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	3

Batteries—La Roy and Shaw; Lovett and McAuley.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3	9	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	9	3

Batteries—Viau and Driggins; Hardy and Toft.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 6; Utica, 4.
At Gloversville—Ilion, 7; A. J. and G., 2.

American Association Games.

At Louisville—Minneapolis, 8; Louisville, 0.
At Columbus, Ohio—Columbus, 13; Milwaukee, 10.
At Toledo—Kansas City, 12; Toledo, 9.

POLO AT MEADOW BROOK.

Westchester Big Four Defeats the Home Club.

A snappy and interesting polo game was played yesterday on the field of the Meadow Brook Club, near Westbury, L. I., between the first quartet of the Westchester Country Club and the second team of the Meadow Brook Club. The Westchester men won by a score of 26 goals to 19¾.

Several incidents contributed to make the contest of peculiar interest. In the first place, the respective ratings of the teams were very dissimilar, the winners having an aggregate of 33 goals, while Meadow Brook had 14 goals. This necessitated giving 19 goals to the home delegation at the start, a handicap that is by no means easy to make up, even by the strongest players. The Westchester team presented the exact line-up that will compete at Philadelphia next week for the National championship, and the match was arranged primarily to afford them a hard practice game before leaving for the big event.

Meadow Brook proved eminently worthy to put up a strong defensive game against the big four, and not until the final period was reached had Westchester succeeded in picking up its handicap and getting in the lead. Only one goal was made by the Meadow Brook team, and that was scored by Alexander at the close of the second period. This was the best-fought period of the game, and Meadow Brook looked as thought its excellent team work would prevent Westchester from winning. The latter were only able to score two goals in this period, both made by Cowdin, who made many brilliant plays, and his hitting was almost perfect for accuracy and force.

In the third period, realizing that if Meadow Brook was able to hold Westchester down to limited scoring the heavier team would surely be beaten, the visitors began a dashing game, Harry Payne Whitney making the first goal in thirty seconds. He soon made another in less than two minutes, and closed the period with seven goals for Westchester. In the final period the same fast tactics were continued with success, Westchester adding eight goals to its credit.

Alexander played one of the best games of this season for the home club team and all of the other members put up a good team contest. The field was very wet and rain fell during half of the game. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.		MEADOW BROOK.	
1—John E. Cowdin	8	1—M. Stevenson	3
2—L. Waterbury	9	2—R. Brooks	4
3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	3—R. L. Stevens	3
Back—H. P. Whitney	8	Back—A. S. Alexander	4
Total	33	Total	14

Summary.—Goals earned—Westchester, 26; Meadow Brook, 1. Allowed by handicap—Meadow Brook, 19. Lost by penalties—Meadow Brook, ¼. Net score—Westchester, 26; Meadow Brook, 19¾. Referee—R. Bacon. Timekeeper—Herbert King.

New Entries in To-day's Cycle Handicap

The reopening of entries for the Kennedy-Powers Handicap, which will be decided at the postponed cycle meet at Manhattan Beach to-day, will insure a much better field than would have originally started, as many out-of-town stars will be enabled to get here and be fit for the race. George Glasson, one of the best handicap riders in the country, has sent in his entry, and he is certain to make a strong bid for the horse and buggy which is offered for first prize. Iver Lawson, who has his eye on the National Circuit championship this year, will continue training at the Beach, and hopes to be in the pink of condition when he starts in the two professional races, in which are entered Champion Frank Kramer and others of the stars.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY AT 3:30 AND 9. SHANNON'S 23rd Reg't BAND FREE CONCERTS.
TO-NIGHT Special Performance POMPEII Grand Spectacle PAIN'S GRAND FIREWORKS. In Honor of the Liederkranz Society. Regular Season Opens JUNE 24TH.
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CASINO Mat. T'd'y, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. THE RUNAWAYS AND MISS FAY TEMPLETON.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, B'way and 35th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE KNICKERBOCKER GIRL.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. In the really funniest show in town. "FACING THE MUSIC." preceded by "Over a Welsh Rarebit." Mr. Dixey in both. HENRY E. DIXEY

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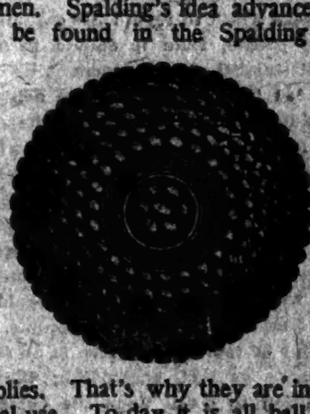

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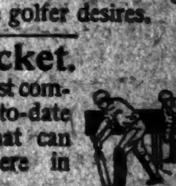

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MR. CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

Neither friend nor foe can reasonably ask or expect that Mr. CLEVELAND should say more than he said in his talk with the Washington correspondent of The Galveston News published in full in THE TIMES of yesterday. These unequivocal utterances plainly define his position:

It is perfectly absurd to suppose for an instant that I have any desire to re-enter public life, nor have I even remotely entertained the thought since I left Washington over six years ago. The matter is as far from my thoughts as it was in 1896, when all must admit it was not within my hearing or sight. I have no higher aspiration than to pass my days in peace, with my family around me, and to take no part in politics which any private citizen cannot take with the utmost propriety. * * * I have never spoken to anybody on the subject of a fourth candidacy, have never written to a single political friend one way or another, nor have I been written to or spoken to by them. There is not a political leader of any prominence endeavoring to advance any movement to nominate me in any State, so far as I have been advised, nor do I anticipate that any such effort will be made by any leader, prominent or obscure, in any locality in the country.

When the chiefs of the Democratic Party in any of the States begin active work in behalf of Mr. CLEVELAND'S renomination, when District Conventions begin to instruct delegates to vote for Cleveland delegations in the State Conventions, when his renomination begins to be discussed as a probability, it will be time for him to say that he would not accept one. In the present stage of the discussion, which reveals nothing more than a belief that he would be a very strong candidate, that he is the sort of candidate the party should have, it would be, as Mr. CLEVELAND himself justly says, absurd for him to refuse to be a candidate. No man can be asked to decline a thing which he does not expect will be offered to him.

We do not think Mr. CLEVELAND ought to say anything more, and for the good of the Democracy we hope he will not. The Democratic Party has passed through a moral crisis. Under false leaders, it deserted its principles, left the true path, and strayed in bogs and darkness where it nearly perished. It is coming upon firm ground again and into the light. It shows most encouraging signs of regaining its moral health. In this moment of convalescence it is natural that the sound and thinking men of the party should call to mind the high character and great services of Mr. CLEVELAND. He is the only President the party has been able to elect since 1856. It is natural, it is well-nigh inevitable, that in public discussions his name should come to the fore as a possible candidate for a third term. It was from him, from the century-old Democratic faith that he represents, that the party strayed when it got into the bog. What more natural, at this moment when it has discarded the false leaders and seeks again to regain the confidence of the people, than it should turn to the distinguished statesman who has twice led it to victory, whose achievements have made him one of the eminent men of the country, and whose character is universally respected? It is a good thing for Democrats to consider and study the career of GROVER CLEVELAND. It will be of high advantage to the party to get itself into a frame of mind where his renomination would be desired and his re-election welcome. In the hour of repentance there is no surer guarantee against backsliding than a disposition to dwell upon the comforts and benefits of good conduct.

The name of Mr. CLEVELAND is a good one to keep before the people. The discussion about a third term arose spontaneously. It was a hopeful sign. Nobody can object to a continuance of it save those Democrats who really delight in the slime and ooze of the bogs, who love the darkness in which the party has wandered in recent years, and who have neither love nor loyalty for the Democratic faith. The gibes and flings of such Democrats Mr. CLEVELAND can disregard. Nobody else will give them any attention. As for Republican criticism of Mr. CLEVELAND'S position, we are not likely to hear much of it. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S entirely frank behavior in respect to his own nomination next year makes it impossible for any Republican to demand disclaimers of Mr. CLEVELAND.

A SHORT WAY WITH RASCALS.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department amount to $125,000,000 a year, and it has more officers and appointees than any other department of the Government. It is continually exposed to attack from two directions. First, from the spoils-hunting Senators, Congressmen, and politicians; and second, from thieves. The success of the spoils-hunters and the harm they do vary with the temper of Administrations and Postmasters General, but the department is never free from their evil influence. It is only from time to time that the thieves get a foothold. Both classes of these public evolters have been busy in the department under the administrations of Postmaster General SMITH and Postmaster General PAYNE.

The havoc and the scandal they have wrought have now been disclosed. The question is what measures shall be taken for the punishment of the rascals and the protection of the department. There has been some foolish talk at Washington about untimely and indiscreet disclosures, and some much more foolish talk about letting the rascals of Mr. SMITH'S administration go, while attention is concentrated upon the evil work that is still going on under Mr. PAYNE. We cannot believe that either the President or the Postmaster General are the victims of delusion in this matter. They must see that the corruption in the department is not chronologically divisible into two parts. It is a wrong upon the people, a fraud upon the Treasury, which must be treated as a whole. Little would be gained if Mr. PAYNE should strike off the topmost branches of frauds rooted in his predecessor's administration. The investigation must cover the whole field, and only when it has been thoroughly made and concluded will the department be free from danger of a fresh outbreak.

We think, therefore, that Mr. BUSSOW is precipitate in venturing the confident opinion that there will be no Congressional investigation. There certainly will be a Congressional investigation if Mr. PAYNE by delay or avoidance leaves room for one. Does Mr. BUSSOW suppose, after the disclosures of his own report concerning Mr. PERRY S. HEATH, that that gentleman can escape the attention of Congress by any other way than having his case satisfactorily disposed of in advance of the meeting of Congress? Mr. HEATH is Secretary of the National Republican Committee. It is perfectly safe to assume that neither the President nor Mr. PAYNE nor even Mr. HANNA would dare to say that the committee will retain his services as its Secretary during the campaign of 1904. But it is not enough to put him out of that purely political office. He has things to answer for which can be satisfactorily inquired into only in a court of justice.

There is but one way to forestall a Congressional investigation, which, we admit, would be a most awkward and inauspicious proceeding at the beginning of a Presidential year. That way is open to Mr. PAYNE. It is the best way because it is the shortest and surest. It is to begin and carry on an investigation into the affairs of his department so searching and complete that nothing will be left for a Congressional committee to discover. His investigation must extend as far back as frauds are found to exist, and it must lead to the punishment of the guilty.

JAPAN, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

That is a strange story which comes to us from the Far East that Russia is endeavoring to arrive at an arrangement with Japan whereby Japan shall not oppose the absorption of Manchuria, nor even ultimately of Korea, in consideration of "equivalents elsewhere." Its strangeness does not render it untrue, and scarcely renders it improbable. But it would be interesting to know what "equivalents elsewhere" Russia can offer Japan that will induce Japan to acquiesce in the Russian possession of the very territory which Russia, followed by France and Germany, and not resisted by Great Britain, interfered to prevent the access of Japan to after Japan had extorted the right of access to it for herself and for all the trading nations as the reward of her victory over China. The resentment aroused by that procedure on the part of Russia is the most powerful political sentiment in the Japan of to-day. She has entered into an alliance with Great Britain of which the express purpose is to limit Russian aggression in the Far East to a point at which it does not become dangerous to either of the contracting parties. What that point is is by the nature of the case for the contracting parties themselves to determine. In the general Japanese opinion it has been closely approached already if it has not been actually reached. What can Russia offer to Japan "elsewhere"?

Moreover, Russia is suffering from the effects of her bad moral character and reputation. Her perfidy for these last years respecting her designs and her operations in Manchuria has been the most conspicuous fact of contemporary diplomatic history. Whatever she might offer to Japan to detach herself from Great Britain, and, we may add, from the United States, and ally herself with Russia, Japan would have a complete conviction that she would not deliver when the time came, and in that conviction Japan would be quite justified.

It is again strange that this news should reach us on the same day with the announcement that China, under the pressure of Russia, has distinctly refused the demand of Japan, the United States, and Great Britain for the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria, the existing treaty port being shut up by Russian arrangements against the commerce to which it was nominally opened. It is perfectly plain once more that Russia's proceedings in Manchuria, while they "save the face" of China by acknowledging her dominion, are intended to prevent China from having anything really to say about the government of that province. Russia will give foreigners all the assurances that are required to keep them quiet. But she will not make good any assurance of here that impairs her monopoly of Manchuria. It remains to be seen how long Japan will consent to pretend to accept Russian assurances, let alone responding to Russian overtures of "friendship."

SEIZING GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

The incidents of the Chattanooga and the Galveston are instructive. They have led to the very clear enunciation of the proposition that the rights of the Federal Government in such matters as the increase of its naval armament cannot be interfered with by State courts for the protection of private interests or the collection of debts for materials or labor due by contractors. This seems to be good law; it is certainly sound common sense. The opinion of Attorney General KNOX states the matter very forcibly and disposes of any doubts which may have existed in the minds of the President and the Secretary of the Navy as to their duty in the circumstances.

With the relations between the contractor for a warship and the sub-contractors who may have furnished material or performed labor the Federal Government has really nothing to do. It should endeavor as far as possible to protect itself against loss or inconvenience from accepting the bids of irresponsible persons unable to carry out their engagements, and presumably it does so. The sub-contractor is "charged with knowledge" as to the responsibility and solvency of the contractor. If he makes a mistake in extending him credit the Government is not at fault and cannot be expected to redeem its own property from the custody of a Sheriff acting under authority of a State court by paying twice for what it gets. It cannot permit work to be stopped by an injunction nor a vessel to be seized in satisfaction of a judgment against a citizen, even though that citizen be the contractor. If its authority in this matter is opposed by any one acting under instructions from State courts, it will be within its rights if it sends a detail of marines to set the Sheriff ashore and take the vessel where it can be finished most quickly and to the best advantage.

In the case of the Galveston, the granting by Judge GRINNAN of the Chancery Court of Virginia of an order restraining Lieuts. THOMAS and GROSSBECK of the United States Navy from proceeding in the matter of preparations for the launching would seem like a monumental impertinence. Attorney General KNOX discusses this situation calmly and courteously by saying, in reply to a question whether the Secretary of the Navy, under instructions from the President, would be justified in employing the military forces of the United States to remove the unfinished Galveston from TAZEWELL'S yard to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to be completed, that he prefers to defer giving this advice, as it is inconceivable that the Chancery Court of Virginia will not immediately rescind its own action. An effort will be made by the naval officers in charge to launch the vessel on Monday next, if the weather and other conditions permit, and should the Virginia authorities attempt to compel the observance of Judge GRINNAN'S injunction or to detain the vessel, the Attorney General will probably lose no time in answering the inquiry of Secretary MOODY to the effect that a detail of marines is in order. In the case of the Chattanooga, now building at the yard of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company at Elizabeth, N. J., the fact that a Deputy Sheriff is aboard watching things is of no great consequence one way or the other. The action of the Government in the case of the Galveston will determine his status before any inconvenience results to the Government from his presence.

THE BUILDING TRADES DEAD-LOCK.

Everybody must have been surprised who read yesterday morning the advice attributed to the District Attorney by the former Secretary of the Board of Building Trades. This functionary asserted that Mr. JEROME had advised the locked-out workmen to "stick out," and assured them that "they would be fools if they gave in."

This did not sound at all like Mr. JEROME. It is a serious responsibility that any man takes who dissuades another who owes his daily bread to his daily work from going to work, and who encourages him to remain idle in the hope of getting better terms. And in this case the opinion of the chances of success for the workers if they continued to be idlers which was attributed to Mr. JEROME differed entirely from that formed by all other competent and impartial observers. Mr. JEROME is quite capable of standing alone when he is sure of the ground he stands on. But nobody can like to be in a minority of one when his isolation is attributed by the majority to the weakness of his judgment.

No wonder that Mr. JEROME hastened to set himself right. According to the statement which he "gave out" for publication as soon as Secretary FARLEY'S version of his position on the labor trouble was brought to his notice, that version was not only a perversion of his real attitude. It was a complete reversal of it. He declares that he "told Mr. FARLEY exactly the opposite" of what Mr. FARLEY said he told him. He advised that the men should go back to work and adjust their differences with their employers later. It is true that this advice rested upon a misconception. It is not within the power of the men to go back to work until they have come to terms with the employers. The employers have incurred on their part a grave responsibility by "locking out" their workmen and tying up the whole building operations of a very busy building season. They have taken a step which it requires very strong reasons to justify. But it is the general opinion of impartial persons, an opinion which, as it now appears, the District Attorney shared, that in this case the employers were justified. It is in fact intolerable to an employer that he should run the risk of having his work stopped, not only when his workmen have a quarrel with him, but when some other workmen have a quarrel with some other employer over whose actions he cannot exercise the least control. That the walking delegate shall hereafter be eliminated from the labor disputes by instigating which and by settling which he gets his living, sometimes in ways that are liable to bring him into relations with Mr. JEROME in Mr. JEROME'S official capacity, is an ultimatum upon which nobody can blame the employers for insisting.

Meanwhile Mr. FARLEY'S perversion of Mr. JEROME'S counsel sheds light upon the kind of labor leader that Mr. FARLEY is. Mr. JEROME'S remarks are not commonly susceptible of misconstruction. If Mr. FARLEY so widely misunderstood them, the inference is that Mr. FARLEY is not the kind of man to whom a workingman can feel safe in intrusting his interests. If he understood Mr. JEROME'S remarks correctly and misreported them deliberately, then he is, for a different reason, a more unsafe counselor still.

MUST WE LOSE BOSTON?

The fact that Boston is slowly subsiding to a level which will presently make its streets a convenient bottom for the shoaler part of Massachusetts Bay is as sad as it is interesting. Mr. JOHN R. FREEMAN of Providence, in a report on the proposed Charles River Dam, designed to form a water park and otherwise improve the district in which it is to be located, makes the astounding announcement that all the territory in and about Boston is slowly sinking relatively to the level of the sea. He bases his conclusions on observations which are briefly summarized as follows:

The present datum plane to which all elevations are referred by the engineering department of the City of Boston, and which is commonly known as "Boston base," probably coincided almost exactly in the year 1830 with mean low water at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Prior to the Minor levels of 1878 the Boston datum had always been supposed to be at mean low water, and was so marked on the plans made by the city up to 1878. In 1878 Boston base was found to be about 0.64 below mean low water as determined by the United States Coast Survey at some time just prior to 1870. To-day, after the lapse of seventy-two years, this same datum plane, as defined by numerous bench marks on solid ground, according to the best available determinations, is 0.79 foot below mean low water. This comparison shows that the land now stands about 0.79 foot lower relatively to the sea than it did about seventy-two years ago, and therefore shows that the land in Boston and vicinity is sinking at the rate of about one foot per 100 years.

Making the like comparisons on the basis of mean sea level, instead of mean low-water level, the conclusion is reached that the rate of relative subsidence is about 0.71 foot in seventy-two years. At this rate the present level of Atlantic Avenue, near the foot of State Street, will be "awash" in about 250 years. The Back Bay district, which is a fill over the old "mash," has a subsidence of its own, owing to gradual solidification and the squeezing out of the water in the ground by superincumbent weight. This, however, is quite independent of the general subsidence of the whole geological formation of the district from bedrock to surface.

This is a grave and anxious matter. If not of exciting interest to the present generation of Bostonians nor panic-inducing in its influence upon the values of real estate, the thought is disquieting that even in the relatively remote future those seeking Boston must be guided in the search for its site by the section of Bunker Hill Monument which rises above the placid waters of Massachusetts Bay. Mr. FREEMAN is an engineer of great thoroughness, and his investigations are not matters to be set aside as merely sensational. Much evidence available to any one who will take the trouble to verify it is at hand to confirm the statement that Boston is gradually sinking. For example, the sills of the floors of the masonry dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard are nine inches lower than they were seventy-two years ago relatively to mean sea level. Many of the rocks around Boston Bay are found to be from one to two feet deeper below extreme low water than they were ninety years ago, and at many points about the dead tree trunks are found standing in salt marshes under conditions showing a recent subsidence.

Ultimately to take its place in tradition and romance beside Atlantis is perhaps a less undesirable fate for a city than to be "at one with Nineveh and Tyre" through the gradual process of "petering out." Boston would never be happy in the thought of a commonplace ending. To sink gradually beneath the waves of Massachusetts Bay like Excalibur into the mere, after describing circles in the moonlight and dazzling the onlooker, will at least be unusual, and in so far as it differentiates Boston from other cities builded on more stable strata it will doubtless be regarded with equanimity—especially as it is in no sense imminent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court establishes the applicability of the "advance of allotment" prohibition in the White act of 1896 to British as well as to American vessels, thereby reversing the opinion given by Justice McPHERSON in the District Court at Philadelphia, and marking another long step toward the protection of sailors from the "crimps," "shipping agents," and other land sharks always eager to prey upon them. The case now finally decided is that of six men who, in 1900, shipped in this city on the Nova Scotian bark Eudora, the articles specifying a voyage to Rio de Janeiro and back to the United States or Canada, and wages at the rate of one shilling for forty-five days and $20 a month for the rest of the voyage. The contract was put in that form, never only to those unfamiliar with nautical affairs, in order to "get around" the White act and permit of an advance payment of $20 from each man's wages in satisfaction of debts incurred, or supposed to have been incurred, before he shipped. The Eudora did not go to Rio, but only to Turk's Island, and thence to Philadelphia, where she arrived in forty days, with nothing due the men when they were discharged. That is, the owners said that nothing was due. The men, or somebody behind them, thought differently, and suit was brought to recover $22.66 for each of five sailors, the sixth having hastily signed away his claim. Justice McPHERSON held that the law forbidding allotments applied only to American seamen, and that Congress had no power to control or regulate the wages paid on foreign vessels. The Supreme Court, whither the matter was at once taken, declares the law applicable to any vessel. It is hard to see how the decision could be made effective in cases when the foreign vessel's voyage did not end as well as begin in an American port, but it is evidently of importance, as far as it goes, and is a blow that the "crimps" and those who share their profits will feel severely. Why sailors should be protected from the consequences of their own folly and improvidence any more than other men is a little hard to argue out, but the need has come to be generally admitted by all who cannot profit from denying it, and year by year the laws that make them earn their money before they spend it, even in the payment of debts, are becoming more efficient. Whether the character of sailors, as a result, has changed much, is a question.

—At the recent dinner of the alumni of the University of Wisconsin one of those present, who, because his name is D. W. SMITH and possibly for other reasons, is a very solemn and thoughtful person, rose among his fellows and at eloquent length advocated the establishment by the university of a department for the cultivation of humor. He said, and we think with truth, that this was a large idea—that such a department, with an efficient Faculty and the requisite apparatus in a well-planned laboratory, would meet a long-felt though never formulated need, and that a course in it, especially if followed by advanced studies after graduation, would do much toward raising the standards of after-dinner oratory and of general story telling. Mr. SMITH did not enter into a discussion of the question as to whence the professors in the new department were to be secured, and he failed to tell just what methods of instruction they should adopt; but those are details, important, indeed, and yet not pressing for instant consideration. The great thing will be to get the department started. The ways will come with the will, and even if nothing is gained except a wider diffusion of the ability to recognize a joke at sight, Mr. SMITH will have deserved a monument for his suggestion, and the dinner at which he made it will get a place in history.

—There is evidently a lot of well-distributed blame for the fall of the Bowery factory building that put so many lives in peril on Thursday. Not a few more or less responsible people had known for some time that the structure was not strong enough to stand the strains to which it was subjected, and not a few others, including Building and Factory Inspectors, either had the same knowledge or ought to have had it. The employes found reason to worry for their own safety in the constant vibrations of the walls and floors, and they had voiced their anxiety more than once, according to report, to those who were under every obligation to guard against the disaster that came at last. That as many persons were not killed as were injured was the merest luck—luck not likely to be duplicated when the next building of the same kind and subjected to the same overweighting takes a notion to tumble down. Some arrests have been made, but it is rare for anything to come of such arrests, since evil intention cannot be proved or even suspected, and to punish anything else is always difficult.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

To Remedy the Bridge Crush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer begs to make the following suggestions in connection with the bridge problem:

Have the Third Avenue cars pass through Chambers and Centre Streets and back up town through Park Row.

Have the Second Avenue and Madison Avenue cars stop at the bridge and not continue down Park Row.

Have the trolley bridge cars continue down Park Row, the various lines to be evenly distributed over the Post Office loop, the loop at the Times Building, and say two of the present loops.

F. SAMMIS.

New York, June 16, 1903.

Intimidation in Kentucky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not this be an appropriate time for some of our Southern friends who lately contributed money to the chambermaid who refused to make up the bed of Booker T. Washington, to raise a purse for Capt. Ewen, who had his hotel burned for daring to testify against an assassin in Breathitt County, Ky.? It seems to me to be a particularly good time for a display of chivalry and generosity, and also a good time to throw State troops and Federal, if necessary, into Breathitt County, and run down and put to trial every assassin and intimidator there.

J. P. H.

New York, June 15, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Made a Name for Herself.

Isora—Your name is so curious.

Asile—Yes; I'm named for my rich aunt, Elisa; but I turn it hindside before.—Detroit Free Press.

Hard Work and Much of It.

"Is it hard to be a detective?" asked the young woman admiringly.

"Very," answered Old Blockshaw. "It keeps a man studying day and night to behave like the detectives that the story writers describe."—Washington Star.

Perils Avoided.

Mrs. Goodart—There was a little baby born at the parsonage this morning.

Mrs. Pearson—It's a girl, I hope.

Mrs. Goodart—Yes, but why are you so anxious?

Mrs. Pearsone—Well, you know how minister's sons turn out as a rule.—Catholic Standard and Times.

His Harvest.

"Young Briefly had only been admitted to the bar a week when he made a fortune. He was caught in a railroad wreck in which forty people were injured."

"And he was one of those who got damages?"

"He was all of them. He got all the victims to retain him."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE FLOWER ON THE TRAIL.

Harriet M. Heil in Youth's Companion.

My heart was weary yesterday,
I said: The day is long!
The busy hum of middle day
Shuts out the morning song;
The rush of myriad hurrying feet
That crowd the upward slope
Have crushed the daisies into dust
And spent the dews of hope.

Then straight within the trampled path
The eager throng had trod
A little purple flower unclosed,
Nor pined for greener sod;
And one whose load had weighted sore
Looked down at it and smiled,
And dreamed of woodland trails he's loved
To fellow when a child.

So, still, when bitterness and fret
Would drown the melody,
Some little harmony steals in
To set the music free;
And we may keep till eventide
The morning joys we know,
If ever in our hearts there live
The daisies and the dew.

CARTEL SUGAR MUST PAY.

Treasury Classes It with Bounty-Paid Sugar as Subject to Countervailing Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Under a ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury notice is to be given to German shippers of beet sugar to United States ports that an evasion of the bounty law in Germany under the cartel among German sugar producers will be treated on the same terms as would be bounty shipments, and that this country will maintain the countervailing duties against cartel sugar.

Germany, with other bounty paying countries of Europe, entered into the agreement made at the Brussels conference last year to abolish bounties on sugar exported to this country, and in consequence it has been expected that the United States would remove all countervailing duties imposed on bounty-paid sugar. In Germany the sugar manufacturers have formed a trust under a cartel which guarantees to each producer the common profit enjoyed by all. The refineries near the seaboard have been selected to send to the United States the surplus of the total amount of sugar produced in the empire, and the producers in the interior are to pay the seaboard shippers a bonus equivalent to the difference between the price they get for their sugar in the United States and the price the inland manufacturers get for theirs, plus the Government bounty. In this way the sugar producers themselves, instead of the German Government, pay on the sugar sent to this country, the actual amount of the bounty paid by the Government.

This has been construed to be an evasion of the law in regard to bounties and countervailing duties, and Secretary Shaw will, until Congress shall meet and consider what amendments may be necessary in the present tariff law to cover the situation, hold that German cartel sugar must pay the countervailing duties imposed now by law on bounty-paid sugar. The decision will be promulgated through our Consuls abroad in time to inform intending shippers and avoid any misunderstanding that may cause financial loss.

U. S. GRANT A CANDIDATE.

His Vice Presidential Aspirations Announced by a California Newspaper.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 19.—The Union to-day announces that U. S. Grant is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency next year.

FEDERAL PURE FOOD LAW.

Instructions Will Be Sent This Week to Customs Officials Charged with Watching Imported Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Treasury Department will send a circular this week to collectors and other customs officials instructing them how to act in the matter of holding up imports which are suspected of being adulterated or of being injurious to human health. The customs authorities will be furnished with information as to what goods are to be challenged, and will act on their own initiative or on complaint from any substantial source. They are required to draw samples from such goods and forward them to the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture in Washington for chemical analysis. The amount of the sample in the case of solids is to be two pounds and of liquids one quart.

The cost of samples taken is to be paid to the importer, and the Department of Agriculture will pay all transportation charges on samples sent to Washington. The importer whose goods are challenged on the score of evasion of the law against the entry of adulterants is to be given a notice of the fact, and is to have the right within two days to be heard in explanation or in defense of the good quality of the articles imported. When the chemist has made his report the goods, if found to be all right, are entitled to come in, and if found to be adulterated, can be exported or destroyed according to the decision of the consignee. If he abandons them the customs officials must see that they are destroyed.

These rules will be put in force on July 1.

NO CHANGE IN STEEL PRICES.

Official Announcement by E. H. Gary on Behalf of the Trust and the Independents.

The official announcement that the prices of finished steel products for the year 1904 would not vary from those of 1903 was made yesterday. Wall Street had been expecting this statement for more than a week, and unofficial statements to the same effect had been quoted for the last four days. The official announcement was made by ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and read as follows:

"The price of steel rails for the year 1904 has been fixed at $28 mill, the price which has obtained during the last three years. As the full capacity of all the mills for the next seven or eight months has been sold, many of the leading railroad companies have expressed a desire to have the price of rails established for next season, and action has been taken a little earlier than usual. Upward of 250,000 tons for 1904 have already been booked, and inquiries for a large additional tonnage have been received during the day. No change in the prices of other lines of steel has been contemplated."

Mr. Gary declared that this statement covered the whole ground and that he had nothing to add to it. The complete schedule, if printed, would cover several columns, affecting a great variety of articles. The decision not to make any changes was arrived at after conferences between the Presidents of the subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation and representatives of the independent steel-producing companies. These conferences extended over more than a week.

FAVORS CATHOLIC INFANTRY.

Bishop O'Connor Recognizes Newark Body as a Diocesan Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Bishop John J. O'Connor announced to-day his recognition of the Newark Catholic Infantry as a regular diocesan organization for young men. The announcement is the result of friction between the organization and the priests of St. Mary's Catholic Church, at High and William Streets, which, it is said, has been amicably adjusted.

The organization was formerly the St. Mary's Cadets, and when the Rev. Father Idephonse, who organized the corps, was transferred from St. Mary's parish, they disbanded and the present company was organized.

The new priests of the parish denounced the young men some weeks ago and the trouble was referred to the Bishop, who has appointed the Rev. Father Thomas A. Conroy, pastor of St. Cecilia's Catholic Church of Kearny, as spiritual director and Chaplain of the organization.

WILL CUT ADIRONDACK TREES.

Lumbering Operations on Large Scale Planned in Fire-Swept Section.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 19.—The lumber companies who lost heavily by the recent fires throughout the Adirondacks are making preparations for the immediate cutting of the burned sections. Nearly all of the timber throughout the fire-swept regions is so badly damaged that it will have to be cut immediately if it retains any market value.

It is predicted that for the next two years lumbering will be conducted on a scale heretofore unknown in the Adirondacks. Reports are received here from various portions of Essex County that scores of bodies of deer are being found in the burned forest districts.

Supreme Court Attaches Receive.

Attaches of the Supreme Court, First Department, held a reception last night in the Manhattan Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. After a vaudeville performance Judge Ernest Hall presented an engrossed set of resolutions to Assemblyman Edward S. Finch in recognition of his championship of the bill increasing salaries of court attaches. A diamond ring was presented to Court Crier Alexander E. Smith of Part XII.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Representative Bede of Duluth Tells Why Minnesota is in Favor of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Representative Bede of the Duluth, Minn., district is an earnest advocate of reciprocity with Canada. Speaking to-day of the advantages that would follow from reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, Mr. Bede said:

"The people of Minnesota are more interested in Canadian reciprocity than ever before, and the business interests of the State have organized a league to further the cause. This new awakening is due in large measure to the agricultural evolution of the Northwest. A generation ago Minnesota was exclusively a wheat producer outside of the lumbering interests, and it was then presumed always would remain so. But now diversified farming has been introduced; we have 800 creameries in the State, are making a good deal of cheese, fruit culture is very successful, and more is chasing wheat into Canada. In twenty-five years from now Minnesota will not produce a bushel of wheat for export, because other crops are more profitable, and in half that time the great exporting flouring mills of Minneapolis and Duluth will shut down unless they can grind the Canadian crop.

"Last year the Canadian Northwest produced 60,000,000 bushels of the best wheat in the world. This is only a beginning and will soon be doubled, then quadrupled, for one can travel 2,000 miles northwest from Duluth and still be in a natural wheat zone, which is soon to be developed. This sounds like a fairy tale, but if there were one wheat field stretching from Washington to Duluth it would not be so great as the possibilities of the Canadian wheat fields beyond the so-called zenith city. The natural market for this wheat is Liverpool and the natural outlet for it is through Minnesota. Our railroads would like to carry it, our mills grind it, and our ships bear it to the markets of the world.

"It is in the interest of the Canadian wheat raiser that we afford him this competition, and it can in no way harm any producer to let the Canadian product pass through our territory, for it will reach the world market in any event. If we reduce our tariff of 25 cents a bushel on wheat Canada would not impose an export duty, as she does on logs, but would leave it free in the interest of her own farmers. The Canadian railroads are now trying to hold all this carrying trade, and the real contest will be among the transportation lines. For other articles than wheat a treaty would be necessary, as export duties would be popular in Canada."

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Number of Promotions Announced at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Announcement was made at the State Department to-day of these Consular appointments:

John G. Foster, Vermont, Consul General at Ottawa.

Robert Woods Bliss, New York, Consul at Vienna.

James Verner Long, Pennsylvania, Consul at Patras.

Edward Higgins, Massachusetts, Consul at Berne.

Mr. Bliss is from New York, and is at present private secretary to Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico.

John G. Foster is promoted from Halifax, where he has been Consul General for six years.

Mr. Higgins is a Methodist clergyman of Massachusetts.

Mr. Long was formerly Consul at Florence.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

Principal Oration by Arthur Black of Troy—Ivy Orator's Witticism on Three-Year Course Plan.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—This was Class Day at Harvard. The crowd, as usual, began to assemble on the yard at Harvard some time before the exercises appeared, at 9 o'clock, in front of "Old Holworthy," to march to Appleton Chapel for "prayer." The seniors' last chapel was conducted by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody.

At 10:45 o'clock the seniors again formed in front of Holworthy, and marched to Sanders Theatre, where the Class Day exercises took place. The oration, by Arthur Black of Troy, N. Y., was received by the audience with unusual favor. Mr. Black has been a member of several of the university debating teams and has become a grateful and accomplished speaker.

The class poem was read by Langdon Warner of Cambridge.

The ivy oration was read by Robert Washburn Child of Boston. Child has been on The Lampoon board since his sophomore year, and has been considered one of the cleverest Harvard humorists of recent years. One of his witticisms, loudly applauded, was in reference to the new three years' degree idea. The orator said that the latest plans provided that the entrance examinations should be taken one day and the degree should be conferred the next.

The class ode was by Richard Inglis of Detroit.

Following the dismissal of the Sanders Theatre audience, spreads were in order at the various society and Greek-letter houses and in the students' rooms until 4 o'clock, when the statue exercises took place. The principal spread was that of the Hasty Pudding Club, at its house on Holyoke Street. Hundreds of guests were entertained.

Conspicuous among those in attendance at the Class Day exercises was Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, who came as the guest of her cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Miss Roosevelt attended the Hasty Pudding spread at 12 o'clock and the Beck Hall spread, which came somewhat later in the day. Later in the day Miss Roosevelt danced with her numerous college friends, both in Memorial Hall and in the Gymnasium.

PRIZE CONTEST AT YALE.

Harry R. Stern of New York City Wins the De Forest Medal for Speaking.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—The Townsend prize speaking for the De Forest medal was held this afternoon in Dwight Chapel at Yale before a large audience of students and college professors, graduates, and friends of the contestants. All are members of the class of '03 or the Academical department. The prize was won by Harry R. Stern of New York City. His theme was "Tolstoi's Russians." The other speakers were:

David B. Updegraff, Mount Pleasant, Ohio; Harold T. Clark, New Haven, Conn.; Douglas M. Moffat, Scranton, Penn.; Joseph Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Alfred C. Bragaw, Hartford, Conn.

Sacred Heart Academy Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the Sacred Heart Military Academy will be held at Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, to-morrow at 3:00 P. M.

ODELL TALKS WITH PLATT.

No Conclusion Reached as to County Committee Presidency—T. P. Gilman Mentioned.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt had a long talk yesterday over the Republican County Committee Chairmanship, but without any definite result. The meeting between the Senator and the Governor took place late in the afternoon, and afterward both said that there was nothing of interest occurred, and that the talk was merely personal.

During the day the name of Theodore P. Gilman, ex-State Controller, was mentioned in connection with the head of the committee. Senator Platt said that Mr. Gilman was one of the most whose names had been suggested, and that he would be a good man for the place. The Senator, however, would not commit himself for Mr. Gilman. The latter lives in the Nineteenth Assembly District and long has been an organization Republican. He is President of the organization club of the district. Mr. Gilman last night said that no one had mentioned the Presidency of the County Committee to him. The fact that his name had been mentioned was a surprise to him.

Gov. Odell's visit to the city is one of his regular week-end visits and during the day he went to Central Islip, L. I., to inspect one of the State hospitals for the insane. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a time last evening, and then went to one of the theatres with some friends. The Governor will return to-day to Newburg.

SERVIAN MINISTRY UNABLE TO GET CASH

Doubt as to Government's Status Causes Much Trouble.

Russia Resumes Diplomatic Relations with Servia—Regicides, Now Fearful, Take Oath of Secrecy.

BELGRADE, June 19.—The Provisional Government is very short of funds and has been unable thus far to raise money in consequence of its status not being legalized.

The Government found the Treasury practically empty, and has no means of obtaining money, the banks having refused to float even a small loan. An installment of the recent French loan was due on June 15, but the French official who arrived here with the cash refused to hand it over until the status of the Government was properly defined. The expenses of the deputation which has gone to Geneva were met with difficulty, and long arrears of pay are owing to the army. As to transactions between the Government and private individuals, the Ministry has informed the Legations whose subjects are involved that the Ministers will be personally responsible for their payment.

The position of the regicides under the new King is freely discussed, and it is generally expected that they will be promoted and pensioned and then gradually removed. Any slight to them, however, would be hotly resented by the army, which is master of the situation.

Fearing the effect of the Austrian and Russian denunciations of the assassinations, the conspirators have taken an oath not to divulge one another's names or any particulars of the tragedy.

Many people here are of the opinion that Russia's demand for the punishment of the guilty officers is merely a pretext for a forward in Servian affairs, and that King Peter will be compelled to grant concessions to stave off the demand.

The following notification was gazetted to-day:

"The Russian Minister here has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he will enter into relations with the Servian Government to-day, as the Czar has been pleased to recognize Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as King of Servia."

M. Minister Kallevitch officially visited the Russian Legation this morning the formal relations appear to have been already resumed.

The Provisional Government has offered the members of the Diplomatic Corps places at the railway station on the occasion of the reception of King Peter, also expressing the desire that they appear in uniform. The diplomats have not replied, pending the receipt of instructions from their Governments.

The streets of Belgrade are beginning to wear a gay aspect. They are decorated with flags, and Venetian masts have been erected from the Palace to the railroad station.

The Foreign Minister, M. Kallevitch, talked to The Associated Press correspondent to-night with the utmost frankness. The Minister explained the necessity of some one taking office in order to insure the continuance of the administration after the events of June 11. He was called to office, he said, practically by force, but he was happy and willing to do his utmost for his country in her present distressed condition. He commented on the tranquility which prevailed throughout the country, and even admitted that he was surprised that there had not been a single attempt at reprisals from any quarter. It had not been necessary to change a single previously minor, though all were nominees of the late Queen.

M. Kallevitch declared that the mutilated version of the Austrian Emperor's telegram circulated in Belgrade, in which the terms of reprimandation were slurred over, was not the work of officials, but simply a newspaper translation, the harsh sections of the telegram being suppressed on the editors' own initiative.

Regarding the official version of the tragedy in the royal palace, the Minister said the Government was too busy now to obtain the exact facts. Besides, only the officers who participated in the tragedy could give the details. He did not expect a complete revision of the Constitution after the arrival of King Peter. Such changes as had already been made were necessary in order to facilitate work.

M. Kallevitch, in conclusion, expressed his confidence that the new regime would restore stability and peace to Servia.

The Associated Press correspondent interviewed to-night the members of the deputation. All protested that it was impossible to decide to the Russian demand, declaring that any attempt to punish the guilty officers would plunge Servia into new troubles. One of the members, M. Savic, the editor of the leading Servian paper, frankly confessed that he knew of the plot along time before it was carried out. It was, he said, twice resolved to shoot the royal couple in church before it was finally decided to murder them in the Konak.

VIENNA, June 19.—The Servian deputation which left Belgrade this morning on its way to Geneva to meet King Peter arrived here this evening.

The late Queen Draga's three sisters came here on the same train.

KING MUST SIGN CHARTER.

Deputation to Demand That He Grant New Constitution Before Ascending the Throne.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times's correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that the Servian deputation has taken with it a draft of the revised Constitution, which King Peter must sign before he is allowed to ascend the throne. It provides that the army shall swear the oath to the Constitution as well as to the King, and releases both officers and soldiers from their oath in the event of the King violating the Constitution.

The deputies who elaborated the new charter, adds the correspondent, have displayed praiseworthy self-abnegation; their daily pay will only be raised one-half—from 20 to 15 francs.

BRITISH ENVOY TO WITHDRAW.

Will Leave Belgrade on the Arrival of King Peter—Statement by Foreign Minister Lansdowne.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Foreign Minister, Lord Lansdowne, announced that Sir George Barham, the British Minister to Servia, had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time, on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the meanwhile to do nothing which could be construed as a recognition of the new Government.

Lord Lansdowne expressed indignation at the crimes at Belgrade, and said he thought it was not desirable that the British Minister should be in that city when the new regime was inaugurated.

The Foreign Minister added that no proposal had been received for concerted action toward Servia by the powers, but the British Government had no intention of maintaining ordinary relations with the persons concerned in the massacre. The Government yielded to none in its abhorrence of the events which had lately disgraced the capital of Servia, and that abhorrence had not been diminished by later intelligence which had reached the Foreign Office. It would be no exaggeration to say that it would be hard to find a parallel for the outrages, even in the annals of States which made no pretense to be included among the civilized communities.

Lord Lansdowne said the Government had ascertained that France, Germany, and Italy were maintaining an attitude toward Servia similar to that of Great Britain, while Russia and Austria were prepared to recognize the new regime, although Russia appeared to have claimed that proper punishment should be inflicted. He thought Great Britain could not usefully propose to the other powers concerted measures of a punitive character against the authors of the outrages. He had telegraphed to the British Minister at Belgrade on June 15 not to recognize the Provisional Government, whose freedom from complicity in the acts of that frightful night had not yet been established, and not to do anything necessitating Great Britain "recognizing the authority which may be upset in the succession to the late dynasty." The British Minister would, therefore, be absent from Belgrade when the new reign was inaugurated.

Pennsylvania's Steel Rail Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Orders for the steel rail requirements of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their lines east and west of Pittsburg for the year 1903, amounting to 325,000 tons, were placed to-day as follows: United States Steel Corporation, 115,000 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 65,000 tons; Pennsylvania Steel Company, 45,000 tons.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SCANDAL.

M. Witte, the Finance Minister, Accused of Recommending the Misuse of Public Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 19.—I learn from a highly trustworthy source that the journal of the Russian reform party, published in Stuttgart, will print in its next number a full account of an alleged piece of jobbery recently committed by M. Witte, the Russian Finance Minister. Such jobs are of every-day occurrence in Russia, but owing to the irresponsibility enjoyed by the Ministers and the rigorous press censorship it is but seldom that they can be exposed. The main outlines of the story are as follows:

The wife of a well-known aide de camp, Gen. Hesse, bought for 121,330 rubles (about $62,000) an estate in the Province of Vilna which had previously been mortgaged to the provincial Land Bank for 63,992 rubles. Mme. Hesse offered to sell the estate to the Peasants' Bank for 300,000 rubles. Not content with this enormous profit, she wished to retain the house and private grounds as her own property. The estate was valued by the bank's provincial officials at 134,950 rubles if the Forest Conservation Committee allowed the timber to be cut down, and at 110,000 rubles if this was not permitted. Nevertheless, the Committee of Nobility of the Peasants' Bank at Vilna recommended that 144,750 rubles be offered to Mme. Hesse if the deforestation permission was obtained.

Mme. Hesse then applied to M. Witte, who, with the Czar's permission, directed that the estate be bought at the price she asked, without any condition as to deforestation. M. Witte also directed that the Peasants' Bank be compensated out of the public Treasury for its bad bargain. Last Jan. 3 the Czar consented to the payment for this purpose of 55,250 rubles from the Secret Service Fund, and on Feb. 13 he sanctioned the payment of 24,951 rubles more in case the bank did not receive permission to clear the timber.

The paper vouches for the accuracy of the foregoing facts, and says that M. Witte's recommendation of such a misuse of public money when the burden of taxation is almost unbearable shows the urgent need of checking the Russian Ministers.

A CHINESE GOVERNOR'S PLAN.

Proposal to Disband the Troops in Turkestan and Settle Them on the Land—Russia Would Find the Money.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The Governor of Chinese Turkestan, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, has memorialized the throne in favor of a scheme for disbanding the Turkestan forces and settling them upon the land. He proposes to pay the troops off and provide them with land, stock, and implements, on condition that all males are to be liable for military service when called upon. The Governor states that 1,000,000 taels are needed for the plan. The Chinese Foreign Office has referred the matter to the Shanghai Customs Taotai.

It is understood, says the correspondent, that the Russo-Chinese Bank would gladly provide the money to carry out the plan, but it is not known if China is prepared to invite Russian interference in Chinese Turkestan, which Russia regards as inevitably destined to become a Russian province.

TIBET BOUNDARY QUESTION.

London Times's Peking Correspondent Says the British Should Deal Directly with the Tibetans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that the representatives appointed by China on the Tibet-Sikkim Boundary Commission have no influence either in China or Tibet.

It is the correspondent's opinion that the Government of India should not waste time in negotiating with the Chinese in regard to Tibet, but treat with the Tibetans themselves.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that a thoroughly satisfactory solution of the Hungarian Cabinet crisis seems impossible. However strong the coming Cabinet may be, however authoritative its members, the very fact of its formation will accredit obstruction as a parliamentary arm, the sharp edge of which the Magyars may feel when their Roumanian fellow-subjects enter the political arena to fight for national concessions.

KISHINEFF REFUGEE HERE.

Arriving on the Graf Waldersee yesterday was Isaac Rabinovitch, who possessed a card from Rabbi Jacob H. Hillich of Kishineff, which certified that its possessor was a resident of that city at the time of the massacres in April.

Rabinovitch had his six-year-old daughter with him. He said that his wife and two other children were left in Russia in the care of his father-in-law, but that he would send for them when he possessed the money. He left for Syracuse last night, where he has relatives, who wired to the Ellis Island officials to send on the man and his daughter. Because of this telegram Rabinovitch was allowed to land.

He said he saw bodies lying in all the principal streets of the town during the massacre. He had pictures of forty-three dead persons in all positions in thoroughfares. He said that when the massacres began a Christian friend hid him and his family in a cellar. He escaped during the second day of the riot and went to Hamburg, where he had to wait three weeks for steerage passage.

According to Rabinovitch, the Jews of Kishineff are even yet fearful that there will be another outbreak against them. Before he left Ellis Island a collection of $7 was taken in his behalf.

IRISH LAND BILL COMPROMISE.

LONDON, June 19.—Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham to-day submitted a new clause to the Irish Land bill, the effect of which will be to bring about 180,000 non-judicial and future tenants within the scope of the measure.

It is believed that this concession will form a basis of compromise between the Nationalist Party and the Government.

SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE COMING.

COPENHAGEN, June 19.—It is announced here that Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden will say a visit to the St. Louis Exposition.

Took Luncheon with the President.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of Customs, were at the Treasury Department to-day to consult officials regarding minor matters of administration in connection with their respective offices. They both took luncheon with the President.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN CONFIDENT.

Believes His Programme Will Be Adopted—Lord Lansdowne Discusses Germany's Course.

LONDON, June 20.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain delivered a speech last night at a banquet given by the Corona Club, in which, while throwing no fresh light on the Government's intentions, he left no doubt regarding his own conviction of the ultimate triumph of his colonial and imperial programme.

Mr. Chamberlain dealt in a jesting spirit with the now frequently printed and spoken prophecies that he will be crushed into oblivion beneath the solliverein millstone, and said that threatened men lived long. Whatever might be his personal fate, he would look back with pride and satisfaction on the great imperial policy with which he had been permitted to be associated in some degree in common with many members of the club. He said he was sorry that he had not been able to visit all the colonies while in office, but he hoped that his successors would be able to complete the whole round, and they could not take a more educative journey.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Camperdown drew the attention of the House to the recent "revelation" by Foreign Minister Lansdowne that Germany had intimated that if the other British colonies followed the example of Canada in giving preference to British imports, Great Britain would probably not be allowed to continue in receipt of the most-favored-nation terms. Lord Camperdown asked that the papers on the subject be laid on the table.

Lord Lansdowne replied that he desired to deprecate the assumption that the conduct of Germany was actuated by deliberate hostility to Great Britain. He considered that Germany's course was not unnatural, considering the way in which Great Britain had hitherto dealt with these questions concerning the colonies. If Great Britain made her position perfectly clear and intelligible, as she ought to do, it would, he thought, be possible to accomplish a settlement of these questions in a manner satisfactory to Great Britain and to her colonies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—A public meeting of commercial men, held here this afternoon, passed a resolution in favor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's proposals for preferential tariffs within the British Empire.

There was a small minority against the resolution.

PILGRIMS' DINNER IN LONDON.

Many Distinguished Americans and Englishmen Present—Speech by George Wyndham.

LONDON, June 19.—The first annual dinner of the Pilgrims' Society was given at Prince's Restaurant to-night, and was presided over by the venerable W. M. Sinclair, Archdeacon of London, with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, as the principal guest. Among those present were:

United States Senator Depew,
Perry Belmont,
Lord Fairfax,
Gen. Horace Porter,
Gen. George White,
Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton,
Secretary Carter of the United States Embassy,
Capt. Stockton of the United States Embassy,
James Macdonald,
The Duke of Newcastle,
Lord Napier,
Sir Gilbert Parker,
Richard Pearson,
Sir John Puleston,
The Prince of Thurn and Taxis,
Sir Horace Walpole,
C. Moseley Bell of The Times,
Egerton Castle,
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Many other distinguished men from both countries were also among the guests.

Senator Depew proposed the health of Mr. Wyndham, who, in responding, alluded to the Irish Land bill and said that Ireland, which had been a chasm between Great Britain and the United States, might now become a link between them. "One of my chief interests," continued Mr. Wyndham, "in proposing what may seem to many a visionary course is the hope that Ireland may become a bond between our country and yours."

Sir George White spoke eloquently on the benefits to mankind of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, and the remarks of all the other speakers were in the same vein.

The incident of the evening was the presentation of a loving cup to Lindsay Russell, the founder of the Pilgrims' Society in London, who will return to New York next week.

DISCUSSING CANAL TREATY.

Colombians Living on the Isthmus Publish Articles in Favor of the Convention.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 19.—The Star and Herald has been publishing a series of articles by the most prominent Isthmians on the canal question. Dr. Pablo Arosemena, an influential member of the Liberal Party, wrote an article decidedly favoring the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty and showing that every prominent Conservative or Liberal in Panama favors the ratification of the treaty.

Another writer says he sees great danger for the sovereignty of Colombia if the treaty is not ratified, and claims that the United States can buy control of the French company, as Great Britain did in the case of the Suez Canal, and then denounce the treaty of 1846, guaranteeing the sovereignty of Colombia. The writer adds that if at the same time the European powers decide to push their claims against Colombia, the republic being unable to comply with them, a repetition of the naval demonstration against Venezuela is possible, "which is more insulting to the national honor than approval of the treaty, which really makes Colombia and the United States allies."

"If," the article continues, "being free of her obligation to guarantee Colombian sovereignty, the United States decides to land forces and guarantee free transit to the world's commerce, Colombia could not prevent her so doing, which would be far more dangerous than the ratification of the treaty."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NEGROES.

Booker T. Washington's Declination of the Invitation to Study the Racial Problem Regretted.

LONDON, June 19.—Earl Grey, a Director of the British South Africa Company, stated to-day that he had received with regret the declination by Prof. Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of the company's invitation to visit South Africa, make a study of racial conditions in British territory and report to the company his plans for bettering the industrial, educational, and moral conditions of the people.

Lord Grey aded that Prof. Washington's gospel of the excellence of labor was the only true solution of the colored problem, and that, preached by a colored man, it would have had a great effect on the South African natives. Had Prof. Washington accepted Lord Grey's invitation it was hoped it might have been possible to establish in Rhodesia an institution somewhat similar to the Tuskegee Institute. In conclusion Lord Grey remarked:

"I intend myself to advocate the establishment of a model kraal, where the natives can see how they should live and work."

THREE HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Occupants of a Carriage Thrown Out at Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., June 19.—While driving this afternoon James Brennan of New York met with a serious accident. He was accompanied by his mother, his little niece, Violet Jenkins, and Robert Schwab of Newark. Going down Mount Arlington Hill toward the station to meet the 3 o'clock train the harness broke, and the horse, taking fright, ran away. A wagon laden with empty beer kegs was coming up the hill at the time, and before the driver, Arthur Wendell, could turn out of the way there was a collision, which upset Brennan's carriage and threw him and his companions under the feet of the horses attached to the big brewery wagon.

Brennan received a scalp wound and an abrasion of the left knee. Mrs. Brennan, his mother, struck on her head, and it is feared that her spine is injured. Mr. Schwab was cut severely on the head. The child escaped uninjured.

Coming Here on the St. Paul.

LONDON, June 19.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sails from Southampton to-morrow for New York, via Cherbourg, will take among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Lady Cunard, and P. A. B. Widener.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The American Derby at Chicago has attracted many of those who are fond of racing, and they left yesterday morning for the Western city. Morristown this evening will have another dinner and dance at the Morris County Country Club, and there are to be house parties at Tuxedo and the various other suburban resorts. The list of those who have gone to Newport, Bar Harbor, and other watering places for the summer increases daily, and nearly all the cottages, especially at Newport, are occupied.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are to take a party to their camp in the Adirondacks at Saranac Lake. Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived in the city yesterday en route for the camp, and she was joined by Mr. Vanderbilt, who had remained over for the Suburban. Miss Natica Rives is also of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will return in July to Newport.

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The Cedric, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, had a large passenger list. Among those booked were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fellew, Mr. and Mrs. Moses T. Pyne, Louis Stern, Miss Stern, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker of Philadelphia, G. E. Berckmans, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, J. C. Rathborne, and W. E. Post.

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The engagement is reported of Miss Ruth Eden, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Eden of 16 West Forty-sixth Street, to Morgan Grace, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Grace of Shenly Herts, England, and nephew of ex-Mayor Grace of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., will pass the Summer at their country place at Bay Shore, L. I. In the Summer they will visit Newport for a short time as the guests of Mrs. Lawrence's father, Edward S. Willing.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are due to land to-day or to-morrow. They have been abroad for a short visit. They will go directly to Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet will make a visit to Newport this week. Mrs. Emmet is a sister of Miss Josephine Johnson, who is to marry Henry A. C. Taylor on Wednesday.

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Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn have closed their cottage at Newport. They have gone to Bar Harbor to join Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer will arrive from Europe in a few days. They will go to Newport for the Summer. Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Havemeyer's sister, will be their guest this season.

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Lathrop Colgate, whose marriage to Miss Edith C. Leonard of Bayonne, N. J., will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, in Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 27, will give a bachelor's dinner to his best man and ushers at Delmonico's this evening. Mr. Colgate's guests will be Richard Ferdinand Williams, his best man, and Dr. Robert Coleman Kemp, Lathrop Colgate Harper, Paul White Gilbert, and Augustus Plante, his ushers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 19.—Newport received a large increase to its Summer population to-day by the arrival of several families and a number of prominent visitors.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is a guest of Mrs. James F. Kernochan at her villa, near Ochre Point. Mrs. James T. Burden is visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Dorothy Whitney is a guest of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt at The Breakers. W. Rhinelander Stewart and his son are guests of Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are entertaining at the Henry White villa a house party, including Miss Helen Bryce, C. T. Barney, and E. H. Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier arrived to-night at the Coats villa, on Wickham Road, and F. F. Collier is expected to-morrow.

Edward S. Willing of Philadelphia has arrived at his cottage, in Webster Street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dolan are at Hill Top Cottage until the improvements at their estate near Bailey's Beach are completed.

John B. Pell and family and Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies are at their cottage, on Purgatory Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Lippitt have arrived at the Foster cottage, on Catharine Street.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands has arrived at the Riggs cottage and Andrew H. Sands at the Muenchinger-King cottage, Frank P. Mitchell is also at the Riggs cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor arrived to-day at their cottage, at Beacon Hill, for the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark have arrived for the season at their villa, Beech Bound, on Harrison Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock arrived to-day at the River cottage, Red Cross Avenue, for the season.

George Peabody Wetmore has returned from Washington.

T. Suffern Tailer has rented the Eustis cottage, on Eustis Avenue, for the season.

Among to-day's arrivals were Capt. Roger Winthrop, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, H. F. Eldridge, W. Storrs, Frederick P. Garretson, J. Stewart Barney, John R. Caswell, Louis De Forest, J. Adriance Bush, and R. B. Roosevelt.

Mrs. F. D. Wetherill and Miss Wetherill, Mrs. Henry C. Potter and her daughter, Mrs. Noble; Mr. and Mrs. Jenks of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Anthony of New York have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown.

The Pratt cottage, Arleigh, where the marriage of Miss Kathleen Neilson to Reginald C. Vanderbilt took place in April, was opened for the season to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, who have rented the cottage, and will arrive Monday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury will arrive to-morrow at the Cooke cottage, Gibbs Avenue.

Capt. Charles Hall of the British Army and Chaplain W. G. Cassard, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

The Newport Horticultural Society will have its annual rose and flower show next week, and will, as in former years, attract much attention from the Summer residents. The members of the society are largely the gardeners and assistants at the various estates on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, and the annual exhibitions develop much rivalry between the owners as well as the employes, and frequently the cottagers offer handsome prizes for the show. The prize which will create the keenest competition this year is a silver cup offered by Mrs. Burke-Roche for the best display of cut roses, and the wealth of the extensive greenhouses on the largest Summer estates will be robbed to participate in the competition.

James J. Coogan of New York has purchased the estate known as Whitehall, one of the most attractive of the smaller Summer residences of Newport, and the most attractive in the Catherine Street district. It contains 132,839 square feet of land opening on three streets, Catherine Street, Ayrault Street, and Rhode Island Avenue, and is taxed for $95,900. The estate was formerly known as the Dexter Bradford place.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Ripley—Doremus.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Miss Marion Boyd Doremus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Doremus, was married this evening to Bertram Reynold Ripley in the Park Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the church. Miss Olive Hitchcock of New York was maid of honor, and Raymond Swain was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Pearl Ripley, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Carol Underwood, Miss Blanche Thomas, and Miss Florence Ure of this city, Miss Mabel Holland of New York, and Miss Alice Smith of South Orange. The ushers were Spaulding Fraser, Phineas Jones, Roger Underwood, of this city, J. Smillie Kinne of Paterson, Albert McVitty of Bryn Mawr, and James Percy Schuerman of Franklin Station.

Holler—Sage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—Miss Sarah Porter Sage, daughter of Mrs. Dean Sage, and Edwin Clef Holler of New York were quietly married yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, Hillside, Menands. The Rev. Dr. Walter W. Battershall officiated. As the family is in mourning, invitations were confined to the immediate relatives. The only attendant was Norman Holler of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, who attended him as best man. The bride wore a white chiffon gown and tulle veil, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Holler will live in New York.

Jones—Eager.

The wedding of Miss Florence Huntington Eager, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Eager, to David May Jones, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, 530 West End Avenue, on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. L. Stoddard of Jersey City. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Edward L. Young, and Miss Sibyl Young, a niece, acted as flower girl. David Davis of Cincinnati was best man. The ushers were Charles Cook Paulding and Edward Johnson.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are dark, rich shades in the regular coral that are nearly as deep as in the old Persian coral, which is so beautiful. Hatpins with long, tapering heads of this are beautiful. The heads are of the style that is used now in many materials—largest at the top and tapering down to the pin. They are perhaps an inch or more long. They come in various sizes and in gold, silver, and gun metal, as well as the coral, and the more expensive varieties have jewels set in the head.

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Good-sized round buttons of this deep coral are popular on stick pins for men.

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The season of demonstrative patriotism is coming near, and for those who like to show their love of country in their ornaments, there are many kinds. The flag is to be found in cuff button and shirtwaist studs, or a little less conspicuous and in a little better taste, are shields in the red, white, and blue for the same purpose.

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A pretty little ash tray of silver is in the form of a scallop shell with a golf club lying across and a ball in it.

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Quart whisky bottles are to be found in the golden copper, with silver decorations.

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One-color schemes are popular in shop decorations. One milliner who had her window dressed in green yesterday showed a large flat white straw hat with paroquets for the sole trimming, two small birds on either side.

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A toque was in a vivid green rough straw, trimmed on the sides with cherries in white and green tones.

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Picture frames for photographs to stand on the table, desk, or mantelpiece are elaborate. Some beautiful ones have a narrow line of silver or rhinestones about the edge of the frame proper. The mat inside is of white moire, and the opening for the picture, which may be square or oval, is outlined with an elaborate decoration in a fanciful design in rhinestones and flowers in enamel.

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Who would not like a grotesque Roman mask for 50 cents? They are 3 or 4 inches in length.

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Plain stitched white duck hats for women, with the wide sailor rim and slightly varying crowns, cost 75 cents.

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A good quality of linen for shirtwaists, a kind which the laundress will appreciate if it is not made too elaborately, can be had for 18 cents a yard in white.

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A deep cream Java crash, also good for shirtwaists and suits, will cost the same. Both materials are wide.

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A charming small clock in porcelain is narrow, 4 or 5 inches high, the small clock face in the top, cattails in the natural colors growing up at either side, and in the deep cream of the porcelain the figure of a woman kneeling before a fountain. There is a little green to relieve the cream tones.

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A small machine, a gauge and binder, are made for pasted-partouting. It makes it possible to put on the strips of paper straight, and there are no sticky fingers or marked pictures. These machines cost 50 cents in a plain finish and 75 cents in nickel or brass.

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Nothing is prettier for the woman who is wearing black than the bead bags and purses. These are in the dull black finish and are made up with black frames. They are charming, also, made up with the dull-finished engraved silver. Comparatively large handbags are made of these dull-finished beads—almost traveling bag size. These have handles of plain black leather.

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Rookwood is appearing for pictures or square plaques, which can be framed. A sea view with a wide frame of plain dark wood is effective. Owing to the glaze, however, it is more difficult to get a good light than with a painting.

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A linen gown which is made up with inset bands of linen around the skirt and bodice varies a little from those most often seen in having each band finished on both edges with edgings of the lace. The insertion is open, but the edgings are put on over the material of the gown.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, June 19.—The political parties are beginning to outline their policies in the approaching reballotings for members of the Reichstag. The National Liberals and members of the Centre Party have agreed on mutual support at Duisburg and Essen, where each has a candidate, against the Socialist candidates.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, however, the Centre Party has decided to abstain from voting where the National Liberals have reballots against Socialists. This decision probably means the defeat of the National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann, in Carlsruhe.

It is expected that the Richter and Barth Radicals will everywhere get the support of all the other parties against the Socialists, whereas most of the Radicals can rely on Socialist votes where they oppose Conservative, Centrist, and other candidates in Berlin. The Radical organs, the Vossische Zeitung and the Tageblatt, openly advocate voting for Socialists against Agrarians.

NO PAPAL AUDIENCE YESTERDAY.

The Pontiff Induced to Husband His Strength for Monday's Consistory.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope did not hold an audience to-day, much against his own wishes, as he said he would immediately be reported as dying, "which I am not," he added emphatically. Indeed, a rumor that his Holiness had had a relapse was already in circulation.

The only reason for the suspension of to-day's audience was Dr. Lapponi's wish that the Pontiff should be in the best condition for the consistory to be held next Monday. Dr. Lapponi would like to stop all audiences by the Pope until Monday, but his Holiness refused to accede to this desire, saying that it was his duty to go through them at all cost. The Pontiff has ordered that the new Cardinal Archbishop Fischer of Cologne, and his suite be admitted to see him to-morrow.

$15,000 FOR A MAN'S DEATH.

Brakeman's Head Was Cut Off by a Trolley Wire.

A jury in the Hudson County Circuit Court at Jersey City yesterday awarded to Thomas Robbins $15,000 in a suit he brought against the North Jersey Street Railway Company for the death of his son, John H. F. Robbins, who was killed at Newark on Dec. 3 last.

Young Robbins was a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was riding on top of a freight car. The trolley feed wires of the North Jersey cross the Pennsylvania tracks at the Market Street station, Newark. The wire had sagged and it caught Robbins under the chin, severing his head. The verdict will be appealed.

RETRACTS COWEN CRITICISM.

Controller Grout Learns from the Supervisor That His Action in Coal Advertisements Was Correct.

Supervisor Cowen of The City Record yesterday wrote to Controller Grout, calling him to account for having declared in published interviews that he was incompetent and subject to criticism. Mr. Grout's censure of Mr. Cowen was inspired by the fact that the Armory Commission had to poke the letting of coal contracts for armories, at the meeting held the day before, because the Supervisor had failed to advertise for bids in the Brooklyn papers in addition to The City Record.

In his letter to Mr. Grout, inclosing the correspondence in the case, Mr. Cowen shows that the advertisement sent him by the acting Secretary of the Armory Board gave no hint of the fact that the coal for which bids were wanted was to be used in Brooklyn. Without knowledge of that fact Mr. Cowen had no legal right to place the advertisement in any other paper than The City Record. Furthermore, the Armory Board's letter inclosing the advertisement for bids stated that the advertisement should be inserted only in The City Record. Controller Grout, after receiving Mr. Cowen's letter, said:

"I did not say that Mr. Cowen was to blame in this matter, but distinctly said that I did not know where the fault lay. It now seems that Mr. Cowen was all right in this matter. The department sometimes is careless in such cases, and the department might be at fault now. As to the general conduct of Mr. Cowen's department, that is another question, on which I already have expressed my views."

GRAND BALL AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, June 19.—The King and Queen entertained 900 persons at a ball in Windsor Castle to-night. The dancing was in the Waterloo Chamber, the crack band of the Scots Guards contributing the music. Supper was served in St. George's Hall. All the members of the royal family were present.

Among the American guests were United States Ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Choate and Secretary of Embassy and Mrs. Henry White and their daughter.

W. C. VAN BENTHUYSEN DEAD.

Editorial Manager of The World Long Had Been in Declining Health—His Career.

William C. Van Benthuysen of the editorial staff of The World died at his home, 120 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been in declining health for more than a year. For a time his ultimate recovery seemed assured, and he returned to his desk in The World office. Four weeks ago he suffered a relapse.

Mr. Van Benthuysen leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters. The body will be taken to his old home, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for interment, to-morrow night. Funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Van Benthuysen was born near Drakeville, Davis County, Iowa, on Dec. 1, 1855. His father, who still is living, is Judge William Van Benthuysen of Bloomfield, Iowa.

Mr. Van Benthuysen went to California in 1878 and entered upon journalistic work. Returning to Bloomfield, he purchased The Bloomfield Commonwealth, and then disposed of the property to purchase The Observer, at Carthage, Ill. In 1878 he sold his newspaper interests and went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he joined the editorial staff of The Times. After a year's connection with that newspaper he took charge of The Leavenworth Times. Next he joined the staff of The Chicago Tribune in 1882, of which within two years he became managing editor. In that position he remained eight years.

Mr. Van Benthuysen was called to New York in March, 1890, to take the position of editorial manager of The World, and for five years had been a member of the staff.

MRS. HENRY SANFORD DEAD.

Wife of the First Vice President of the Adams Express Company Dies in Ontario.

News of the death of Mrs. Olive Wilmot Sanford, wife of Henry Sanford, First Vice President of the Adams Express Company, reached this city from New Castle, Ontario, yesterday. The announcement came as a surprise to the friends of the Sanfords in this city, as it was not known to many that Mrs. Sanford was seriously ill. The funeral will be held on Monday.

The city house of Mr. Sanford is at 50 West Fifty-second Street. Mrs. Sanford, who had not been well during the Winter, left for her Summer residence near New Castle about two weeks ago. She had suffered from neuralgia before departing. A little more than a week ago Mr. Sanford left this city to join her at New Castle, and soon after the news reached here that he had been stricken with some malady resembling paralysis or apoplexy. He is eighty years old. It was learned here last evening could fell whether Mr. Sanford's sudden illness had had any serious effect upon his wife.

Mrs. Sanford was born thirty-eight years ago in Iowa, in which state she died. She was the oldest daughter of Samuel Wilmot, Superintendent of the Canada Fishery Hatchery. Her first husband was John Wimans of New Castle. Her second was Dr. Burchard of this city, and then she was married to Mr. Sanford, who was a widower.

Samuel Simons Sanford, the only son of Mr. Sanford, is Professor of Music at Yale. He received word of the death of his step-mother in the afternoon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Edelstein.

John Edelstein, a wealthy cigar manufacturer of Jersey City, died yesterday at his Summer home, at Allenhurst, N. J., from paralysis. He was born in New York in 1832, but had resided in Jersey City since his boyhood. He served as a captain in the civil war, and was an Alderman of Jersey City for two terms. For six years he was President of the Board of Finance. He was also a member of the State Democratic Committee for two years. He was a prominent Mason as well as a Knight of Pythias, a member of the American Legion of Honor and of the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by a widow, one son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM FAIRY, a wealthy and well-known flour miller, died yesterday at Milwaukee, after a lingering illness. Mr. Fairy was a prominent member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

EUGENE L. CORNELL, manager of the Globe Hotel, Albany, died yesterday. Mr. Cornell was one of the best-known hotel men in the State. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Gay of Buffalo.

Miss FL

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. McArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "The Church—the Labor and other Present Problems."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M.—"The Ideal Life." 8 P. M.—"Life's Harvest." Baptism. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. W. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D.D., will preach. Morning topic, "The World's Greatest Teacher." Evening, "The Religion of Character." Bible classes and Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St. W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M. "Immortality and Present Life." 7:45 P. M. musical service and lecture on "The Old Testament Stage."

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., Near 8th Av.—J. Havergal Sheppard will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special music by quartet.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, MENDELSSOHN Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The pastor, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong; preacher, the rector. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15; matins, high mass, and service, 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; King Hall's mass and sermon, 10:30; evensong, 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Regular morning service at 11 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, Sunday evening on "The Story of a Runaway Slave." Morning—Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock of Yonkers will preach.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., at 11 A. M. Subject: "Luminous Disciples." Services will be held in the Chapel on account of repairs to main church. No evening service.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. REV. ANDREW GILLIES, PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Undiscovered Kingdom." Evening subject: "Significance of the Insignificant." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE LEARNED TONGUE." 8 P. M.—"PROFIT AND LOSS." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 11:30—Children's Day Service. 7:45—Musical Service by the choir. Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director; Frank Miller, organist.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church open all Summer.

7th Ave. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, PASTOR. Sermon by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, 10:45. The pastor preaches 7:45. Tuesday, choir benefit concert; Wednesday, prayer meeting. Open all Summer. Seats free.

POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, June 21, at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P.M. Rev. James M. Farr will preach. Services preparatory to communion in the chapel Friday, June 26th, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler; 8 P. M., the choir will render a special praise; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on June 21 at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning Topic—"The Mind of Christ." In the afternoon REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, M. A., Minister of the CITY TEMPLE, LONDON, will preach. Strangers are invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. J. T. Reeve.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. Corner Seventy-third St., DR. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, Pastor. The Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath service, 11 A. M.; Rev. W. W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach. Strangers cordially welcome.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Life Tests." 4:30 P.M.—"The Christian Who Counts."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR. Services, 11 A. M.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. R. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OPENING.—The Washington Heights United Presbyterian Church (Dr. J. C. K. Milligan, pastor) will open their new building, Audubon Av. and West 172d St., June 21st. Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., will preach in the morning. Evening sermon by Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Empty Shell of Godliness." Evening—"Five Rich Men and the Bible."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Elijah and Elisha: God's Contrasted Workmen." Evening—"The Passing of A Kingdom: Christ's Communion to the Seventy."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. HECTOR HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning and Rev. A. B. Churchman in the evening; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "The Enrichment of Life"—a vacation sermon. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "Joy in Heaven." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. and Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "Steps to Peace"; communion after services. All cordially invited.

ST. REFORMED CATHOLIC.—Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.; evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches; Protestants and Catholics cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach. Subject: "The American Religion."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHANGES

Father Lavelle Scheduled to be Named Vicar General.

Transfers in Various Parishes and Assignments of New Priests—The Elevation of Dr. Colton to the Buffalo See.

It was said in Roman Catholic circles yesterday that the Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, would be named Vicar General, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Archbishop Farley. Concerning other changes, hinging in some degree upon the going away of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Colton to be Bishop of Buffalo, it was said that provision would be made for the Rev. John P. Chidwick, lately resigned as Chaplain in the United States Navy. The Rev. P. J. Hayes, secretary to the Archbishop, will, following precedent in many archdioceses, become Chancellor when that position is vacated by the rector of St. Stephen's.

It had been expected that announcements of changes of priests, following ordination in Whitsuntide, might include the transfer of the Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell from Rondout to his old charge, at the Church of the Epiphany, but the announcements, made late last evening, did not mention him. It is said, however, that the change is certain to come a little later.

Following are changes made at this time: The Rev. Peter P. Conaty, from St. John Chrysostom to Saugerties; the Rev. Joseph G. Murray, from Haverstraw to St. Agnes's, in Forty-third Street; the Rev. John J. Twomey, from St. Catherine's to St. Leo's, and the Rev. John A. Lane, from Mount Loretto to St. Michael's.

The assignments of new priests are: The Rev. Walter D. Slattery to St. Peter's, Haverstraw; the Rev. Timothy J. O'Connor to St. Mary's, Manhattan; the Rev. Daniel E. Kiernan to St. Joseph's, Tremont; the Rev. Charles J. Finnegan to St. Mary's, Newburg; the Rev. John J. Smith to St. Mary's, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. John J. Hines to St. Matthew's, Manhattan; the Rev. William I. Connolly to Mount Kisco; the Rev. John T. Jordan to Mount Loretto; the Rev. James H. Honeyman to St. Teresa's, Manhattan; the Rev. Edward M. Rafter to Rosebank, Richmond, and the Rev. William B. Martin to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Father Martin has spent two years in the Catholic University in Washington. At St. Patrick's he succeeds the Rev. Patrick F. McAlser, who was assigned last week to the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue.

The official notice of the elevation of the Rev. Dr. Colton is expected to arrive at any moment, but it had not done so up to yesterday. He will not be consecrated, however, until after Archbishop Farley shall have received the pallium. It is expected that this may be received about the middle of July, when it will be conferred, with elaborate ceremonies. The new Bishop of Buffalo will be consecrated then in the cathedral, either upon the Feast of St. James, on July 25, or that of St. Bartholomew, on Aug. 24.

NEWARK DIOCESE CHANGES.

The Rev. John A. Dillon Named as Vice President of Seton Hall College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark announced to-day through his secretary, the Rev. T. A. Wallace, Acting Chancellor, many changes among the clergy of the diocese, the most important being the appointment of the Rev. John A. Dillon as Vice President of Seton Hall College to succeed the Rev. Felix O'Neill, who has been assigned to St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city, as assistant to Monsignor Doane.

Bishop O'Connor also assigned the young priests recently ordained to parishes where they will act as curates.

The Rev. Cornelius Kane of Elizabeth was assigned to St. John's Church, Jersey City, to succeed the Rev. Father Delehanty, who goes to St. Mary's, Plainfield. The Rev. William P. Smith of Plainfield will come to St. Patrick's, Newark. The Rev. Stephen Claffy of Hoboken goes to St. Patrick's, Elizabethport, and the Rev. Nicholas Mornell will be assistant at St. John's Church, Orange.

The Rev. James Smith of this city has been appointed to St. Mary's, Paterson, to succeed the Rev. William Carlin, who will assist Father Mendl at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Montclair. The Rev. William Masterson of Newark will be assistant at St. Mary's, Bayonne. The Rev. Edward Quirk of Summit, who was recently ordained, will not be appointed until July 1. The Rev. Edwin Miskala goes from St. Augustine's, Union Hill, to St. James's, Newark, and Father Kennehan goes from St. James's, Newark, to St. Patrick's, Elizabethport. The Rev. Father Farrelly goes from St. Parick's Cathedral, Newark, to St. Augustine's Church, Union Hill. The annual retreat of the priests of the diocese will begin Monday night.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Bible Courses Prepared—Attention to be Given to Missionary Study and History at Lake George.

The Eleventh Eastern Conference for members of the Young Women's Christian Association in both city and college, and for young women who have finished college life, will be held under the auspices of the American Committee at Silver Bay, on Lake George, June 26 to July 20. Especial emphasis will be given at this conference to Bible work under the leadership of Dr. W. W. White of the Bible Teachers' College, New York; Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Miss Caroline L. Palmer. These teachers will conduct courses in the Acts and Epistles; a second course designed to develop personal workers, and a third course in "How to Study the Bible."

Among the speakers will be Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York; the Rev. Charles R. Erdman of Germantown, the Rev. C. A. R. Janvier of India, Dr. W. F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York; the Rev. John Timothy Stone of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore; the Rev. Floyd Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia; John R. Mott, Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College; Col. H. M. Boies of Scranton, Miss Annie M. Reynolds, World's Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding, formerly General Secretary for student work in the United States; Miss Helen F. Barnes, Secretary for the industrial work among women in the United States, besides many other workers.

Much attention will be given to missionary study and history. Harlan P. Beach, Educational Secretary for the Student Volunteer Movement; Miss Mary B. Hill, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Madras, India, and representatives from the leading denominational boards in the East will be present.

Evangelist Morgan to be Here in July.

The Directors of the Northfield Extension work have leased Carnegie Hall, in New York City, for each Sunday night in July, and a vigorous midsummer revival is planned. The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, who has been prominent in the Northfield programme since the death of D. L. Moody, is scheduled to speak at these meetings. Dr. Morgan has been chosen leader of the religious work of the St. Louis Exposition next year.

Minister Campbell of London to Preach.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., will take for his topic "The Mind of Christ." In the afternoon the Rev. R. J. Campbell, M. A., the minister of the City Temple, London, will preach. Mr. Campbell is the successor of Joseph Parker, having recently been called there from Brighton. This is the only time he will preach in Manhattan during his short visit to this country.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Administration of the Holy Supper following the morning service.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, WEST 57TH Street, Near 8th Ave., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.—11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., pastor preaches. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

PASTOR CHARLES T. RUSSELL of Allegheny, Pa., author of "Millennial Dawn," and editor of "Zion's Watch Tower," will deliver a discourse in COOPER UNION, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 21ST, AT 3 O'CLOCK. SUBJECT: "HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE UNDERSTANDINGLY." The subject will be illustrated by a chart of the ages. Seat free. No collection.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 28, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom.—II. Tim., iv., 18.

The only perfectly reliable—because the only inspired—account that we have of how the atoning work of Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of man was wrought out—and then made known to the world—covers only about seventy years of time. Its limits were marked by very impressive events. It began with the Incarnation of the Son of God, and it ended with the destruction of the Temple of God, with the abolishing of the daily sacrifices to God and with the scattering of the people of God without government or home, for now nearly 1,900 years.

Although this nation has thus been scattered, it has been wonderfully watched over by a Divine Providence, it has preserved its unity as has no other nation known to history, it is the inheritor of the most gracious promises from God ever given to any nation upon the earth, and "through their fall salvation has come unto the Gentiles." If, therefore, "the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?" (Rom., xi., 11-15.)

In the midst of this nation, the inspired record says, that during a whole generation, God the Son worked out God the Father's plan of redemption for the whole world. During another generation, it says that God the Holy Ghost inspired men of this nation to write the history of how this work of Redemption was accomplished, and then, of how the knowledge of it was made known to men. They tell us that to this nation the Gospel was first offered in its fullness, and multitudes received it with thanksgivings, but that the great body of the people rejected it, as they had rejected Him who wrought out their and our redemption. As they rejected it, it began more and more to be offered to the great Gentile world. But the inspired account of how this knowledge was thus shed abroad, and what were its effects, ceased when the Jewish nation was overthrown. After that time all of the knowledge that we have of the Gospel's progress and power, has come to us through uninspired channels.

KNOWLEDGE OF REDEMPTION.

During the last three months our attention has been confined to the inspired account of what occurred in the last eight or ten years of this period of seventy, when the knowledge of redemption was first made known to men. In these studies we have seen how the life-giving waters which Ezekiel saw issuing from the Temple, were at first "to the ancles," and then "were to the loins," but at last became "waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed over." Since then this "river" has been flowing in every direction, and will continue to flow until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ." (Rev., xi., 15,) for "everything shall live whithersoever the river cometh." (Ezek., xxxxvii., 2-5, R. V.)

The inspired account, however, of the eight or ten years which have recently engaged our attention has been very meagre. When the fact of redemption began to be proclaimed the Holy Ghost told us of many who were engaged in proclaiming it. But at the last He confines our attention to what one man did and experienced and taught. That man was the Apostle Paul. Probably all of the Apostles, and many others also, fulfilled a ministry quite as important and interesting as his, but the Holy Ghost has given us only the most meagre and incidental accounts of their work. As Paul says, however, that he "obtained mercy for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe," (I. Tim., i., 16,) so probably the record of his work is given to us as a type or representative of that of all others who ministered at the same time, and as the model for all who should come after him. For what he taught was taught by all, and must still be taught. The opposition he experienced was experienced by all, and must still be expected. The spirit he manifested was manifested by all, and must still characterize all who witness for Christ, and the same sustaining and enriching grace which helped him and his contemporaries is still promised to all.

At the beginning of this course of lessons we found Paul in Ephesus. For "the space of three years" (Acts, xx., 31,) he had ministered to the people there as he says, "serving the Lord with all humility of mind, testifying both to Jews and Greeks repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." He "shrank not from declaring anything that was profitable, teaching publicly and from house to house." But he did it "with tears and with trials" (Acts, xx., 19-21, R. V.)—"with tears" because of his anxiety for their salvation, and "with trials" because Jews and Greeks opposed him. (Acts, xix., 9, 20; 19-21, R. V.)

When he left Ephesus he sailed north to Neapolis and Philippi, and, after passing through Macedonia, visited Corinth, where he had previously ministered for eighteen months, (Acts, xviii., 11.) From there, after "three months," he expected to sail directly to Syria, and so to reach Jerusalem. But when "about to sail" he discovered that there was a plot among the Jews to kill him, either as he went aboard the ship, or during the voyage, (Acts, xx., 3,) So he turned back, and went overland again through Macedonia, and took ship at Neapolis, the port of Philippi, (Acts, xx., 6.) Then by different coasting vessels he at last reached Caesarea, his desire being to arrive in Jerusalem in time to attend the Feast of Pentecost, (Acts, xx., 16.) Having attended that feast, and delivered to the proper authorities of the Church there the collection which had been made throughout Macedonia for the poor of Jerusalem, his earnest longing and expectation was to return again to Greece, and go on even to Rome, (Acts, xix., 21.) This expectation he realized, but it was not in any such way as he had planned.

PAUL GOING TO JERUSALEM.

When he started on this journey to Jerusalem he was as fully aware that dangers and possibly death were everywhere before him, as the soldier who enlists for the defense of his country is aware that wounds and sickness await him in every campaign. For he then said: "The Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions abide me," (Acts, xx., 23.) This, however, was no new and special revelation given to him at that time, but one that he had had from the very beginning of his ministry as a witness for Christ. It was involved in the very nature of his call and was experienced as soon as he began his ministry, (Acts, ix., 16, 23, 29.) So when he discovered the plot at Corinth, when the brethren in Tyre warned him, when Agabus at Caesarea showed him that he would be bound hand and foot in Jerusalem, he was not at all deterred from going. Like a good soldier, he was "ready not to be bound only but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus," (Acts, xxi., 13.)

For he was going there for a higher purpose than either to enjoy the privileges of the feast as commanded by Moses, (Deut. xvi., 16,) or to fulfill his duty as the almoner of others. He was there—as everywhere—to stand "for the defense of the Gospel," (Phil., i., 17.) For he knew that there he would meet with those who preached doctrines which he had not received, and which he could not accept. They dishonored his Lord and Saviour, and they exalted something else as equal to, if not more important, than His atonement. He had met some of them at different times and in many different places. But in Jerusalem they would be in great numbers, and would wield a widespread influence. Probably he expected to have many opportunities to discuss the differences between his teaching and theirs before all the brethren in the mother church of that city, and either to convince them by his arguments, or silence them by its authority.

Some nine or ten years before he had gone to Jerusalem from Antioch for a very similar purpose. Then the great question, whether circumcision was necessary to salvation, began to disturb the peace of the Church. But then he and others so fully presented the all sufficiency of the atoning work of Jesus Christ that the whole Church upheld him and repudiated the false teachers, (Acts xv., 22, 29.) They were, however, silenced only for a time. Far away from Jerusalem they had grown in numbers and in power, and now they must be met again and silenced, or the truth of the Gospel would be hidden under a lie.

But God had other ways of vindicating His truth, and the opportunity to meet these false teachers was never realized by Paul. He had not been in the city more than two or three days before he was recognized in the Temple by some of those who had opposed him in Asia, and who had then not only stirred up the people against him, (Acts, xvii., 5-7, xviii., 5-6,) but had themselves actually laid wait to kill him. (Acts, xx., 3.) Now they were not only in greater numbers than ever before at any other place, but they were surrounded by a greater company than ever before, which could be easily excited. Now, therefore, was their opportunity. They would not attempt to silence him by either argument or authority, but by the quicker and more certain method of violence. This is always the resort of those whose cause is bad, and the evidence that it will not bear examination.

So that when these "Jews which were of Asia" recognised Paul in the Temple at once they "stirred up all the people and laid hands on him, crying out, Men of Israel, help! This is the man that teacheth all men everywhere against the people and the law and this place, and further brought Greeks into the Temple, and hath polluted this holy place." (Acts, xxi., 27-28.) In their rage they would soon have torn him to pieces, or stoned him to death, had not the Chief Captain with a band of Roman soldiers promptly rescued him.

Thus God put His almighty arms around His servant, protected him from the violence of men, delivered him from shipwreck, and brought him safely to Rome, where he had so long desired to be.

THE OPPOSITION TO PAUL.

Now it will be noticed that all of this opposition to Paul was not because of either his character or of his conduct. We do not find therefore that anything that he ever said or did ever excited the interference of the civil authorities but only of the ecclesiastical. And the real offense charged against him by them had to do with what he taught rather than what he was or did. When they appealed to the people, however, against him they not only misinterpreted that teaching but they misstated it. Their cry was: "This is the man that teacheth." That was very true. But when they said: "This is the man that teacheth all men everywhere against the peole and the law" it was very false, and they knew it to be false; it was for the benefit of the people and to the magnifying of the law. But their cry served to accomplish their purpose just as the cry against Jesus was sufficient to cause His crucifixion.

The cry in both cases was false as they intended it to be understood, but it appealed very strongly to that "carnal mind" which is in all men, and which is always "enmity against God," (Rom., viii., 7.) For the teaching of Paul, like that of his Master, touched the human nature of men where it is always the most sensitive, especially when dominated by religious feelings. It denied in no uncertain terms that a man could make himself acceptable to God by a devout attention to appointed religious services. It thus stirred up the bitterest enmity of those who rested in their own righteousness, and taught others to do the same. Human nature when thus ecclesiastically organized and directed has always shown the same spirit as the history of the world abundantly proves. Paul himself had had at one time when he thought that as "touching the righteousness which is in the law," he was "blameless," (Phil., iii., 6,) exactly the same feelings, "and being exceedingly mad" against all who taught to the contrary he "persecuted them even unto strange cities, binding and delivering into prison both men and women," (Acts xxvi., 11, xx., 4.)

But he had seen Jesus Christ not only as a divine and personal Saviour, but as the Saviour of all men. A light from heaven had illuminated him, and he had become "a chosen vessel," (Acts, ix., 15,) to be "a witness" both of the things he had seen and those he should afterward see that he might be God's messenger to men "to open their eyes and to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God," that they might "receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith." (Acts, xxix., 16, 18.)

And not only did he thus have a new understanding of the person and work of Jesus Christ, but he had a new understanding of the meaning of the sacred Scriptures. So he everywhere, as at Rome, "expounded and testified the Kingdom of God, persuading men concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets," (Acts, xxviii., 23,) showing them that "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive," (I. Cor., xv.,) "for what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit. For as many are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." (Rom., viii., 3, 4, 14.)

Therefore, when he spoke "concerning faith in Christ," he always "reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," (Acts, xxiv., 24, 25,) for these were the very subjects which Jesus had said the Holy Ghost would use, (John xvi., 8, 11.) So he called upon men everywhere to "repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance," (Acts, xxvi., 20.) Thus he preached "repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," (Acts, xx., 21.)

Now all of this teaching was based on the sacred Scriptures. They were "given by inspiration of God," he said, and are "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," (II. Tim., iii., 16.) No wonder, therefore, that he left it as a solemn legacy of responsibility to all who should come after him, "Preach the word. Be instant in season, out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine." (II. Tim., iv., 2.)

Thus our study of the early history of Christianity among men ends, as it began, declaring that for the building up of Christ's kingdom in the world, in all time, The Agent—is the man of God. The Instrument—is the word of God. The Power—is the Spirit of God.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Within what period, and to what nation, are the inspired records of Christianity confined, and what is said of them?

To what portion of this period has our attention been confined—on whom has it been fixed—and why?

Where was Paul at the beginning of these studies, and what is said of his journey to Jerusalem?

What was the great purpose of his going there, and what were probably his expectations?

What took place soon after he reached Jerusalem, and what was the result to him?

What was the real ground of the opposition to him, and what was the character of his teaching?

On what was that teaching based, and what do these studies show concerning the building up of Christ's kingdom?

LINERS TO BE LAID OFF.

It was admitted yesterday at the offices of the steamship companies that the Leyland Line, which operates boats between New York and Liverpool, and the Atlantic Transport Line, which runs vessels between this port and London, are about to reduce their Atlantic fleets.

It was confirmed for the Atlantic Transport Line by Messrs. Wright and Thomas. The Marquette, the Manitou, and the Menominee are affected by the order. The Manitou and the Marquette are already practically out of commission, and the last-named is booked to cease her regular runs when she completes the trip she is now making from this port to London, which began yesterday.

"There is no significance in this whatever," declared one of the officials. "All steamship lines of any pretensions have a surplus tonnage, the same as a railroad owns surplus rolling stock. As the railroads lay aside their extra equipment at times, so does a steamship company."

It was explained that the freight now crossing the Atlantic was of not sufficient volume to warrant keeping so many extra ships in commission.

At the Leyland Line offices in this city it was not known how soon the change would be made.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:25	Sun sets	7:35

Moon rises ... 1:00 A. M.

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:25	Gov. Isl'd	2:54
H. Gate	4:30		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:14	Gov. Isl'd	3:30
H. Gate	5:36		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	......	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	......	3:00 P. M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	......	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	......	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	......	1:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Curacao, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saint Andrew, Antwerp	......	......
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SUNDAY, JUNE 21.		
Gregory, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	......
MONDAY, JUNE 22.		
Monroe, Norfolk	......	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 23.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	......	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool via Queenstown	......	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Italy	8:30 A. M.	......
Parima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	......	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.		
Bellaggio, Brazil	3:30 P. M.	......
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	......
Consuelo, Hull	......	......
Comal, Galveston	......	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	......
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	......	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	......
THURSDAY, JUNE 25.		
Blucher, Hamburg	......	9:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	......
Egyptian Prince, Argentine	12:00 M.	......
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	......	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	......	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.

§Registered mail close at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §30 and up to July §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §11 and up to July §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 18; Sydney, May 22; Auckland, May 25, and Honolulu, June 9 reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched East at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. June 18. This mail is due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 20.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 17.
Blucher, Hamburg, June 11.
Celtic, Liverpool, June 12.
Columbia, Glasgow, June 12.
Comal, Galveston, June 13.
El Mar, Galveston, June 14.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 14.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

El Siglo, Galveston, June 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, June 13.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, June 7.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

Armenian, Liverpool, June 12.
Bohemian, Liverpool, June 12.
Minnetonka, London, June 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Barbarossa, Bremen, June 13.
El Cid, Galveston, June 17.
Nord Amerika, Naples, June 10.
Themesto, Hamburg, June 9.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, June 13, and Queenstown, 14th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:39 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, from Southampton and Cherbourg. Off Nantucket at 7:40 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Veritas, (Nor.,) Utne, St. Ann's Bay, &c., June 5, with mdse. to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam yacht Marietta, off the Highlands at 2:10 P. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Genoa, May 31, Palermo, June 4, and Naples, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, June 3, and Swansea, 6th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) George, Leghorn, May 30, and Naples, June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thiedemann, Copenhagen, June 3, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Oranje Prince, (Br.,) Young, Banes, June 12, with molasses to Hugh Kelly; vessel to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 18th.

SS Claverley, (Br.,) Wigley, Shields, June 3, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnston, Cienfuegos, June 5, Manzanillo, 8th, and Santiago, 13th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Dania, (Dan.,) Paulsen, Santiago, June 12, with iron ore to order; vessel to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze; raining.

Sailed.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Philadelphia.
SS Vortigern, (Br.,) for Caibarien, Cuba.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cedric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Banes via Gibara.
SS Roseley, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Atlas, with one barge, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk.
Steam yacht Halda, passed out Sandy Hook at 7:55 A. M.
SS San Marcos, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Katahdin, for Georgetown, S. C.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 19.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:27 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Buenos Aires, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London yesterday.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Capt. Havnaas, for New York, sld. from Blyth June 17.

SS Housatonic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Carpathia, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ombe, (Br.,) Capt. Barnes, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Auckland, Wellington, &c., passed St. Helena May 28.

SS Cheltenham, (Br.,) Capt. Brophy, from Yokohama for New York, arr. at Cebu to-day.

SS Alberto Treves, (Ital.,) Capt. Cornello, from Palermo for New York, sld. from Algiers June 14.

SS Bohemia, (Br.,) Capt. Elliott, from Palermo for New York, sld. from Algiers June 17.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, for New York, sld. from Oporto June 14.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, for New York, sld. from Genoa June 16.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 10 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Meissel, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 19.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, June 22: 180, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, and 222.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

John H. Parks, appellant, vs. John W. Gates, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Albert L. Weems and another, appellants, vs. George Becker, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Emily E. Caldwell and another, respondents, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Mount Morris Bank vs. the same.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Bridget Campbell vs. the same.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Samuel Henry vs. the same.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Ida Tynberg vs. the same.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Henry A. Conolly, as surviving partner, respondent, vs. Rosalie Hyams, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Orinoka Mills, respondent, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Commissioners, appellants.—Order reversed and property of relator subject to taxation for the year 1897 fixed at $17,132.50 without costs of appeal. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.

McRoy Clay Works, appellant, vs. Bernard Naughton et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide the final event. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Walter E. Weldon, appellant, vs. James N. Brown and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. John C. McGee, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Lizzie S. Cowen, respondent, vs. William W. Rouse, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Frederick Wagner, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion per curiam.

Elizabeth S. Jones, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another, appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing amount awarded for fee damages to $1,500; and by reducing the judgment as entered for rental damages, costs, allowance, &c., to the sum of $[illegible], and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Louis C. Beck, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing amount awarded for fee damage to $1,500, and by reducing the judgment as entered for rental damage, interest, costs, allowance, &c., to the sum of $[illegible], and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

John Shields and another, plaintiffs, vs. The City of New York, defendant.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted as stated in opinion, with costs to plaintiffs to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Mary McDonough, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edgar M. Williamson and another, respondents, vs. C. Amory Stevens and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

William Green, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion on previous appeal. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

David Belasco, appellant, vs. Onoto Watanna, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bertha Green, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Stevens Voiels, plaintiff, vs. Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company, defendant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Cumenus J. Early.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Annie Geary, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

John M. Bowers, as receiver, respondent, vs. William H. Male et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bertha Doctor vs. Gertrude L. Hess; Charles A. Hess, respondent; Dovale & Thierry, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

David M. Nesbit, respondent, vs. Henry J. Braker, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Eva K. Conlon, appellant, vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondents. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William G. Barson et al., appellants, vs. Agnes E. M. Mulligan et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Continental Wall Paper Company, respondent, vs. Uhl Brothers, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Thomas J. Loftus, respondent, vs. Myron H. Oppenheimer and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

A. Royal Guest, respondent, vs. Clarence L. Lowther, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Ralph Raymond, appellant, vs. Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William D. Cole, appellant, vs. William B. Smith, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Julia S. Boyd, appellant, vs. United States Mortgage and Trust Company, et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Charles H. Louis, respondent, vs. Isaac Witkoski, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of James S. Gibbs, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Patrick W. Cullinan, as Commissioner, respondent, vs. Otto Huch and Fidelity and Casualty Company, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rudy Sumkow, by guardian, respondent, vs. Wolf Shainker, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and order requiring security reinstated. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Columbia Bank, respondent, vs. American Surety Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

John W. Whiteley vs. Seth S. Terry.—Motion for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted. See memorandum.

In the matter of Robbins Avenue.—Order resettled. See memorandum.

Edmund A. Stuart vs. Press Publishing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gottlieb Kappus vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Henry H. Brewster vs. the Old Guard of the City of New York.—Motion denied.

In the matter of John H. Braun.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Annie Lisker vs. Harris Newcorn.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Helen S. Ball vs. Edward L. Norton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Held vs. Luke A. Burke et al.—Motion granted unless respondent stipulates to deduct from recovery against appellant Burke the sum of $75 and interest; if such stipulation be given, motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of John Cotter.—Proceeding dismissed. Memorandum per curiam.

Mary Cronin, as administratrix, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Order resettled. See memorandum.

New York Calendars—Saturday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers — Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Emily Woodman.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Louis W. Riehl et al. vs. Florence Lester—John J. Martin. Forrest MacNee et al. vs. Harry C. Brownell—Charles Wolf. Harris Pierce vs. Lizzie Markert—Theodore M. Roche.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Braun vs. Powers—August L. Martin. North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Kenn—Roger Foster.

Westchester County Calendar.

Day Calendar for June 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

22—Blanchard vs. Savarese.	34—Taylor vs. Norris.
21—Haulenbeck vs. Curtis.	35—Easton vs. Record.
45½—Silverstone vs. Engel.	35½—Day vs. Union Ry. Co.
30—Chambers vs. Webster.	38—Murphy vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
31—Musto vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	39—Knight vs. Collins.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

43—Rosenback vs. Robinson.	46—Wiedeman vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
44—Hirshkind vs. Shesbun.	47—Reynolds vs. Moles.
45—Murphy vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.	48—Same vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
	49—Clark vs. Broderick.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS.—The Hon. Martin J. Keogh will hold Special Term for hearing of motions and the trial of issues at his chambers in the City of New Rochelle every Saturday during the month of July, commencing at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

LESLIE SUTHERLAND, Acting Clerk.

Queens County Calendar—Monday, June 22.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

381—Molloy vs. Molloy.	440—Corn vs. Levy.
423—Old Mill Land Improvement Co. vs. Van Wicklen.	442—Bishoff vs. North Shore Realty Co.
424—Bragaw vs. Steumler et al.	445½—Burke vs. City of New York.
425—Leary vs. Walls.	409—Garbitillo vs. Garbitillo.
426—Andrews vs. Andrews and another.	309—Rosenberg vs. City of New York.
427—Curley vs. Byrnes and another.	311—Eagan vs. same.
429—McCall vs. Fowler.	312—Hunt vs. same.
430—Kasten vs. Kasten and another.	313—Hurtin vs. same.
431—Floyd and another vs. Hitchcock and another.	314—Joyce vs. same.
433—Pfeister vs. Pfeister.	317—McCracken vs. same.
434—Mullin vs. Mullin.	318—Murphey vs. same.
435—Larsen vs. Walter, Jr., et al.	319—Moran vs. same.
436—Same vs. same.	321—O'Donnell vs. same.
437—Andrews vs. Andrews and another.	322—Richardson vs. same.
438—Carpenter vs. Macks.	323—Uhlig vs. same.
	324—Gleason vs. same.
	325—Brady vs. same.
	326—Garvey vs. same.
	327—Ray vs. same.

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LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10, 5 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A. M., 3:20 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. 8:30 and 9:55 A. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:30 and 9:30 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:30 and 4:45 P. M.

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Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 8:40, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days, C. I. J. Club) and half hourly thereafter to 3:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
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NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has undertaken to carry all its workmen's insurance with the exception of bonds for its employes.

The Prudential Insurance Company has applied for a license to do business in Hawaii, it being the intention to appoint A. F. MacFarland of San Francisco the company's insular agent.

The Pennsylvania State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has chosen these officers for the year: President—F. H. Lair; Vice Presidents—W. C. Heimbold, C. M. Hathaway, and D. F. Collingwood; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Husser.

The Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol estimates that the fire losses in that city for the first five months of the year approximated $3,000,000, which would mean an annual loss of $7,600,000 and a loss ratio exceeding 80 per cent. As a result underwriters are discussing the expediency of making a "pink slip" advance on all Chicago rates, in order to obtain the installation of a high pressure water system in the city's congested district, the expense to be met partly by a direct assessment on property owners.

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RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Kosher. Sanitary Plumbing; excellent accommodations. MRS. S. ATKINS.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL and cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Delightful location. S. H. Spatein.

Palenville.

STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7 to $10. Henry Poteat.

MAPLE GROVE, PALENVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

Margaretville.

THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

Pine Hill.

BONNIE VIEW and MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSES. Pine Hill, N. Y.—Capacity, 100. Sanitary improvements. Vegetables from our own farm. Now open. Booklet. R. D. Smith.

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The Alpine, Pine Hill, N. Y. Modern Improvements. Spacious Verandas. Homelike Cooking. Cheerful Rooms. Refined. MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.

MOUNTAIN INN, Pine Hill, N. Y.—Catskills. Healthiest spot in Mountains. Electric lights, baths, bowling alley, music. New pleasure grounds. New system of drainage, best in that section. High-class table and service. T. E. MOORE.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, Pine Hill, Catskills, New York. NOW OPEN. N. F. RYDER.

Thousand Islands.

FRONTENAC HOTEL, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Eight hours from New York City via New York Central R. R. from 42d Street. Cool breezes; only twenty miles from Lake Ontario. Finest Summer climate. Boating, fishing, canoeing, tennis, golf links; no mosquitos. Excellent orchestra. The hotel is justly entitled to the front rank of palatial Summer hotels for comfort, convenience, and modern appointments. Open June 20th.

C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.
Also Manager of Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. GANANOQUE INN, The only brick and stone hotel on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Under new management. World famous Fishing, Boating, Sailing Golf, etc. Illustrated booklet, terms, etc., from JOHN J. FLEMING, Gananoque, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN, 1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 15. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE HUBBARD, Thousand Islands, Clayton, N. Y.—Thoroughly modern; favorably situated for train and boat service; orchestra, fishing, boating, tennis, &c. Mrs. E. M. Hubbard.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Richfield Springs.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Richfield Springs.

Adirondacks.

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In the SHADE OF THE SHELTERING PINES, on the banks of the picturesque Sacandaga River, in the famous Adirondack Mountains. You will find

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has every modern appointment. Handsome suites, with connecting bath. Recently enlarged. Capacity doubled. SUPERB GOLF LINKS, FREE TO GUESTS. Boating, bathing, bowling, trout fishing, driving. Grand pine and balsam groves. Complete modern water system; electric lights; sanitary plumbing. NO PULMONARY INVALIDS TAKEN. "The Only Nearby Adirondack Resort." Six hours from New York via the N. Y. Central to Fonda, thence by Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Station on the hotel grounds. Send for illustrated booklet to the INN, at the PARK, or to the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Co., Gloversville, N. Y.

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"Summer Homes," a booklet describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at L. I. R. R. Ticket Office, Astor House, 159 and 1,183 Broadway, 95 Fifth Ave., 274 Lexington Ave., and 45 West 125th St., N. Y., or send 4c. in stamps to HOWARD E. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

EDGEMERE HOTEL, EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. 35 minutes from New York City, via Long Island R. R. Finest hotel on the coast. Directly on the ocean. Opens June 20th. Hotel newly decorated this season. Two hundred rooms, with or without private bath. Elliott & Carrigan, Mgrs. Thomas G. Ward, Booking Agent. Care of RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 225 Union Square.

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PROSPECT HOUSE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Opens June 20. High-class family resort. Golf, tennis, sailing, driving. Special rates for season. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop. The Hanover, 2 East 15th Street, N. Y. Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE. Bay Shore; hotel and cottages are now open; entirely renovated; under new management; advanced booking now being made. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hotel Imperial.

SEA VIEW HOUSE Amagansett, L. I. A modern Hotel overlooking the Ocean; large, airy rooms; superior cuisine. For terms and booklet apply to W. M. TERRY, Prop.

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Orange County.

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BONNIE BROOK Woodbury Falls, N. Y. House newly enlarged; bath, &c.; cool, healthful; no mosquitos; shady lawns; Summer Houses. M. R. Cornell.

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TAYLOR House, Central Valley. Livery, fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, croquet. $ to $10. A. H. Taylor.

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Kingston Point Park. The finest excursion grounds on the Hudson River. For information and booklet address Kingston Consolidated R.R., Kingston, N.Y.

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ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House In the Shawangunk Mts. Accommodates 300. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitos. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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Adirondacks.

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ST. HUBERT'S INN. Keene Heights. HEART OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION. *ADIRONDACKS.* Most select family resort. Private cottages. Golf, Casino, &c. Opens June 16th. New York Office: P. O. Box 66, N. Y. Room 902, St. James Bldg. W. H. TRACY, B'way & 26th St. Manager.

MORLEY'S In the heart of the ADIRONDACKS. Two large hotels and cottages overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. Excellent trout fishing, bowling, boating, bathing, music; GOLF, tennis; sanitary plumbing. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in June and September. Send for artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, on Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.

Adirondacks.

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The Algonquin On Lower Saranac Lake Adirondack Mountains. Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

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THE CASCADE, On Cascade Lakes, Adirondacks, Cascadeville, N. Y. E. M. WESTON, 1123 BROADWAY.

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CRYSTAL SPRING CAMP.—On Fourth Lake of Fulton chain; accommodates 30; fishing, boating, &c.; good table; delicious spring water in Camp. Gus. Sypherd, Old Forge, N. Y.

Placid Heights Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y. In 500-acre Park. Altitude, 1,300 feet.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP STROUDSBURG and the DELAWARE VALLEY. Delightful resorts in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2½ hours from New York by special fast express trains over the Lackawanna Railroad making no stop between New York and the Delaware Water Gap. All trains stop at Stroudsburg, where connection is made for Delaware Valley resorts; healthful elevation; magnificent roads for driving, bicycling and automobiling; beautiful Delaware River for boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent courses for golf.

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Full information about the hotels and boarding houses in this delightful mountain region at

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WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The Garden Spot of the Atlantic.

OPENS FOR SEASON 1903

.. TO-DAY ..

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HOLLYWOOD HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, WEST END, N. J., OPENS in JUNE. White service throughout. Absolutely first class. Advance booking at N. Y. Office, 346 B'way. Telephone, 1,098 Franklin. ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

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YOUNG'S HOTEL ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Absolutely fireproof. No wood used in its construction. European plan. Open all the year. The only absolutely fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. Facing the Ocean, directly on the famous Boardwalk, near Young's Pier. 250 rooms; 150 private baths, with hot and cold salt and fresh water. Pure drinking water from our own Artesian well. Restaurant unequal to any in New York. Celebrated Chef from the Club House in Saratoga in charge of cuisine. JAMES R. KENNAN, Prop. Also Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.

HOTEL RUDOLF Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet. C. A. MYERS.

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NEW YORK.

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THE BROOKLYN. (FORMERLY BALCH HOUSE.) Thoroughly renovated and refurnished; central location. First-class table and beds. Mineral water free to guests. Special rates for June and September. For terms address MRS. WAGMAN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL. OPENS JULY 1st. Special rates on application. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

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DUTCHER HOUSE AND COTTAGES, FAWLING, N. Y. 90 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. Located among the hills in Dutchess County; elevation, 700 feet; WELL-KEPT GOLF LINKS; tennis, bowling, billiards, music, and all the comforts for health and recreation, with pure spring water from the mountains. For terms and booklet address R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Fawling, N. Y., or 1,364 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. Excellent table service. Golf. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

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HOTEL COLUMBIA AND COTTAGES. Maintaining a Refined Patronage. CAPACITY, 400. BOOKLET. NOW OPEN. W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

SUNSET HALL. 27th season under same liberal management. Booklets. JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON.

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Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Beautifully located; river and ocean combined; boating, golf, bathing; terms reasonable. Apply early. Walter P. Sheets, Manager.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

English optimism over the reduction of the Bank rate seemed to be for British properties only yesterday morning, as London's prices for Americans came over lower. Here they met a rising market, influenced both by strong support for Steel shares, discounting the later announcement of the schedule for next year, and a hopeful view of the money market outlook, as forecast by indications of a good bank statement to-morrow. The latter influences prevailed, and the list rose almost without exception. There were only fractional declines, without significance, among active properties, but the advances ranged up to 3 for Delaware and Hudson. All the coalers were strong, Reading ranking next among them with an improvement of 1⅝ upon encouraging expectations regarding earnings. Even Metropolitan, Atchison, and Colorado Fuel, which have been exceptionally weak upon the recent reaction, participated in yesterday's advance to a greater extent than did Steel. Neither the common nor the preferred advanced a full point, although the latter closed at its best, 80, while the common fell away from the even 80 which was the day's maximum. Although the market turned more upon the Steel shares, the greatest activity was in Reading. It was nothing much to speak of, as the day's total business fell below a half million shares.

In the bond market there was no special feature, but in connection with the stock market it is worth noting that the Steel is fell off a fraction. If the present iron market cannot take 5 per cent. bonds above 83 to 84 the schedule announced so confidently is under suspicion. Schedules do not make markets; markets make schedules. When there was a better demand than supply of pig iron, buyers were compelled to pay premiums for quick delivery, taking the price above the schedule. If the supply shall exceed the demand of either iron or steel it will be surprising to find buyers paying high prices because the schedule calls for them. It will be something new if a way is not found to stimulate the market by discounts from the schedule, as well as by additions to it. In fact, the statement is made suggestively that large buyers are protected against adverse market movements, which therefore are evidently in the minds of both buyers and sellers. It is true that pig is cheaper, and pig is the raw material of steel products. But this is no argument for a stronger steel market. Upon the contrary, it is an argument against the strict maintenance of the steel schedule, for iron and steel tend to keep company, contending against an abnormal range for either, and the steel market cannot raise the iron market if the increased range of production exceeds consumptive capacity. The iron market is better, but the old high-water market of demand is in less danger than the record of production. The excellent labor conditions in this industry attract less attention, but are quite as stimulating a factor as an arbitrary schedule, to which buyers have not adhered.

It will be a surprise if to-day's bank statement is not the best of the year, promising increasing ease in the money market for the next few weeks at least. Not only are domestic funds in good or rather excessive supply; there is also liberal offering of foreign money. The low present range of stock prices, the recent large payment of our foreign debts, and the near approach of the time when sterling is depressed by anticipations of the supply against exports from the new crops all unite to lessen apprehension which has been felt over the Autumn money market outlook.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis. Chalmers	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Amal. Copper	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Locomotive	1½	N. Y. Chic. & W.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nor. & West.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	People's Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pittsburg Coal	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Brklyn R. T.	½	Reading	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rock Island	½
Chi. M. & St. P.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	3	Tenn. Coal I. & R.	1
Erie	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Realty	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Steel	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Power	1½	Vulcan Detinning	½
Lac. & Wyo.	1½	Wabash	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Western Union	½
Manhattan	½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Met. Securities	1½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Mex. Central	½
Am. Ice	1½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Pacific Mail	1
Atl. Coast L. pf.	½	Pullman	4
Detroit United	2	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Rocking Valley pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Kan. City So.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Fuel & I. conv.	3	Third Avenue 5s	1
Ga. Pac. 1st	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 5s	3	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H.	
Va. Iron, C. & C. 1st	2½	& P. 5s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 19	480,395
To date this year	79,129,405
Corresponding date last year	65,111,009

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 19	$2,241,500
To date this year	$322,713,950
Corresponding date last year	$467,822,100

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Automatic Time Stamp Co. preferred stock.
Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Boston Tow Boat Co.
Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Co.
Chicago Great Western Railway debenture stock.
Colonial Trust Co.
Colts Arms Co.
Commercial Cable Co.
Corn Exchange National Bank, (Chicago.)
De Lima Hook and Eye Co.
Detroit United Railway.
Empire Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania first preferred stock.
General Electric Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
New York Loan and Improvement Co.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. preferred stock.
P. Lorillard Co. preferred stock.
Rochester Railway.
Roy-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
Standard Coupler Co. preferred stock.
Swift, Pembroke & Co. preferred stock.
Tonopah Extension Mining Co.
Union Pacific Coal Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. preferred stock.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal.
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco preferred stock.
United Shoe Machinery Co. common and preferred stocks.
United States Realty and Construction Co. preferred stock.
United States Reduction and Refining Co. common and preferred stocks.
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane.
West End Street Railway, Boston.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Williamsburg Trust Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alabama Coal and Iron Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.
Railway Steel Spring Co., on preferred stock.
Sheppard Knapp & Co., on preferred stock.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The action of yesterday's market was further corroborative of the views expressed for some days in conservative banking quarters that liquidation has practically run its course and that pressure to sell stocks by real holders is now merely nominal. The professional bear operators before the market opening here had sought to create a generally despondent feeling by "rigging" the London market as it has not been rigged in some time. Selling orders were cabled from this side, with the result that the London prices reported here before the opening showed a decline of more than a point each in Steel Trust common stock and Baltimore and Ohio, while fractional declines showed in every other part of the list. To the uninitiated, this suggested the probability of a weak opening here and much lower prices later, especially so when certain cronies in the Street gravely informed an anxious speculative public that London would sell at least 200,000 shares in this market. This, as a matter of fact, London did do, but inasmuch as most of the orders had been originally cabled from this side little importance was attached to this selling. In any event it was without lasting influence upon the course of prices here as is evidenced by the fact that after initial heaviness the market began to improve, and finally closed strong at practically the best prices of the day.

Undoubtedly the strength of the Steel stocks had a most stimulating effect, the more so as it was founded on the very substantial basis that there had been no change in the price schedule, it being officially announced that present prices will be maintained for another year. This effectually does away with the idle gossip, heard earlier in the week, of a big cut that was inevitable—gossip that served as one of the chief bear arguments not alone on the Steel stocks but on the general market, for declining Steel prices would not lend much encouragement to a movement for higher stock market prices. Incidentally very much less was heard than on the day previous of enforced or other liquidation on the part of this or that person. The facts of the case now seem to be that Mr. Schwab's connection with the shipbuilding combine has been utilized to the fullest by the bears, who have had him liquidating every share of stock he ever owned and a good deal more. It would surprise few people on Wall Street, however, if shortly Mr. Schwab's resignation from the Steel Trust should be announced. Both the stocks, opening at the lowest since the May panic, later recovered substantially, the preferred closing at the highest price. Mr. Keene was credited with extending syndicate support while some short covering also was in evidence.

It is an exaggeration to say that the average Wall Street man was altogether taken by surprise by the optimistic review of the corn crop situation put out by Dun's Review and based on careful inquiries made throughout the corn belt. In the financial district the popular opinion—probably it was helped in its formation by the gloomy weather here—was that the crop, much of it as had been planted, was decidedly backward—so much so, in fact, that grave danger threatened of another crop failure. The facts and figures set out by Dun's Review, and now supplemented by reports to Bradstreet's, which tell of good growing weather, show that Wall Street's knowledge of crop conditions is very limited and is not unlikely to be formed by garbled and biased reports put out by grain houses whose opinions are largely determined by their speculative position in the grain markets. To an appreciation of this fact and the significance of the good reports by the commercial agencies may be attributed, in some measure at least, the buying of the Grangers. Leading banking interests were buyers of St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Atchison. Mr. Keene was said also to be active in Atchison and Union Pacific.

The bears on Copper some time ago made much ado about the reported intention of the John A. Roebling Sons Company to shut down their plant one day each week, this being taken to signify that the demand for copper would show a material falling off, inasmuch as the company is one of the largest consumers of copper in the country. On this subject F. A. W. Roebling has written a letter which was published in Wall Street yesterday, in which he says: "Our copper wire business is practically up to that of last year, and we judge from our general knowledge of the situation that the demand for electrical apparatus will be about the same as it was last year. The number of operations calling for copper has been much reduced, but those which are projected and under way involve large quantities. There are a great many enterprises of magnitude under way and projected which will continue to call for large amounts of copper, and my judgment is that the total output will come very near being absorbed." Standard Oil brokers were buyers of Amalgamated yesterday, but made no attempt to bid up the price. The talk continues that the dividend on the stock is to be increased next month.

The belief prevails in many parts of the Street that the coal stocks will be the pivot upon which the whole market will turn—this because of the excellent character of the buying which has lately appeared in the issues and because also of knowledge of the fact that earnings are now very large and (strikes apparently no longer among the possibilities) are likely to continue so for some time. Yesterday there was a very active demand for the Readings and Eries. In Reading one firm alone, conspicuous in the advance in the stock previous to the passing of control, took 15,000 shares, while several other houses took 10,000 shares each. In Erie the biggest buying came from houses usually acting for Morgan interests. The talk is that Reading will this year show a surplus of fully $5,000,000, or $1,000,000 greater than had been anticipated. In respect to Erie, there is good reason to believe that the dividend on the first preferred will be increased at the meeting next month and that action of advantage to the holders of the second preferred will also be taken.

The Western element seems to be divided in its market position at present. The Gates interests are bullish, while some of the other Westerners are bearish. It is said that Mr. Gates, with John J. Mitchell and some other of his associates, is planning to take an active position on the bull side of the market, in anticipation of good crops, larger dividends, and the passage of a financial relief bill at the special session of Congress.

With the removal of the pressure on Colorado Fuel that stock rose rather easily yesterday, on investment buying and some short covering.

At the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. it was denied yesterday that Mr. Keene had again been taken sick. Mr. Keene is well and is not unlikely to be down town next week should the weather be favorable.

CROP CONDITIONS GOOD.

According to Bradstreet's, corn planting and replanting have made good progress, and good growing weather has helped the plant, which is still backward, but with a reserve supply of moisture in the ground, which promises well if future weather conditions are at all favorable. The total acreage will be smaller, but the proportions of this decrease cannot yet be intelligently reported on. An average crop is not only possible, but probable. Rust is widely reported in Winter wheat. Harvesting is about finished in Texas, with a yield in that State of more than twice that of last year, a crop of 20,000,000 bushels is indicated. In Oklahoma harvesting is well under way, with a yield of 17,000,000 bushels, 10 per cent. above the average indicated. The Kansas crop will be 15 per cent. at least above last year, and a 60,000,000-bushel yield is not unlikely. In the Northwest wheat is doing well, except that rain is needed in the Dakotas. Cool weather early in the week retarded cotton, but good rains, followed by hot, forcing weather, have helped the crop in Texas, in the New Orleans and Memphis districts, and in Alabama. Cotton is blooming in Florida.

BANKS INCREASE DIVIDENDS.

Two of the National banks in this city yesterday increased their dividends. The National Bank of Commerce, which is shortly to acquire the Western National Bank, declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., an increase of 1 per cent. over the previous dividend. The dividend is payable July 1.

The Directors of the National Park Bank yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. This is an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. The dividend is payable in July. The Directors also decided to make the dividend payable quarterly hereafter.

Fifth Avenue Bank Director.

William H. Porter, President of the Chemical National Bank, has been elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank to succeed the late Frank Dean.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $5,321,400.

They received from the interior $7,265,400 and sent to the interior $2,282,000, of which $300,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $5,000,400.

Receipts of new gold were $1,100,000, of which $625,000 was on New York Assay Office checks, $195,700 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $13,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,350,000 in coin on June 12 to Argentina.

The ordinary Government disbursements were $19,000,000; payments through the Sub-Treasury, customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $19,406,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $592,000.

This with a gain from the interior of gold, and Sub-Treasury operations, was $6,971,400; deducting the loss of $1,350,000 by gold exports, the net gain was $5,321,400.

The returns this week of the interior movement is a slight decrease in the receipts and a small increase in shipments, making the net gain from the interior nearly a million dollars less than last week. This indicates that the greater part of maturing obligations has been provided for, and that smaller gains from the interior may be expected from now on until the crop movement begins, with occasional loans to the south and west.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations was caused by the payment of $2,218,000 for pensions, an increase over the previous week of $1,785,000. Customs were $3,820,000, an average of $470,200 per diem, comparing with a daily average last week of $450,600.

The bank statements in the Summer months always show less reserve held than is indicated by the reports of current loans, because of the unreported withdrawal from the banks over the counter of money for vacation expenses. This currency is reported when it is sent back here by the interior banks, but the New York banks do not report any outward movement except to other banks in the interior.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies are again very encouraging. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Evidence multiplies that the second week of June saw the turning point for the better in crop, trade, and labor matters. Improvement in these lines, continued and accelerated in the weather of the past week, has begun to be reflected in actual demand at the West and South, and, although cool, rainy weather is still a drawback at the East, many signs of progress in the right direction are noticed. Jobbers might be mentioned the continued good reports of the railways, some improvement in collections, continued ease in money, with some additions to confidence that the crop movement in the Fall will be handled without undue strain, and an enlargement in clearings to a volume in excess of last year. The flooded districts of the West are gradually resuming their occupation and, beside much good progress, some new business is developing there, and the feeling is much more optimistic than earlier in the month. Warm, growing weather, much needed, but not noticeably absent heretofore, is quickening trade in the Southwest and South. Northwestern advices are, of course, largely favorable, and the same is true on the Pacific Coast. Strikes are fewer than for a long time past, and the number of idle has been further reduced. Cereal prices favor holders, not, as heretofore, because of reported domestic crop damage, but because of expected increased foreign necessities. Some drawbacks are, of course, to be noted. Pig iron and steel are weaker, but that is still well maintained at an enormous rate. An important but expected decline has materialized in lead, and cotton, owing to manipulative handling, has advanced, further complicating situations of manufacturers. The situation as a whole, however, might be likened to that of a strong man resting after great exertions; but underlying confidence has certainly not been weakened by the events of the recent past.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Unseasonably low temperature, together with excessive precipitation at many points, has retarded the distribution of merchandise. Taking the country as a whole, however, the net result has been very satisfactory, with prospects accelerating forward business and enlarging order lists of manufacturers. A new disaster by the elements caused heavy losses in Oregon, but floods subsided at St. Louis, where industrial plants are resuming and traffic is rapidly being restored. Mail and other interrupted orders are coming forward freely, farming operations are pushed with renewed vigor, and general conditions will soon exist. Structural work at this city has been checked by the conflict between labor and employers, and new controversies have occurred elsewhere, but many settlements were arranged and others are in progress. Trade in Pennsylvania improved through removal of anxiety regarding the threatened suspension of work in the anthracite region. Collections at many points are more prompt. Payments through the Clearing House at New York for the week surpassed last year's by 19.8 per cent., although compared with 1901 there was a loss of 16.2 per cent., and compared with 1902 a gain of 1.7 per cent., two years ago. At other leading cities there were gains of 6.1 and 6.1 per cent., respectively. Railway earnings thus far reported for June exceed last year's by 5.6 per cent. and those of 1901 by 14.8 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that a little better demand for dry goods and groceries is reported at St. John, but shoes and hardware still move slowly. Rains have improved the crop situation, but are not sufficient to help lumbermen. Business is satisfactory at Quebec, and payments are good for the season. Ample rain, followed by good growing weather, has greatly improved the crop situation in the Montreal district, although the hay crop was seriously damaged. Country merchants send in larger orders, and on the whole business is good for the season. Cool weather and rain temporarily retarded retail trade at Hamilton, especially in Summer wear, but wholesale business is satisfactory. Building materials are in good demand at advanced prices. The berry crop is abundant and hay has been benefited so that an average yield is anticipated. Wholesale trade at Toronto is active and general conditions are sound. Groceries are in good demand and hardware sells freely. Payments are satisfactory. Trade is good in all lines at Winnipeg and crop prospects are assuring. Trade conditions at Vancouver are unchanged and the water stage in the Fraser River is reassuring.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the stockholders of the Western State Bank of that city have voted to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and also to consolidate on July 1 with the Western Trust and Savings Bank.

New Orleans (La.) advices that arrangements are being completed between the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the three land companies recently organized contiguous to the line of its system in Louisiana, looking toward the settlement by immigration of that section of the Southern Pacific lands.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches stating that Philadelphia capitalists are interested in a trolley, to cost over $1,000,000, to connect Sharon, Greenville, Mercer, and Franklin.

Ottawa dispatches stating that the Railway and Telegraph Committee of the House of Commons has passed the bill to incorporate the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada. The capital of the company will be $5,000,000.

Announcement by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago that hereafter it will pay its dividends on Jan. 15 and July 15, instead of on Jan. 1 and July 1, as heretofore.

Advices from Cincinnati that the United States Telephone Company of Cleveland will increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, and use the proceeds to pay off floating debt.

Increase of $68,002 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $96,343, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Statement from Boston that the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company of Manchester, N. H., which is controlled in Boston, will increase its capital stock $550,000, to $2,200,000, for the purpose of providing for improvements and new equipment and developing the Gavin Falls water power.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 3 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 360.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent. for four to five months, 5¼ per cent. for six months, and 5¼@5 per cent. for seven and eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $216,554,653; balances, $10,625,258; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,325,646.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was a shade easier. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85@4.85⅛; demand, $4.87@4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛. Commercial bills were $4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¼ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. St. Louis—50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was fairly abundant yesterday. The discount market stiffened slightly.

The Bank of England received 5,000 sovereigns from France.

The Stock Exchange was dull and quiet, prices mostly closing lower in sympathy with American rails. Consols were unchanged at 91⅛ for cash, and were 1-16 lower for the account, at 91 3-16. Home rails generally declined.

American rails weakened early owing to Berlin and Amsterdam sales, in the latter centre chiefly of United States Steel. Subsequently Wall Street purchases caused recoveries, with some moderate rises.

A few foreigns rose slightly. The general mining market was very dull. South Africans were rather firmer.

Bar silver was in better demand forward, rising ⅛d. per ounce, to 24¼d. The spot price remained at 24 5-16d.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 18.—Rates for money and discounts were easy to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened depressed, owing to the break in Americans, and the lowering of the Bank rate yesterday did not stimulate business. The continuous rain also restricted trading. Consols opened dull, but closed with a better tone. Americans opened weak and went below parity on the absence of influential support; but they recovered later. United States Steel was the feature. Prices closed firm. Kafirs opened inactive and firm, and improved on the South African labor prospects.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91⅛; consols for account, 91 2-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 67⅛; Atchison preferred, 96; Baltimore and Ohio, 90⅝; Canadian Pacific, 124½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 37⅝; Chicago Great Western, 19; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 154; De Beers, 30⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 31⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80; Erie, 38; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 50½; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 152; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; New York Central, 136; Norfolk and Western, 64; Norfolk and Western preferred, 84½; Ontario and Western, 25⅝; Pennsylvania, 64⅝; Rand mines, 10⅝; Reading, 24⅝; Reading first preferred, 41⅝; Reading second preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 24⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 81⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 29⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90⅝; Wabash, 24⅝; Wabash preferred, 44.

Bar silver steady at 24 5-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 26.05; Lisbon, 22.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Transactions were rather restricted. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, June 19.—On the Boerse to-day nearly all securities were affected adversely by the advices from New York.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Persistent buying of Reading common by houses with New York and Pennsylvania Railroad connections, a good demand for United States Steel common from local commission houses and weakness in the Consolidated Lake Superior issues were to-day's stock market features. It was freely predicted here to-day that a "sensational movement might be looked for in Reading," but the prediction seems to be based more upon the scarcity of the stock than on any more substantial fact, although a Vice President of the company admitted that the second preferred stock would probably go upon a 4 per cent. dividend basis next Fall.

Pennsylvania was bought to-day on the official estimate that, to date, payments for the new stock aggregated $8,500,000, of which $7,000,000 was for full paid stock. No satisfactory explanation was given for the weakness in Lake Superior. The remainder of the list was dull and steady.

Total sales, 52,215 shares and $41,100 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Rys. Co.	45	45	45
2,734	Cambria Steel	23	22⅝	23
1,819	Consol. Lake Sup.	5⅞	4 15-16	5
200	Consol. Traction, pf.	72	72½	72
20	Electric Co. of America	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Electric Storage Battery	64	64	64
400	Erie	38⅝	38	38⅝
2	Finance Co. 2d pf.	90½	90½	90½
10	Ins. Co. of N. Amer.	35	35	35
107	Lehigh Valley R. R.	40⅛	40	40⅛
1,002	Penna. R. R.	60⅝	60⅝	60
4,540	Penn. R. R. war	2⅛	2⅛	2 7-16
500	Penna. Traffic	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
70	Phila. Trac.	96½	96½	96½
250	Phila. Electric	6⅝	6½	6½
85	Phila. Co.	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛
225	Phila. Co. pf.	47	47	47
13,350	Reading	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝
75	Reading 1st pf.	41½	41	41½
200	Reading 2d pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
200	Southern R. R.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
400	Susq. Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Trust Co. of N. Amer.	25	25	25
507	United Gas Imp. Co.	86⅝	86⅝	86
144	Union Traction	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
4,080	United States Steel	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
22	United States Steel pf.	75⅝	75	75

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The dullness of the stock market remains unbroken, as is attested by the volume of sales given below. There were no price changes to-day of the least significance.

Money on call was at 3@3½ per cent.

Complete stock transactions for the day, amounting to 105 shares of stock and $32,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	United Rys. & El. com.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
35	Kennedy Casualty	50	50	50

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
5,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 6s	116	116	116
2,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s	118⅛	118⅛	118
10,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1,000	Virginia Midland 5s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2,000	Cons. Gas 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5,000	Wil. & Weldon 4½s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was devoid of any special interest for the reason that the market was dull all day and presented nowhere any material change from the conditions of the previous days. Some stocks ended with net gains and others with net losses, but in neither class of changes were there many variations of more than a point. The efforts made on Thursday to arouse interest in some of the low-priced stocks was apparently a failure, for yesterday's transactions in these issues showed a considerable decrease from the previous day's total, and the most important of the changes in this group were found among the declines. Manhattan Transit to some extent assumed the place held on Thursday by Montreal and Boston Copper at one time selling at low as 2⅛, the lowest price at which the stock has sold.

Among the stocks which daily appear in the list of curb transactions are several which seem to be entirely in the hands of the few people interested in their flotation, and which are therefore likely to serve sooner or later as pitfalls for those who may be tempted to take some part in the trading. Stocks which uniformly move up an eighth or a quarter a day without regard to market conditions, which are always dealt in by precisely the same brokers and very nearly in the same amount each day, can hardly claim for themselves a genuine market.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred dropped to 25⅛, within half a point of its low record, but later in the day came into somewhat better demand. It closed at 26 bid.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold as high as 91, but during the latter part of the day it did not share the strength displayed in the final transactions on the Stock Exchange. It closed at 90⅝, a net gain of only a quarter of a point.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1,000	Day State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
200	Brooklyn City R. R.	268	268	268
200	Compressed Air	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	15	15	15
100	Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,300	Fuel Oil Power	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
710	General Chem. Copper	21	20⅝	21
200	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	26	25⅞	26
800	Light, Fuel & Power	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
200	Marconi Wire, of Ca.	5	5	5
3,100	Manhattan Transit	2	2⅛	2⅛
400	Mex. Nat. 2d pf., w. i.	27	26	27
150	Mex. Nat. ctfs. of dep.	21	20⅝	20⅝
7,550	Mont. & Bost. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,140	Northern Securities	91	89	90⅝
250	New Orleans Ry. pf.	42½	42½	42½
20	Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	101½	101½	101½
100	Seaboard Air Line	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2	Standard Oil	642	642	642
200	Tenn. Coal	82⅝	82	82
500	Union Copper	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
700	United Copper	18½	15	18½
50	U. S. Light & Heat	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

Bonds.

$1,000	Amer. Malt. 6s	97½	97½	97½
18,000	Erie conv. 4s	87	86½	86½
1,000	Hack. Meadows 4½s	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
4,000	Lack. St. 5s, full pd.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
10,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	20	20	20

*Lots than 100 shares. Bell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 19. Bid.	June 19. Asked.	June 18. Bid.	June 18. Asked.
Amer. Banknote	24⅝	26	25⅛	26⅝
American Chicle	108	114	112	116
American Chicle pf.	88	92	89	91
American De Forest	7	11	7	11
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Malt	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
American Malt. 6s	97½	97⅝	97	98
Amer. Sparklets pf.	4	5		5
American Typefounders	32⅛	32	32⅛	36
American Typefounders pf.	80	85	80	85
Amer. Writing Paper	3⅛	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	17	14	17
Am. Writing Paper 6s	71	74	72	74
Bankers' De Lamar 6s	24	26	24	26
Borden's Cond. Milk	118	118	118	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107⅛	110	107⅛	110
British Columbia Copper	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
California Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Camden Lamp	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Central Foundry, Amerized		10		10
Chasin Co. of Amer. pf.	80	85		82
Central Fireworks	20⅛	23	20⅛	23
Central Fireworks pf.	66	67	66	67
Central Foundry	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
Central Foundry pf.	14	16	14	16
Central Foundry 6s	65	65	65	65
Compressed Air	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Con. Refrigerating	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Con. Rubber Tire		1⅛	⅛	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	7	10	7	10
Detroit & Mackinac	22	32		32
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	80	90		90
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 19, 1903.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12 Allis-Chalmers Co.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+½
2,400 *Amalgamated Cop. Co.	56¾	54⅞	53½	54½	+½
1,600 Am. Car & F. Co.	38¾	34⅞	33½	34⅞	+2¼
100 Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+2½
300 Am. Cotton Oil	34	36	35	36	+1
100 Am. Hide & Leather pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	-1¾
410 *Am. Ice Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¾
300 *Am. Ice Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	-1
1,400 *Am. Locomo. Co.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1¾
200 *Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+2½
400 *Am. S. & R. Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+2¾
565 *Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93	93½	92	92½	+2½
1,900 *Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	+2¾
150 *Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+¾
50 Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	80	80	80	80	...
100 Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	-1¾
200 *Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	37	37	37	37	-1¼
24,700 Atch., Top. & S. F.	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	+1¾
200 Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¾
28,900 Baltimore & Ohio	84½	85½	84	85½	+2½
2,300 Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+¾
25 Brunswick City	6	6	6	6	...
5,000 Canadian Pacific	120¾	122¾	120¾	122¾	+1
2,600 Chesapeake & Ohio	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	+1
300 Chicago & Alton	66	66¾	66	66¾	+¾
2,000 Chicago Great West.	15¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	+¾
9,650 Chi., Mil. & St. P.	149¾	151¾	149¾	150¾	+2¾
100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾	+¾
800 Chicago & Northw.	170¾	171	170¾	171	...
10 Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	...
110 Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34	34	34	-¼
1,200 Colorado Fuel & Iron	61¼	64	61¼	63¾	+2¾
200 Col. & Southern 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	...
900 Consolidated Gas	193½	194	193½	194	+1
25 *Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
300 Corn Products Co. pf.	80¾	80¾	80	80	...
1,500 Delaware & Hudson	173¾	174	172¾	174	+3
600 Denver & R. G. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+¾
300 Detroit Southern pf.	22	22	21	21	-3
100 *Distillers Securities	37	37	37	37	...
140 *Dul., S. S. & At.	12	12	12	12	+¾
100 *Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¾
24,200 Erie	31¾	32	31¾	32¾	+¾
4,810 Erie 1st pf.	63	63¾	63	63¾	+¾
700 Erie 2d pf.	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	+¾
1,100 Evans. & T. H.	60½	61	60½	61	+1
800 General Electric, ex d.	175¾	177¾	175¾	177¾	+¾
300 Hocking Valley	96	96	96	97	...
400 Hocking Valley pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23	+¾
1,175 Illinois Central	133¾	134	133¾	134	+1¼
300 Internat. Paper	14¾	15	14¾	15	+1¼
400 *Internat. Power Co.	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	+1½
600 Kansas City Southern	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	+1¼
700 Louisville & Nashville	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	+¾
820 Manhattan Elevated	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	+¾
800 *Met. Securities	80	81¾	80	81¾	+1¾
1,200 *Met. Street Railway	122¾	124¾	122¾	124¾	+1¾
400 Mexican Central	22	22¾	21¾	21¾	...
1,300 M., K. & T.	36¾	38¾	37	38¾	+1
400 M., K. & T. pf.	122	122	122	122¼	+¼
400 Mo., Kan. & Texas	21	21¼	21	21¼	...
400 Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	48¾	49	48¾	49	+¾
18,400 Missouri Pacific	102	103¾	102	103¾	+¾
700 Nat. Lead Co.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+¾
300 Nat. R. R. of Mex.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+¾
500 Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+1¼
1,300 New York Central	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	+¼
100 N. Y., Ont. & St. L.	29	29	29	29	...
100 N. Y., S. H. & H.	196	196	196	196	...
11,470 N. Y., Ont. & Western	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+1¼
2,810 Norfolk & Western	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+¾
200 North American	85	85	85	85	...
100 Pacific Coast 2d pf.	62	62	62	62	-1
200 Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	-1
28,600 Pennsylvania	125¾	126¾	125¾	126	+¾
22,825 Pennsylvania rts.	14	14	13¾	14	...
100 People's Gas, Chicago	97½	97½	97½	97½	+½
100 Pressed Steel Car	27	27	27	27	...
600 Pere Marquette	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+¾
45 Pressed Steel Car pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	+1
200 Pullman Company	206	206	206	206	+4
400 *Ry. Steel Spring	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	-1
117,400 Reading	47¾	49¾	47¾	49¾	+1¾
300 Reading 1st pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+¾
880 *Rep. Iron & Steel	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	+¾
700 *Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	73¾	74	+¾
8,220 Rock Island Co.	33¾	34	32¾	33¾	+¾
100 Rock Island Co. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+¾
200 *Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
100 *Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+¾
10 St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	...
200 St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	61	62¼	61	62¼	+¼
810 Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	+¾
12,500 Southern Pacific	47¾	48½	47¾	48½	+¾
5,700 Southern Ry.	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+¾
300 South. Ry. pf.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+¾
4,270 Tennessee Coal & Iron	48¾	50¼	48¾	50	+1
1,900 Texas & Pacific	29¾	29¾	28	29¼	+¾
125 Tol., St. L. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
1,900 Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	...
400 Twin City R. T.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+¾
27,600 Union Pacific	79	80¾	79	80¾	+¾
500 Union Pacific pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	-¾
600 U. S. Leather	8½	9	8½	9	+¾
200 *U. S. Leather pf.	86½	87	86½	87	-¾
6,700 U. S. Realty & Con.	15¾	16¾	15¾	16	...
1,060 U. S. R. & Con. pf., x d.	60½	62¼	60½	62¼	+1¾
200 U. S. Rubber pf.	60	60	60	60	...
38,600 U. S. Steel	29¾	30	28¾	29¾	+¾
18,800 U. S. Steel pf.	79¾	80	79¾	80	+¾
200 Va.-Carol. Chemical	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+2¼
500 *Vulcan Detinning	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	...
2,700 Wabash	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
5,700 Wabash pf.	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+1¼
800 West. Union Tel. & d.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+¾
100 Westinghouse E. & M.	194	194	194	194	...
100 Wheeling & Lake Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	-1¾
150 Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	...
100 Wisconsin Central	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
100 Wisconsin Central pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	...
Sales 880,205					

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, June 19, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,600	Amalg. Cop.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾
90	Am. Car & F.	34	34	34	34
100	Am. Locomotive	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
400	Am. Sugar	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
8,500	A., T. & S. F.	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾
2,200	Balt. & Ohio	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾
700	Chic. & Phila.	67½	67½	67½	67½
100	Chi. & West.	164	164	164	164
1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
100	Col. Southern	18	18	18	18
4,900	Erie	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾
100	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Long I. & Nash.	110¾	111	110¾	110¾
110	Manhattan	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
100	Met. Street	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
100	Mex. Central	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Mo., K. & T.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
4,310	Mo. Pacific	102¾	103¾	102	103¾
60	Nat. R. R. Mex. pf.	41	41	41	41
10	N. Y. Central	127	127	127	127
500	N. Y., O. & W.	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
8,440	Pennsylvania	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¾
50	People's Gas	97½	97½	97½	97½
28,200	Reading	47¾	49¾	47¾	49¾
50	Reading 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,910	Rock Island	33¾	34	33¾	34
1,500	Southern Pac.	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
400	Southern Ry.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,200	Southern Ry. pf.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼
230	Texas Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,200	Union Pacific	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾
50	U. S. Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	U. S. Leather pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
12,600	U. S. Steel	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾
700	U. S. Steel pf.	79¾	80¾	79¾	79¾
20	Wabash	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾
1,040	Wabash pf.	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
117,080					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	306	306	310
1st week June	22,306	21,738	22,[illegible]
From July 1	2,192,526	2,135,077	2,002,[illegible]
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,890
1st week June	141,600	138,100	111,920
From July 1	2,782,558	7,428,027	6,604,[illegible]
CINCIN., NEW ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week June	114,110	108,398	86,[illegible]
From July 1	5,670,415	5,353,228	4,700,[illegible]
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,148	1,148
1st week June	110,[illegible]	120,671	112,132
From July 1	5,554,595	5,251,601	4,881,[illegible]
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	261	261	261
2d week June	20,792	21,[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1-June 14	1,000,781	1,004,[illegible]	[illegible]
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY System—			
2d week June	$21,811	$20,[illegible]	$4,770
From Jan. 1	1,782,481	1,486,100	[illegible]
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
2d week June	69,542	60,147	[illegible]
July 1-June 14	2,622,[illegible]	2,638,[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TRUNK System—			
Mileage	4,068	4,068	4,068
2d week June	701,796	680,072	652,[illegible]
From July 1	24,797,111	23,281,[illegible]	[illegible]
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,121
2d week June	70,[illegible]	81,[illegible]	80,[illegible]
From July 1	6,[illegible]	4,971,[illegible]	4,197,[illegible]
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,441	2,[illegible]	2,190
2d week June	370,[illegible]	407,[illegible]	382,[illegible]
From July 1	20,722,008	20,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,012	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1st week June	312,[illegible]	320,[illegible]	320,712
From Jan. 1	11,409,[illegible]	9,[illegible],170	[illegible]
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	848	848	848
2d week June	2,[illegible]	72,[illegible]	71,[illegible]
From July 1	2,111,616	2,[illegible],[illegible]	2,114,[illegible]
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	137	137	137
2d week June	11,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	331,107	292,[illegible]	[illegible]
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,714	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
2d week June	227,[illegible]	207,[illegible]	203,[illegible]
From July 1	10,[illegible],[illegible]	10,[illegible],[illegible]	15,587,[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,194	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
2d week June	197,[illegible]	117,[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	40,[illegible],[illegible]	34,[illegible],[illegible]	34,171,[illegible]
DETROIT UNITED SYSTEM for May—			
Gross earnings	$72,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$61,[illegible]
Exp. and taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—			
Gross earnings	199,[illegible]	200,[illegible]	181,[illegible]
Op. expenses	109,[illegible]	106,[illegible]	114,[illegible]
Net earnings	90,[illegible]	93,[illegible]	67,[illegible]
Chgs. & P. div.	54,[illegible]	54,[illegible]	54,[illegible]
Surplus	36,[illegible]	39,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
Gross, 5 months	1,070,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Op. expenses	613,[illegible]	640,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	457,[illegible]	707,[illegible]	514,[illegible]
Surp., 11 months	425,[illegible]	527,[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.04
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.01
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.61	.48
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.75
Bullion	.05	.04
Caledonia	1.55	1.40
Challenge Consolidated	.27	.40
Chollar	.27	.25
Confidence	1.50	1.35
Con. Virginia Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.00
Consolidated Imperial	.07	.04
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.42	.40
Hale & Norcross	.60	.60
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Consolidated	.06	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	1.35	1.20
Occidental Consolidated	.34	.34
Ophir	1.75	1.70
Overman	.40	.40
Potosi	.21	.20
Savage	.32	.30
Sep Belcher	.16	.19
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75
Standard	.05	.05
St. Louis	.17	.17
Union Consolidated	.65	.62
Utah Consolidated	.30	.30
Yellow Jacket	.65	.75

Silver bars	52¾	52¾
Mexican dollars	46¼	46¼
Drafts, sight	1.00	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	3	3¼	3	3¼
American Consolidated	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Bennett	13	14	13	13¾
Blue Bell	2	3	2	3
C. K. & N.	20¼	21	20¼	21¼
C. C. Consolidated	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
Cyclopatra	2	2	2¼	2¾
C. O. & M.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Dexter	3	3¼	3	3
Dr. Jackpot	3	3¼	3	3¼
Elkton	41	42¼	41	42¼
El Paso	60¼	61¼	60¼	60¾
Findley	14¼	15	13¾	14
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5	5¼	5	5¼
Golden Cycle	69	70	69	70
Golden Fleece	3	12	3	12
Gold Bond	2	2¼	1¾	2
Gold Sovereign	2	2¼	2	2¼
Gould	2	2¼	2	2¼
Gold Exploration	2	2¼	2	2¼
Isabella	15¼	17¼	15	15¾
Jackpot	5¼	6	5¼	6
Keystone	4¾	5	4¾	5
Last Dollar	60	65	60	65
Lexington	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Little Puck	2	2¼	2	2¼
Little Rosie	3	4	3	4
Mollie Gibson	2¼	2	2¼	2
Mary Cashen	2	2¼	2	2¼
Moon Anchor	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
New Haven	2¾	3	2¾	3
Old Gold	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4	4¼
Pinnacle	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Portland	122	127	122	130
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2	2¼	2	2¼
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Vindicator	62	65	62	65
Work	5¼	6	5¼	6

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,845,-502, as against $1,777,891 for the previous week, and $1,942,236 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $1,719,037 as against $1,712,-850 for the previous week, and $1,867,581 for the corresponding week last year.

White Mountain Paper Reorganization.

A meeting of the reorganization committee of the White Mountain Paper Company, the affairs of which have been discussed in Wall Street for the last two months, was held yesterday in the office of the North American Trust Company to consider the report of W. J. Donovan, the receiver. As the report had been handed in too late to enable the members of the committee to familiarize themselves with its contents, it was decided to delay its consideration until next week.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

The International Bank,
NO. 1 WALL STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
54 William St., New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York City.
WE OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE
$50,000
City of Holyoke, Mass.,
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Maturities to suit. Write for prices.
Legal investment for trust funds.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia. Baltimore.
31 South Fifth St. 12 South Street.
Washington Office,
1301 F St., N. W.

National Bank of Commerce Stock
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
37 BROADWAY.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CURB SECURITIES
ORDERS EXECUTED
FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 10-12 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
Members New York Metal Exchange.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue International cheques, commercial and traveler's credits available in all parts of the world.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$229,238,084
Gold	106,807,078
Silver	20,066,072
United States notes	9,126,893
Treasury notes of 1890	2,763,441
National bank notes	12,025,209
Total receipts this day	1,772,422
Total receipts this month	31,726,563
Total receipts this year	543,636,[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	1,140,000
Total expenditures this month	29,410,000
Total expenditures this year	484,[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	146,271,154
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	639,880
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,024,581
Customs	626,084
Miscellaneous	51,249

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$411,[illegible]
Silver dollars	462,[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	2,763,441
Silver bullion of 1890	14,[illegible]
Total	$894,[illegible]
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$411,[illegible]
Silver certificates outstanding	462,[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	19,[illegible]
Total	$894,[illegible]
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$72,[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver coin and bullion	19,[illegible]
Silver certificates	3,[illegible]
United States notes	9,[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]
Total in Treasury	$162,[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	155,[illegible]
Total	$317,[illegible]
Current liabilities	[illegible]
Available cash balance	$229,[illegible]

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Consume Industrial and Agricultural Company, Limited, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—George Nordenhoult, E. J. Maroney, and C. L. Robinson, New York.

Nicaragua Commercial Company, Limited, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—George Nordenhoult, E. J. Maroney, and C. L. Robinson, New York.

Burr, Davis & Son, Incorporated, Mount Vernon, Bronx; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. T. Davis, E. J. Davis, and F. A. Davis, Mount Vernon.

Fischer's Foreign Letters, Incorporated, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. W. Fischer, J. S. Durack, and Louis Chabis, Brooklyn.

Dussing Cafe Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—L. W. Schmuss, Brooklyn; E. O. Rideout and L. W. Dussing, New York.

Bergenville Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. F. Maley, A. Kennedy, and Nathan Carnman, Brooklyn.

Ryan Elevator and Forwarding Company, Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. C. Ryan, C. C. Ryan, and F. L. Anthony, Buffalo.

Reliance Ball-Bearing Door Hanger Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—F. C. Alger, E. L. Baldy, and John Wortley, Brooklyn.

MacDonough Manufacturing Company, Flatbush, ground wood and pulp; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. C. Moore, C. F. Tuttle, and C. S. Johnson, Flatbush.

William W. Braver Company, New York, packing house; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. W. Braver, D. E. Curran, and Denis O'Conner, New York.

City Island Land and Dock Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Hunter, Jr., W. D. Edmonds, and F. C. Pew, New York.

L. L. Street Corporation, New York; paper hangers and publishers; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. L. Street, New York; L. F. Best, Orange, N. J.; C. W. Hammond, Buffalo.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19.—The Sprosts Shoe Company of Philadelphia was incorporated at Dover to-day to manufacture and deal in shoes; capital, $200,000.

Park & Taurill Company Election.

The Park & Taurill Manufacturing Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. These Directors were elected: James T. Park, Alfred A. Taurill, John H. Holand, Frederick K. Stearnby, James F. Hughes, and Charles H. Thompson. Later the Directors elected these officers: President—James T. Park; Vice President—Alfred A. Taurill; Secretary—Richard Roche; Treasurer—Abraham F. Stohl. The company is capitalized at $150,000 and is engaged in the manufacture of silk in Hudson and Passaic Counties.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie Meeting.

The stockholders of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad will meet in Pittsburg on June 29 for the purpose of voting on the proposition of the Directors to increase the capital stock from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The proceeds are to be used to pay the expense of recent purchases of new equipment and of improvements to the roadbed.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE.
22 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
1 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. Scovill Manfg. Co. of Waterbury, Conn.
1 shs. Scovill & Adams Co. of Waterbury, Conn.
$4,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Consold. Mtge 7 P. C. Guar. Bds. 1915.
$4,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge 4 P. C. Guar. Bds. 1915.
$78,000 Central Hudson Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge 6 P. C. Gold Bds. 1918.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
275 shs. Poland Mining Co.
$2,500 Poland Mining Co. Arizona Special Contract 7 P. C. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. Boston & Albany R. R. Guar.
24 shs. Rio Somita Co.
24 shs. Hydro Battery Co.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
30 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
500 shs. Phenix National Bank.
5 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
10 shs. New Amsterdam Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Peninsula Copper Co.
30 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,800,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John H. Chamberlain, Vice-President.
George F. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Lyons, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henner E. Parsons,
Frank R. Platt, Albert G. Jenkins,
Lyon Sheldon, Morris K. Jesup,
Forest Eyre, Charles S. Fairchild,
Peter Doelger, Charles W. Dyson,
William Mills, Jr., Hewitt H. Chapman,
James D. Layng, Robert S. Herron,
William E. Grace, Frank R. Lawrence,
Hugh Kelly, Charles T. Barney,
Morgan J. O'Brien Jas. Ross Curran.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J., June 15, 1903.
To the holders of the first mortgage bonds of The Niagara Falls & Suspension Bridge Railway Company and Niagara Falls, Whirlpool & Northern Railway:
Holders of the above-mentioned bonds, maturing July 1st, 1903, will receive the full amount of the principal thereof upon delivering the same on and after July 1st, 1903, at Third National Bank, Bank of Buffalo, or Manufacturers & Traders' National B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper East Side Still Furnishing the Bulk of Business—Dealings by Brokers—No Sales at Auction.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold 344 East Fifty-ninth Street, a four-story brick flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100.4.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought from Emma E. R. Cairns 1,425 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and First Street, a five-story double flat, 25.11 by 75.

Louis Loss has sold to Jacob Stone the five-story double flat 8 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 27.6 by 100.11. Mr. Loss has bought 235, 236, and 237 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, three three-story brick buildings, on plot 45 by 100.11.

Max Marx has sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., to Lilly Herb, the two five-story flats 456 and 460 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, each 25 by 100, taking in part payment the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 250 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Charles Tschanett, who purchased recently the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 150, is said to represent Peter Doniger, who owns the adjoining property at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Hershkovitz & Roth have bought 105 and 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two five-story double flats, each 35 by 100.11.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for A. L. Schlettacher, to an investor, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, for about $61,000.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Louisa C. Mohlman, to Mrs. Douglas Buchham, the five-story American basement dwelling, 44 East Fiftieth Street, 21 by 100.5.

Schlesinger Brothers have sold to a Mr. Eipkin 32 to 38 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue, two six-story flats on plot 41 by 100.11.

Cohen & Glauber have sold 344 East Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 20 by 85, and 324½ East Eighth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 61. The same operators have bought 16 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

It is reported that Katherine Furnival has sold the five-story flat 20 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 101.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for Martha Kommer to John Mertz the four-story brick flat 550 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Anthony Schwoerer has bought from J. P. Leo 427 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

John H. Deane and L. Erlanger have sold for Jacob Rosborg to Gustav E. Beyer the lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Tenth Avenue, 49.11 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Martin Engel the five-story flat, with stores, 262 East Tenth Street, 25 by 88 by 98.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold to H. Gabriloviz, for $45,000, the new seven-story tenement 161 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6; also, in conjunction with Michael Morris, for Margaret V. O'Rourke and Kate Sullivan, the five-story tenement 51 Mott Street.

Morris F. Joachim has bought from Charles Michael, 24 East Third Street, a three-story dwelling 20 by 61.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer, 436 West Thirty-ninth Street, a six-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Richard H. Gatling reports that he has negotiated for the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, of which A. L. Bliss is President, a 4½ per cent. first mortgage loan of $200,000 on the apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Dorothea Haas the three-family flat 976 Intervale Avenue, 25 by 100.

James J. Etchingham was the broker in the sale of 230 East Thirty-second Street, for Mary E. Van Reed to Mary Casson.

Charles E. Van Valen has leased the property 518 and 520 West Twenty-second Street, 50 by 100, for James W. McIlhinny. The lease will use the buildings as a furniture manufactory.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have leased the Jacob W. Mack cottage at Sea Gate to F. Bollmer and Mrs. C. P. Munn's cottage to S. Mr. Lehman.

There were no sales at auction yesterday at 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 606 to 613 East Fifth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 25.10 by 83.3; M. Jacobs of 324 East Sixth Street, owner; A. E. Radt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 619 First Avenue, for a five-story brick loft, with stores, 18.6 by 91; D. Brubacher of 6 Union Square, owner; Kurtzer & Lewis, Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 60 feet east of Broadway, for a one-story brick shed and storage building, 40 by 102; W. M. Sandford of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; H. G. Tibbal of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 31 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. L. Abelles of 184 East Broadway, owner; C. Dunn of 602 Water Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 6 West Twenty-ninth Street, to four-story brick offices and stores; S. L. Peck of 820 Broadway, owner; J. E. Kerby of 452 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 466 West Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; J. Owens, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 220 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 22 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; I. Abraham, owner; J. B. Mooney of 206 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 71 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Goetz of 115 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Kirchoff & Brown of 166 East Fifty-second Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, northeast corner, to a one and two-story church; West End Presbyterian Church, premises owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 100 Broadway, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort Street, to seven-story brick loft; estate of I. Rosenfeld of 30 Maiden Lane, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 254 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; J. L. Sauerwein of 1,061 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. W. Cole of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $750.

Anderson Avenue, east side, 92.8 feet north of Jerome Avenue, to a one-story frame building, 20 by 25; E. Osborne Smith of 564 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; William Sam A. German of 1,029 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Palisade Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 50; John Keth, body of 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Lorenz F. J. Welker of 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Claremont Place, 82 feet east of Clinton Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 16 by 32; Annie F. Clarke of 1,008 Claremont Place, owners; Charles S. Clark of 708 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $125.

New Loan to Stock Exchange.

The Bowery Savings Bank has made an additional loan of $400,000 on the Stock Exchange property. The same institution made the greater part of the original loan which furnished funds for the erection of the new Stock Exchange Building. The $400,000 mortgage has five years to run and bears 4½ per cent. interest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, June 19, 1903.

ATTORNEY ST, 85, w s, 20x100; Richard Langer to Fischel Weintraub, (mtg $10,000) $100
AVENUE D, s w corner of 11th St, 100.6x192, irregular; D. H. McAlpin & Co. to the John J. Crooke Company, (mtg $75,000,) nonconsent 1
BROADWAY, e s, 81.9 ft n of 190th St, 22.11x60x80x181.4; Joseph L. Schofield to Daniel M. Griffen, executor 1
BROADWAY, e s, 81.9 ft s of 190th St, 22.11x60x80x181.4; Daniel M. Griffen, individually and as executor, to Morris F. Ryan, R. & S. Co. G. 4,300
BROOME ST, 103, 1 s, 25x75; Bertha S. Korn to Peppi Tirchfeld and another 100
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 298.8 ft s of 161st St, 48.8x190; Cauldwell Av, w s, 262.6 ft s of 161st St, 48.3x190, with strip 5.8x180 on north; Cauldwell Av, w s, 244.8 ft s of 161st St, 48x190; Cauldwell Av, w s, 197.8 ft n of 158th St, 100.8x190; Cauldwell Av, e s, centre of Lot 77, map of Grove Hill, runs s 84.11x72.8 to 156th St, x w 54.11 to Av, thence N 100.8, 50, 25, 25 feet to 219, 213 to 221 Cauldwell Av and Nos. 249 and 245 East 156th St; Amelia Heinig to John Riegelman, R. & S., (mtg $47,000) 100
DIVISION ST, 297, s s, 24x80, irregular; Rosa Rosenbaum to Isaac and Henry Goodwin, (mtg $10,000) 100
EMILY AV, e s, 150 ft s of Tremont Place, 25 ft n of Jerome St, thence E 100 feet, w 100 feet 1
FORSYTH ST, 204, s s, 25x—; Sarah S. Rice to Frank Hillman 100
INTERIOR LOT, 95.6 ft s of 11th St and 125 ft w of Avenue D, runs s 4.8x s 25x n 4.8x w 25; D. H. McAlpin & Co. to the John J. Crooke Company, quitclaim, (mtg $75,000,) re-recorded 1
LOT 438, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 9x 4; H. P. Rose to John and Annie Reilly 1
MADISON AV, e s, 82.2 ft n of 97th St, 20x65; Alfred E. Snedeker to Charles Golden and another 1,000
MADISON AV, w s, 82.2 ft n of 97th St, 20x65; Walter S. Logan to Alfred E. Snedeker $2,025
MADISON ST, 237, n s, 25.11x80; Bertha S. Korn to Henrietta Sollkow 100
BYER AV, 2,063, e s, 20x98.6x20x98.4; Paul Dannhauser to Moritz Oppenheimer, (mtg $4,000) 1
SHERIFF ST, 6, w s, 26x100; Mary Ehrlich to Samuel Friend 1
BRONX PARK SOUTH, 1,742, s s, 18.9x100; Robert Ten Eyck, referee, to William Hebberson, Sr., (mtg $6,000) 500
UNION AV, 1,141, e s, 18.9x100; Robert Ten Eyck, referee, to William Hebberson, (mtg $6,000) 500
1ST AV, s s, 277 ft s of 4th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Maude M. Overington to Lawrence Ryan 1
3RD AV, 1,996, s e corner of 109th St, 25.8x100; Sarah J. Gleason to Harris Schossel and another, (mtg $18,000) 100
4TH AV, s w corner of 8th St, 32x74.10x irreg x77.4; John Wanamaker to A. T. Stewart Realty Company, Ch. G. 1
4TH ST, s s, 20.10 ft n of Perry St, 17.11x 50; L. Grand L. Clark and wife to Charles E. Leland, (mtg $5,000) 100
6TH AV, e s, corner of 114th St, 50.11x 120x irregular; Champe S. Andrews to the Metropolitan Savings Bank 96,500
7TH AV, 567, e s, 20x71.8x irregular; Margaret J. Rowan to James G. Walsh, (mtg $34,000) 1
7TH AV, e s, 20.1 ft n of 21st St, 20x100x irreg x71.4; Milton L. Borden, trustee, to William B. Donnelly, exchange 1
7TH AV, 687, e s, 20x100; William F. Donnelly to Margaret A. Rowan, (mtg $37,500) 1
10TH ST, n s, 351.4 ft e of 6th Av, 24x92; Sarah C. Paine to Jessie M. Hawley, (mtg $26,000) 100
12TH ST, 54 and 56 West, 39.8x26.5x irregular; Louis Herrmann to Mary A. Chalon 1
16TH ST, 315 East, 22x103.3; Louisa Muhn, by committee, to Mary A. Degen, (mtg $12,000) 15,500
16TH ST, 19 and 19 East, s s, 22x100.2; Lewis Kuhn and others, committee, to Mary A. Degen, (mtg $18,000) 15,500
23D ST, 455 West, 16.10x80.6; Marie S. Simpson to Charles L. Dubar, (mtg $8,000) 1
28TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 23.2x98.8x irregular; Bernhard N. Schwartz to Max Schwartz, (mtg $100,000) 1
32D ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x82.2; Charles S. Smith to Henry Wolfner, (mtg $3,500) 1
44TH ST, 6 s, 346 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; William F. Donnelly to M. L. Rogers, trustee, (mtg $60,000) 1
54TH ST, 118 East, 17 x 16.10x100.5; Harry F. Mingle and another, executors, to Agnes Coady 20,000
77TH ST, s s, 372.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.4x102.2x18.2x102.2; William Britton to Isabella F. Kelly 100
90TH ST, n s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Michael Murphy to Betts Realty Company, (mtg $6,000) 100
94TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 95.7 to centre of Anthony's lane x s 18x n 99.10x w 18; Christian F. Schaws to Frederick W. Schwensen, (mtg $12,000) 1
97TH ST, 146 West, 16.8x100.11; Marcus R. Bockstaver and others, executors and trustees, to Rose A. C. Maher, (mtg $12,500) 12,000
97TH ST, 148 West, 16.8x100.11; Rose A. C. Maher to M. M. Horan, (mtg $12,500) 1
97TH ST, 148 West, 16.8x100.11; Margaret M. Horan to Michael H. Maher, (mtg $12,500) 1
97TH ST, 27 West, 17x100.5; 102 St, 214 West, 30x110.1x30x100.1; Daniel Halley and another to Mary Halley and another, (mtg $44,000) 1
112TH ST, 110 East, 16x100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Herman Berkowitz to Jacob H. Westheimer, (mtg $28,000) 100
114TH ST, 76 East, 25x100.11; John J. Young to Mary A. Young, (mtg $15,000) 1
119TH ST, 70 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Jablons and another to Morris and David Haber, (mtg $30,500) 1
124TH ST, n s, 417.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 54.8x100.11; Frederick M. Littlefield to Maria E. Servoss, (mtg $35,000) 74,000
126TH ST, 247 West, 18.9x80.11; Joseph B. Marquette, Jr., to May Herrington, (mtg $10,000) 1
137TH ST, n s, 238.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17.8x100; Marion E. Carpenter to Louisa H. Thielert, (mtg $4,000) 100
140TH ST, s s, 35 ft w of Stebbins Av, 20x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
140TH ST, s s, 55 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
140TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
140TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
144TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x100; Sarah C. Paine to Jessie M. Hawley, (mtg $26,000) 100
147TH ST, 515 East, 25x103.3; Louisa Muhn, by committee, to Mary A. Degen, (mtg $12,000) 15,500
16TH ST, 19 and 19 East, s s, 22x103.2; Lewis Kuhn and others, committee, to Mary A. Degen, (mtg $18,000) 15,500
23D ST, 455 West, 16.10x80.6; Marie S. Simpson to Charles L. Dubar, (mtg $8,000) 1
28TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 23.2x98.8x irregular; Bernhard N. Schwartz to Max Schwartz, (mtg $100,000) 1
32D ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x82.2; Charles S. Smith to Henry Wolfner, (mtg $3,500) 1
44TH ST, 6 s, 346 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; William F. Donnelly to M. L. Rogers, trustee, (mtg $60,000) 1
54TH ST, 118 East, 17 x 16.10x100.5; Harry F. Mingle and another, executors, to Agnes Coady 20,000
77TH ST, s s, 372.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.4x102.2x18.2x102.2; William Britton to Isabella F. Kelly 100
90TH ST, n s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Michael Murphy to Betts Realty Company, (mtg $6,000) 100
94TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 95.7 to centre of Anthony's lane x s 18x n 99.10x w 18; Christian F. Schaws to Frederick W. Schwensen, (mtg $12,000) 1
97TH ST, 146 West, 16.8x100.11; Marcus R. Bockstaver and others, executors and trustees, to Rose A. C. Maher, (mtg $12,500) 12,000
97TH ST, 148 West, 16.8x100.11; Rose A. C. Maher to M. M. Horan, (mtg $12,500) 1
97TH ST, 148 West, 16.8x100.11; Margaret M. Horan to Michael H. Maher, (mtg $12,500) 1
97TH ST, 27 West, 17x100.5; 102 St, 214 West, 30x110.1x30x100.1; Daniel Halley and another to Mary Halley and another, (mtg $44,000) 1
112TH ST, 110 East, 16x100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Herman Berkowitz to Jacob H. Westheimer, (mtg $28,000) 100
114TH ST, 76 East, 25x100.11; John J. Young to Mary A. Young, (mtg $15,000) 1
119TH ST, 70 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Jablons and another to Morris and David Haber, (mtg $30,500) 1
124TH ST, n s, 417.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 54.8x100.11; Frederick M. Littlefield to Maria E. Servoss, (mtg $35,000) 74,000
126TH ST, 247 West, 18.9x80.11; Joseph B. Marquette, Jr., to May Herrington, (mtg $10,000) 1
137TH ST, n s, 238.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17.8x100; Marion E. Carpenter to Louisa H. Thielert, (mtg $4,000) 100
140TH ST, s s, 35 ft w of Stebbins Av, 20x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
140TH ST, s s, 55 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
140TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
140TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x78.6; William F. Case to Andrew D. Parker 1
144TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x100; Sarah C. Paine to Jessie M. Hawley, (mtg $26,000) 100
147TH ST, 515 East, 25x103.3; Louisa Muhn, by committee, to Mary A. Degen, (mtg $12,000) 15,500

Recorded Leases.

PARK AV, 1,036; Solomon Wallenstein to Julius Cecere, 3 years $720
SOUTH ST, 326; Samuel Werner and Samuel Werner to Nathan Herick, 2 years 3,000
3D AV, 1,141; Daniel J. Dowdhart to Hugh Flood, 5 years 1,200
3D AV, 194; Josephine Buchignani to Peter Bruno, 1 1-2 years 1,800
7TH AV, 2,373; Sara E. Jones to Leslie A. Ware, 5 years 1,200
8TH AV, 2,042; Louis Grunig, Jr., to Jacob Mentzer, 2 years 1,200
16TH ST, 616 East; Magdalena Kraer to Michael J. Cruise, 4 years 360
24TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 51.8x25x53.4; Francis L. Ogden to executors of James Elgar, 21 years 324

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AAHON, Edward, and others to Rebecca Muller, widow; 126th St, 505 East, 5 years $9,000
AAHON, Edward, and another to Ella V. Greene; 126th St, 505 East, (prior mtg $9,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000
BERKOVITZ, Herman, to Cahman Rosen; 112th St, 10 West, (prior mtg $26,000,) demand, 6 per cent. 2,000
CHAPMAN, Ezra E., to Realty Investment Corporation; 47th St, 139 and 141 West, (prior mtg $155,000,) demand 20,000
CHEERAH, Machiska Ishiwas Eits Chaun, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2 Bleecker St, 4th, 1 year, 4 per cent. 4,000
COADY, Agnes, to Emma G. Conboy; 54th St, n s, 157.10 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 14,000
DONNELLY, William F., to Bernard E. Siegelstein; 44th St, s s, 445 ft w of 6th Av, prior mortgage $48,200, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,700
DONNELLY, William F., to Grace W. Clarke, guardian; 44th St, s s, 445 ft w of 6th Av, prior mortgage $45,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,300
DUERR, Ellen W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broome St, 462½ to 466, n w corner of Wooster St; also Franklin St, 91, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent., gold 175,000
ECCLESTINE, Joseph R., Jr., and others, to the Investors Mortgage Company; 135th St, 139 East, 5-6 part, 1 year 2,400
GOLDING, Sam, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Stanton St, 210, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000
GOLDING, Sam, to Joseph Ruff and another; Stanton St, 210, prior mtg $28,000, installments, 6 per cent. 11,000
GOLDING, Sam, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Stanton St, 208, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000
GOLDING, Sam, to Joseph Ruff and another; Stanton St, 208, prior mtg $28,000, installments, 6 per cent. 11,000
HAMBURGER, Sarah, and others to Harris Sandbank and another; 2 Bleecker St, n s corner of West 10th St, (prior mtg $96,500,) building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 45,000
HAMILTON, Lillian G., widow, to Ramanacita De Lynn; 88th St, 111 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000
HERRINGTON, May, to Corporation Building Company; 125th St, 347 West, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000
HEWLETT, Algernon C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4th Av, 1 year, 5 per cent. 15,000
HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Bertha S. Korn; Henry St, 304, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000
HOLMES, Emma E., to Josephine Chenery; Lexington Av, w s, 40.6 ft n of 56th St, 1 year 1,000
JOHNSTON, Thomas H., to Robert B. Johnston; Boston Av, n s, begins at a point 100 ft e of Sam Shrady, 6 years 5,000
KELLY, Isabella F., to Jane E. Britton; 77th St, 32 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 20,000
LELAND, Charles E., to the Title Insurance Company; 4th St, 271 West, 2 years 7,000
LIEBERKIND, Leon A., to Harold A. Davidson; 68th St, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av; also 68th St, n s, 274 ft w of 3d Av, prior mortgage $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,000
LOCKWOOD, Harriet E., to Emma Fleetnight; Park Av, East, e s, 326.10 ft s of 102d St, 5 years 3,000
MENANDEZ, Arabella, to Nelson H. Herzog; Avenue C, 72, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
OPPENHEIMER, Moritz, to Paul Dannhauser; River Av, 2,040, 4 months, 6 per cent. note 1,500
OSBORNE, David L., and another to North River Insurance Company; 135th St, n s, 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Place, 3 years 20,000
PETERSON, Betty, to Mathias G. Haas and others, trustees; Lot 134, map of partition sale; Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000
REYNOLDS, Michael M., to Margaret A. Webster; Weles Av, w s, 187.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500
ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Harris Sokolowicz; East Broadway, n s, 183.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 1½ part, 1 year 10,000
SCHONZEIT, Harris, and another to Sarah J. Gleason; 2d Av, 1,999, s w corner of 109th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500
SCHUBACK, John, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 149th St, n s, 240 ft w of Brook Av, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000
SERVOSS, Maria E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 124th St, 57 and 59 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 36,000
SERVOSS, Maria E., to Maria G. Hasselbach; 124th St, 57 and 59 West, prior mtg $90,000, due June 15, 1904 4,000
SHENFELD, Harris, to Jacob Bush and another; Lewis St, 37, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 22,000
THE NEW HAVEN HOME, to Alfred E. Kimball and another, executors; 76th St, n s, 241.8 ft e of Avenue A, given as additional security to same mortgage, dated Jan. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 31,000
THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Building Company to the Bowery Savings Bank; all property owned by party of first part, bounded by Broad St on A by New St on 3d by Wall St on S and by Exchange Place on a 3 4th per cent. 400,000
THIELENS, Louise H., to Marion E. Carpenter; 137th St, n s, 238.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (prior mtg $4,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 400
TUCHFELD, Pappi, and another to Sarah Sincke; 84th St, n s, 103, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000
VALENSTEIN, Moses, to W. Scott Jarvis; 125th St, 101, 3 years 20,000
VAUGHAN, Harry A., to West Side Savings Bank; 106th St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 1, 1904 15,000
ZIMCKE, Mary A., widow, to Neille E. Sincke; 84th St, n s, 21.8 ft w of 3d Av, demand 2,000
ZODIKOW, Henrietta, to Bertha S. Korn; Madison St, 357, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William Whitlock, trustee $10,000
BELL, Enoch C., and another, executors, to Eva A. Bell 9,600
DOORNBOS, Marie, to Henrietta Draper 550
EICEWORT, Louis, to Lillie Sanger, assigns 3 mortgages 1
EICKWORT, Louis, to Dora M. Sickerson 1
EICKWORT, Louis, to Katie A. Moore 625
HANNON, Patrick, to Charles P. Hulse 100
JACKSON, Benjamin A., and another, executors, to Theodore P. Nichols, 4 assignments 1
JANFOLA, Anton M., and another to the Seaboard Bank 1
JOHNSTON, Robert B., and another, executors, to Robert B. Johnston, 2 assignments 7,800
KALISH, Edwin L., to John N. Shaughnessy 1
KORNMEYER, Frederick, to John E. Eaton 1
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Alice P. E. Washburn, Com. 7,300
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mercantile Trust Company 25,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Catholic Church of St. John the Divine in the Diocese of New York 60,000
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to Metropolitan Trust Company 15,000
NICHOLS, Theodore P., to Antoinette C. Schunk, assignments 1
PETERS, George H., and others, executors, to Edward H. Cole 1,500
SECURITY COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Conn., executor, to Frances L. Reid 5,300
STEIN, Frances, to Security Company, (correction assignment) 3,300
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. Nichols and another, trustees 22,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert W. Cooper 8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Samuel Powel, as sub-trustee, and another 6,000
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company 11,000
VIGNERON, Amee G., to the Life Association of America 1
WESTCHESTER AND BRONX TITLE and Mortgage Guaranty Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 80,000
ZOLKOW, Henrietta, to Joseph Golding and another 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PELHAM AV, 751; William D. Clarke against Henry L. Sarsam, owner; George W. Flagg, contractor $505
PELHAM AV, 751; William D. Clarke against Henry L. Sanson, owner and contractor 75
TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x106; Christian Vorndran against Ferdinand C. Bamman, owner; John H. Gaule, contractor 320
61ST ST, 106 West; Lyles & Mills Metal Ceiling Company against Louis J. Gallaher, owner and contractor 65

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROWN PLACE AND 137TH ST, s w corner, 50x95; Salvador C. Trotha against Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church and another, April 30, 1903, by bond $900
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 26 ft s of 88th St, 50x100; John E. Brown against James Bichls and another, April 6, 1903, by bond 1,125
2D AV, 203 and 205; Louis Komitski against Berman & Moskowitz, May 4, 1903, canceled 22
2D AV, 203 and 205; Adolph Lewinski against Berman & Moskowitz, April 29, 1903, canceled 300
2D AV, 203 and 205; Felix Lewinski against Berman & Moskowitz, May 4, 1903, canceled 18
30TH ST, 228 to 234 East; City Fireproofing Company against S. D. Tomback, Aug. 21, 1901, filed Jan. 2, 1903 266
125TH ST, 35 West; Gustav Fleischer against ——Keller and another, June 16, 1902 10
135TH ST, 352 and 354 East; Samuel Cooper against Kendler and another, June 5, 1902 50
166TH ST AND JACKSON AV, s s, corner; Schiff, Stern & Co. against Thomas J. Quinn and another, April 7, 1903 115

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 234; Frederick W. Cruchenga and another, (partition;) attorney, E. V. Daily.
GREENWICH ST, 698; City of New York against John Haas; Avenue A, 196, same against Louis Fischer; 2d Av, 2,491; same against Leopold Hellinger; Avenue D, 123; same against Hilda Stamegna; 2d Av, 1,107, same against Max J. Kreielsheimer; 98th St, 46, same against Solomon Schwartz; 100th St, 248 West, same against Sophia Lenkeman; 69th St, 304 West, same against Jenais E. Lary; Suffolk St, 178, same against Jonas Weil and another; Pleasant Av, 2, same against Elizabeth McWhirter; Canton St, 2, same against Henry B. Filer; Madison Av, 1,049, same against Meyer Greenberg; 103d Av, 447, same against Catharine Schlosser; 18 actions, (violations of Tenement House acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
GREENWICH ST, w s, 64.4 ft s of Bank St, 17.6 x34.6x irregular; Jacob L. Miller against Mary L. Peck and another, (partition;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.
LAFAYETTE PLACE, 23; Van Norden Trust Company, trustee, against First Congregation of the Religion of Humanity in the City of New York and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, William Sauter.
MADISON AV, 1,078; Marie F. Horn against Carl Fischer, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, E. E. Seeley.
STATE ST, 58 West; City of New York against Mary A. Cahill; Worth St, 119 and 119½; same against Herman H. Cammann, executor, two actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JOHN A. MCAULEY, real estate dealer of Columbus, Ohio, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His debts are placed at $90,630.74, and his assets at $7,705.50. He owes in taxes $5,246.60. The claims of the secured creditors amount to $63,718.03. The unsecured claims amount to $62,948.40, and he is liable on notes owed by others to the amount of $17,545.81. The assets include $7,200 worth of real estate, $483 worth of household goods, and $12,501 worth of unliquidated claims. Mr. McAuley is connected with the McAuley Tent and Awning Company, of Columbus.

A.M. J. and W. S. it shrdlu cmfwyp pouapp

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 165 failures in the United States during the week, against 181, for the previous week and 177, 156, 167, and 199 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 53, New England 25, Southern 31, Western 32, Northwestern 14, Pacific 11, and Territories and Canada had 25, against 16 for the preceding week. About 94 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH ZACHARIAS.—Joseph Zacharias of 27 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,008 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1894 in the poultry business.

ARTHUR DURHAM.—Arthur Durham, a clerk, of 39 West Ninety-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $949 and no assets. The debts are for board for his wife to Cornelius G. Corwin of Brooklyn, $445, in judgment; $75 judgment for costs in favor of Cora Durham, and $24 for medical services to a Brooklyn physician.

JESSIE M. CRICHTON.—Jessie M. Crichton of 29 East Twenty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,104 and nominal assets of $822, consisting of $153 due from a boarder for board and $147 for carpets taken away by him, and $22 cash in bank. She formerly kept a boarding house at 10 East Forty-fifth Street, and her liabilities are for groceries, meat, borrowed money, and board.

FRANK E. KILPATRICK.—A meeting of creditors of Frank E. Kilpatrick, wholesale dealer in leather at 178 William Street, was held yesterday before Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, and Arnold L. Davis was appointed Trustee. His bond was fixed at $15,000. A creditor who asked to examine the bankrupt was informed that he could not do so because Mr. Kilpatrick is in a sanitarium. The schedules showed liabilities $30,757 and assets $14,445.

AMERICAN BUCHU COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the American Buchu Company, patent medicines, of 182 West Thirty-fourth Street, show liabilities $15,237 and assets $404, consisting of goods not on consignment, $295; fixtures and supplies, $60, and accounts, $54. Among the creditors are the Fourteenth Street Bank, $4,100, on notes of the Dr. Kane Medical Company, indorsed by the American Buchu Company; Price Printing House, $4,780, and Ernest Edwards, $1,830.

JOHN MCDONOUGH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John McDonough, liquor dealer, of 315 Sixth Avenue, corner Thirty-first Street, show liabilities $9,043 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $1,000 is to "Al" Adams, the "Policy King," whose residence is given in the schedules as the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, a contingent liability by reason of his giving a bond in 1902; $1,600 to the Fidelity and Casualty Company, contingent liability for giving a bond; $1,949 to the State Excise Commissioner, being a judgment on a bond, and $2,050 to Henry Hollander for liquors.

BARKELOW & KENT COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed John E. Wilkie of 2 Wall Street receiver of the assets of the Barkelow & Kent Company, dealers in phonographs, at 36 Vesey Street, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday, on the application of George W. Hoyt. The receiver's bond was fixed at $15,000. It was stated that the assets are $26,500, consisting of merchandise on hand, $20,000; fixtures, $2,000, and good accounts, $4,500. There are other assets, consisting of debts due the company aggregating $10,000, but they are said to be of no value. The company has a lot of phonographs in the hands of fifty-four retail merchants throughout the United States on consignment, and the accounts to the amount of $5,400 were assigned to the Columbia Phonograph Company on June 9.

Judgments.

The following

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

[illegible]

Hamburg-American.

[illegible]

S. S. Deutschland

[illegible]

AMERICAN LINE.

[illegible]

RED STAR LINE.

[illegible]

CUNARD LINE.

[illegible]

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

[illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE.

[illegible]

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Direct route to White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
[illegible] Union Square, New York.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.

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"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.

[illegible]

Delightful Summer Cruise to Halifax & St. Johns, Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York by the Grace of God free and independent, to Robert Dunlap Lamson, Marion Dalen, George Carlyle Baker, Phoenix Club, John A. Dunlap, Sunland, Florida, Rebecca Dunlap, Martha Reynolds, Annie M. Dunlap, Edith Dunlap, Ethel Dunlap, Florence Clark, Mabel Clark, Arthur Clark, Robert Dunlap, Minnie A. Baker, Grace Dunlap Lamson, William Allen Dunlap, Mary Howard Brooks, Pauline Lawson Johnston, John Robert Lawson Johnston, and Henry Bow, and all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, in the State of New York, nieces, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

[illegible]

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At Equity.—No. 1803.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. ATLANTA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY, No. 3800—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon page 206, Vol. 27, Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 88 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House Door, in the town of Centerville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

[illegible]

LOANS.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

[illegible]

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

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SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. HOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies; repairing. Tel. 4482 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 302 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by P. Longman's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEARY, SYLVESTER M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mabel Leary, the widow of deceased; Maite Josephine Leary, a daughter of deceased; Sylvester James Leary, a son of deceased; Automatic Supply Company, American Steel Casting Company, Crucible Steel Company, Barry, Herman Pokes & Company, Carborundum Company, Chester Cast Steel Company, Crescent Belt Fastener Company, Crucible Steel Company, J. J. Drummond Company, Eagle Pencil Company, J. H. Gautier Company, William Gessell & Son, General Roofing Company, Henry S. Hill, Hendricks Bros., F. F. Holton, T. F. Kelly & Company, John Kling, Kearney Valve Company, James Kelly, Lavia Landsberg, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, C. W. Paxson Company, Charles H. Pratt, Chelsea Fire Brick Company, George Reeves, Celina Rice, Elgin Drop Forge Company, Sensenbrenner & Lehigh Coal Company, Gus Schumacher, Eugene Sutherland, Stephenson Manufacturing Co., Whitehead Bros. Co., Water-Cooled Furnace Company, Wade Manufacturing Co., Wade & Company, Henry Farquhar, William I. Lewis, Morris & Cummings Dredging Co., Fiske Bros. Refining Co., Francis W. Bennett, M. D.; Hoffman House, Hoffman House Wine Company, Automatic Register Company, American Ice Company, Bessemer Coke Company, Buffalo Foundry Supply Company, Andrew J. Connick, Hilton, Hughes & Garrison, Thomas Thomas, Eugene Cornell, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles F. McKenna, William J. McGarry, Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company, New York Athletic Club, Thomas G. Pritchard, Pettinos Brothers, Park & Tilford, Richard B. Wheeler, John J. Tyng, J. W. Martin, J. H. Conners, Irvons Coal & Coke Company, John Parkinson, Rogers, Brown & Company, Curtiss & Company Mfg. Co., George Ehrlich, Arnold, Constable & Company, E. B. Altman & Company, Best & Company, E. F. Dana, Davis Colliery & Company, Pittsburgh Gas Company, Hass Bros., Lichtenstein Millinery Company, Dr. Hoyt's Sons' Company, E. Remington & Sons, O'Donovan's Company, Bessie Sullivan, F. A. O. Schwartz, Stern Brothers, Tiffany & Company, Gorham Company, Mabey & Gilroy, Dr. Jaques, Wright & Co., Chas. Cohen & Co., Charles Stokes, Lord & Taylor, G. Jason Waters, H. H. O'Hara, James Kelly, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, J. J. McCabe, F. F. Kelly & Co., George J. Brown, Westward Iron Company, Automatic Supply Company, Abbe Manufacturing Company, Daniel J. Leary, and to all persons interested in the estate of SYLVESTER M. LEARY, late of the City of New York, deceased, and to creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of proceedings of Maria A. Leary and George Leary, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are living, should not be judged to have duly rendered, and required to appear by your proxy, if you have one, as if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1903. DELANCEY A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. 80 Broad St. Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Application for a Voluntary Dissolution of the EXPORT LUMBER COMPANY, a Domestic Corporation.—Notice of Appointment of Receiver.

[illegible]

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE. Alphabetically arranged.

[illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

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LIBERTY, N. Y., SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Private boarding house, with all modern improvements; electric lights, hot and cold pure spring water, baths and all comforts; superior table. Particulars, 247 West 46th St.

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ARTHUR HOUSE; under new management; thoroughly renovated; electric light; moderate rates; large, shady grounds; good table; polite service; near ocean.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

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PEASE PIANOS.

[illegible]

STURZ PIANOS.

[illegible]

THE OPERA PIANO.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

STORAGE.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

[illegible]

PATENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

Agents.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

[illegible]

COACHMEN.

[illegible]

VALETS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS APPROVED

Lawyer Place Says Work Will Begin Within Thirty Days.

Board of Estimate's Staten Island Ferry Step — Salaries of Kings County Judges—Long Island Road Franchise.

At the conclusion of a public hearing granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon the revised plans for the terminal improvements of the New York Central Railroad were approved by the board without a dissenting vote. Eleven resolutions were adopted in order to cover all the various parts of the work, and Ira A. Place, counsel for the road, said later in the day that the work in question would be begun inside of thirty days and would be completed in about three years, although five years are allowed under the law and the action of the board.

Mr. Place was present at the hearing for the purpose of explaining the plans submitted by the company and also to defend them. Only two speakers appeared in opposition, Richard J. Donovan and Dr. Alexander Hadden, respectively counsel for and President of the East Side Property Improvement Association. This organization objected to the proposed 4 per cent. grade on the roadways crossing the tracks, opposed the leaving of the Young Men's Christian Association building at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street so as to make an elbow in the street under the changes, insisted on Park Avenue being made 120 feet wide at the points in question, and also demanded that the Municipal Art Commission be consulted and given a general supervision of the work in the streets proper.

Mayor Low told the property owners that some features of the plans were not beyond criticism, but that he believed the best interests of all concerned would be conserved by adopting them as presented. He said that the railroad company would be strongly urged to make some better disposition of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

The first step in the city's acquisition of the Staten Island ferry terminals was taken just before the board adjourned its public meeting. The board approved the report made by Controller Grout's engineer that proceedings be begun to condemn the water front properties at St. George, Port Richmond, and Stapleton. The assessed value of the properties is about $360,000, of which the St. George property is placed at $300,000, the Stapleton property at $32,800, and the Port Richmond property at $22,800. This matter will be taken up further Monday at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Board of Estimate hurt the feelings of the Board of Aldermen by ordering filed, without debate, the resolution of the Aldermen asking for an appropriation for the purchase of 350 badges for each of them. This kills the proposition.

Approval was given to an appropriation of $160,258.10 to pay awards on contracts for work done for the Board of Education in the various public schools.

A communication from the County Judges of Kings asking the additional compensation provided for them under Section 1,151 in the Code of Civil Procedure was presented to Controller Grout with the suggestion that the additional compensation be $2,500 or $3,000 a year. The County Judges in Kings do the work done in New York County by the Judges of General Sessions. Their salary is $10,000 a year. The Judges of General Sessions get $12,000 a year.

Mayor Low thought that an increase of $2,000 would be sufficient. Mr. Swanstrom doubted the authority of the board and also the mandatory meaning of the section quoted. At Mr. Cassidy's suggestion the whole matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the authority of the Board of Estimate. The County Judge of Queens gets only $4,000 a year, and his functions are the same as those of the County Judges of Kings County.

The application of the Long Island Railroad for a franchise for 1¼ miles of track at Seaside, Rockaway, was granted after President Baldwin explained the intent of the improvement. The railroad maintains a trolley line from Far Rockaway to Rockaway Park, the cars running on the tracks of the steam railroad. The congestion at the Seaside station is very great during the summer months, and the plan, permitted by the franchise, is to construct a loop to the Boulevard to avoid the station. The Long Island Road will pay $500 a year for the privilege and pave the 1¼ miles of boulevard from curb to curb.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY REPORT.

Park Extension and Bronx River Purification Wanted—New Building Plans.

In a volume of over 200 pages, profusely illustrated, the New York Zoological Society yesterday presented its seventh annual report to the public. In the introduction the year 1902 is described as the "fourth in the development of the Zoological Park and of the serious work of the society.

"The event of chief importance was the transfer of the New York Aquarium to the management of the society. This came without suggestion on our part, and is gratifying evidence of the confidence in our administration of the Zoological Park felt by the municipal authorities. The completion of the lion house and the awarding of the contract for the antelope house bring us two steps nearer the completion of our scheme of buildings."

As to the proposed ostrich house, the report says that when the plans were advertised in March, 1902, the lowest bid was $57,000, which far exceeded the amount planned to be spent for the purpose. The plans are under reconsideration.

Plans for the building of a bird house are given, to be located at the northwest corner of Baird Court, and thanks are extended to William Rockefeller for the gift of an Italian fountain from Como, Italy.

"The condition of the Bronx River requires immediate attention on the part of the city authorities, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money if it is to be preserved and made healthful," the report says: "At present this stream during low water period of the Summer is a menace to public health, and radical measures must be taken to prevent its further pollution along the upper stretches beyond the limits of the Botanical Garden."

An appeal is made for an extension of the park's boundaries to the west. Twenty acres of forest land, containing many fine trees, should be purchased, the report urges, the cost being estimated at $300,000. The matter is being pushed by Commissioner Stadtmüller of the Bronx Park Department. If this is done, the construction of a boulevard starting from West Farms and joining Pelham Parkway at Bronxdale, is recommended. Another purchase recommended is that of two and one-half acres of land near the southern entrance of the Zoological Park at West Farms for the purpose of constructing a plaza. It is also proposed as soon as possible, to build a bird house close to this entrance.

The maintenance fund for the year 1902 showed a deficit of $2,000. A sum of $104,-903 has been awarded to the maintenance fund for the year 1903 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

During the year there were many gifts of animals made to the park. They included: From Nelson Robinson, a pair of Barbary lions; Col. O. H. Payne, a pair of Korean tigers; Charles T. Barney, a pair of Bengal tigers; Andrew Carnegie, one Barbary lion; Emma B. Auchincloss, pair of snow leopards; Cleveland H. Dodge, one Senegal lioness and one Manchurian leopard; William D. Sloane, one jaguar and one pair of black leopards; Jacob H. Schiff, one cheetah or hunting leopard; Frederick L. Eldridge, one African leopard; Charles S. Whitehead, one pair ocelots; Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., one Malay tiger; William Rockefeller, herd of red deer of Russian stock and a fallow deer; William C. Whitney, a musk ox, and by exchange a pair of Przewalsky horses from Siberia. Mrs. Julia Armour Ferguson and Mrs. Mary Armour Nichols gave $1,000 as a memorial to their father, N. C. Armour.

SCHAEFER WINS HIS CASE.

Wife's Counsel Unable to Account for Children's Disappearance — Instructed to Produce Them.

When Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday called the case of Gen. Emil Schaefer against his wife, Mrs. Amelia Schaefer, for the custody of their children, Frieda and Elsa Helena, there was a surprise in store for him. Mrs. Schaefer's counsel informed him that she had disappeared, taking the children with her. They had been unable to locate her. All they knew was that she had left Mount Pocono, Penn. It was believed they were in the Catskills, but that was only surmise.

"Mr. Bernstein," said the Vice Chancellor, "is personally responsible for their appearance. They were practically given into his custody, though Mrs. Schaefer was allowed to keep them. Mr. Bernstein has not satisfied me as to the statements he made yesterday as to the whereabouts of his client."

"Did it not occur to you," asked the Vice Chancellor of Lawyer Bernstein, "that you should have kept a watch on the children—that you had no right to rely on the promises of Mr. Worth or Mrs. Schaefer?"

"No," said Mr. Bernstein. "I had implicit confidence in them. They had always kept their promises. All the complications have arisen in the last few days."

"You assumed charge of the children voluntarily," said the Vice Chancellor, "and asked that no detectives should be employed to watch them. By that you made yourself personally responsible to this court. Opposing counsel so understands it and the court so understands it. The disadvantage, however, is with your client, for should the decision be in your favor you cannot find your client to notify her of the fact."

The lawyers summed up briefly, Mrs. Schaefer's counsel asking in conclusion that the children be given into the custody of their maternal grandparents.

"A decision in a case of this kind, where children must be given to one parent or another," said the Vice Chancellor, "has always seemed to me to be a choice between two evils. The only place to bring up a child is in its own home. But husbands and wives will quarrel. From a careful review of the testimony I must conclude that the defendant is not a fit woman to have the custody of these children. I cannot give them to her parents, for that would practically be to give them into the keeping of their mother. I therefore award the children to their father, and I shall expect Mr. Bernstein to do his utmost to find the children and carry out the orders of this court."

Mr. Bernstein said he would do so.

FOUGHT SEVEN POLICEMEN.

Longshoreman Subdued Only After He Had Injured Officers and Broken Handcuffs.

Timothy Crowley, a big longshoreman, on Thursday night knocked down two policemen, gave five others a hard fight, and broke the chain of his handcuffs before he was finally subdued.

Patrolman Horace R. Barnes found Crowley fighting with several men in West Street near Warren. At his approach all except Crowley fled. The man resisted and knocked Barnes down, breaking his nose and breaking several of his teeth.

Roundsman Dobson came to the rescue, but was kicked on the hip. He returned to the attack, and at the next kick caught Crowley's foot and threw him. Lying on the ground, Crowley caught Dobson by the legs, pulled him down, and continued the fight. Then he got up and ran across the street into open place by the docks. There Dobson and Barnes held him at bay until five more policemen had been summoned by the rapping of nightsticks on the pavement.

Crowley still fought fiercely, and when handcuffs were finally on him he rested for an instant and then broke the chain. After this effort he was easily subdued and taken to the station house in the patrol wagon.

Crowley had nothing to say yesterday morning when he was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Hogan in the Tombs Court on a complaint of assault made by Barnes.

WIFE BEAT LONGSHOREMAN.

Finally He Caused Her Arrest, and the Woman Admitted Guilt.

Mrs. Margaret Mulgrew was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of beating her husband, a sturdy longshoreman. Mrs. Mulgrew pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Mulgrew's husband said he had patiently endured the treatment he received until one evening last week, when his wife hit him on the head, first with a bottle and then with a potato masher. Then he had her arrested, and in the police court she was held for trial.

"Why do you beat your husband?" asked Presiding Justice Holbrook.

"Why, because he needs a beating sometimes," she replied, looking severely at her worse half.

"I think you had better make up," the Justice continued. "If you promise never to beat your husband we will let you go, but if we hear that you are ill-treating him you will be brought back here and severely punished."

"I'm willing, your Honor," said Mrs. Mulgrew. "I think he will behave himself in the future and then there will be no need of it."

The longshoreman declared he was willing, too, and the couple left court together.

REMARRIED AFTER A "GHET."

Tailor Sentenced for Bigamy and a Rabbi is Warned.

Isaac Mullersvitch of 12 Stanton Street was sent to the penitentiary for four months yesterday by Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions after having been convicted of contracting a bigamous marriage by the means of a rabbinical divorce.

Mullersvitch testified in his own defense that he thought the rabbinical divorce, which in this case was obtained from Rabbi Bosscia, at 57 Pitt Street, entitled him to contract a new marriage.

The latter was in court, by direction of Judge McMahon, who, after sentence had been imposed, addressed the rabbi as follows:

"If you and your colleagues do not stop dissolving marriages you will go to State prison. In this country courts have been established to settle marital differences, and you must abide by the laws."

Rabbi Bosscia pleaded ignorance, and said he had merely followed a traditional custom among his people.

DOCK INQUIRY POSTPONED.

Witnesses Fail to Appear at the "John Doe" Investigation.

The "John Doe" investigation into the methods in awarding leases by the old Tammany Dock Board under Charles F. Murphy, now leader of Tammany Hall, which was scheduled to begin yesterday before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, was adjourned until Monday afternoon because of the failure of all the witnesses to appear.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who is conducting the investigation, had subpoenaed Joseph Egan, Michael C. Egan, and Nicholas Cunningham, all of whom are said to have been specially favored in leases of bulkheads. Mr. Clarke wanted them to explain how they had obtained their privileges.

The adjournment was announced after Thomas O'Sullivan, counsel for the witnesses, had explained to Justice Mayer the absence of his clients.

Medical Journals Consolidate.

The New York Medical Journal and The Philadelphia Medical Journal have consolidated, and the first number will be published to-day. Dr. Frank P. Foster is the editor of the weekly, and Kenneth W. Milliken, M. R. C. S., is the associate editor. The Philadelphia Medical Journal had been in existence thirty-nine years. The New York Medical Journal was an older publication.

Trustee for Jersey City Hospital.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City yesterday appointed Dr. Frederick E. Lambert a Trustee of the City Hospital to succeed Dr. John J. Baumann, who resigned on Thursday.

IN COURT ON HONEYMOON

Charles J. Rich's Mother-in-Law Had Him Arrested.

She Received the Young Couple in a Hostile Mood — Magistrate Discharged the Prisoner.

Charles J. Rich of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and his bride of a day had their honeymoon interrupted Thursday evening as they stepped off a train at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station of the New York Central Railroad by the appearance of Mrs. Elizabeth Crapster of 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, mother of the bride. She wished to take her daughter home, and made this evident in vigorous fashion, attacking the bridegroom with an umbrella.

With his wife, Rich escaped to a trolley car, but the irate mother-in-law, accompanied by another daughter, was in the following car. They caught the couple as Rich, in nervousness, was unable to unlock the door to his mother's home, where he was taking his bride. There was a violent quarrel, with the result that the bridegroom was arrested, charged by Mrs. Crapster with having bitten her thumb, abduction, and assault.

He stood at the bar before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. His young wife was close to him, tearful, until her mother pressed the case, when her weeping ceased and she leaned over to her husband and told him to tell the Magistrate the whole truth.

Rich narrated how he had long loved the girl and had at first been received in the home of her mother. There had been a misunderstanding, and he was forbidden the house. He was on his vacation last week, strangely having chosen Winthrop, in St. Lawrence County, where his sweetheart was convalescing from an attack of ptomaine poisoning. Equally singular was the fact that he met her there, and that they managed to see one another without the knowledge of Mr. Crapster, who was also at the resort. As a result, on Thursday afternoon they sought out the Rev. L. A. Edwards, the Congregational minister in Winthrop, and were married.

Mr. Crapster, when he heard of the marriage, was in a predicament, knowing his wife's objections. He notified her by telephone. She had received a conciliatory telegram just before called, but was not mollified. Rich told of the trouble at the station, and later at his mother's home. He denied that he had bitten Mrs. Crapster's thumb, saying it might have been jammed in the door during the struggle. He added that he was able to take care of his wife without assistance.

He was borne out in his statements by his bride, who asserted that she was not seventeen years old—as asserted by her mother—but eighteen years old, and could do as she chose. She could not understand why her husband was held in a police court, and said she was sorry her mother would not take a sensible view of the matter.

Mrs. Crapster insisted that she had been beaten and abused and that her daughter had been abducted. The young couple then handed their marriage certificate to the Magistrate. He called the attention of Mrs. Crapster to the fact that they were legally married, and advised her to seek a reconciliation. Mrs. Crapster, however, insisted that she would have the marriage annulled in St. Lawrence County by a good Judge she knew there.

Witnesses to the alleged assault could not be found, and Magistrate Breen discharged the prisoner, wishing the couple all happiness and good luck. He also told Mrs. Crapster that the courts of St. Lawrence were not superior to those of New York.

The bride and bridegroom left the court, after thanking the Magistrate.

Mrs. Crapster left a little later, with a scornful look at Magistrate Breen and the remark that there was "more justice in a minute in St. Lawrence County than in a year in New York." She denied herself to callers during the afternoon and evening. Mr. Rich and his bride expressed regret that their marriage had led them to a Police court, but hoped that the two families would soon forget their differences. Friends said last night that peace probably would reign soon.

TRANSFER APPEAL BRIEFS.

Case Against the Interurban Company Submitted to the Appellate Division.

Decision was reserved in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in the appeal of James S. Lehmaier of the West Side Transit Reform Committee from the order of Justice O'Gorman denying the motion for a mandamus in the railway transfer case. The appeal was submitted without oral argument, yesterday being the last day of the term.

Julius H. Cohen, counsel for Mr. Lehmaier, maintained in his brief that the statute requires transfers wherever the lines of the company cross; that the statute is constitutional; that the mandamus is the proper proceeding, and that any citizen can bring such a proceeding.

Henry A. Robinson, counsel for the railroad, declared that mandamus was not the proper proceeding and that only those persons injured by the wrongful acts of the company might bring action in the form of a suit for damages. Further, he argued that the Attorney General was the only one who could assume to act for the people.

Mr. Robinson also discussed the contract between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company. He asserted that this contract was still in force, though the Third Avenue line has been leased to the Interurban Company, and that made it impossible to give transfers between the Eighth Avenue and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street lines.

The Interurban Company yesterday paid to the counsel of Paul Blume $247, the amount of penalties and costs recovered by Mr. Blume in his action against the company for its failure to issue transfers at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

OWNERS OF CABS LIABLE.

They Must Pay for Damage Caused by Their Drivers.

Judge Ray, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision holding that the owner of a licensed cab is responsible for any damage that the driver may inflict through negligence or carelessness, even though the driver has hired the cab and horse by the day. In the past owners of cabs have frequently escaped liability by claiming that they rented the cab to the driver and the driver was liable.

Frank Cargill of Houston, Texas, on Sept. 4, 1900, was knocked down at Forty-third Street and Broadway by a hansom cab driven by Joseph Plunkitt, and was severely injured. He brought suit against Thomas F. Duffy, a stable keeper at 858 West Forty-third Street, who owns cabs which he rents to drivers for $2.50 per day.

Duffy pleaded on the trial, in the United States Circuit Court in April, that he had rented the cab to Plunkitt, and was therefore not liable. The jury awarded the Texan $1,000 damages, and a motion to set aside the verdict was made.

Judge Ray denied the application, holding that the relations between the driver of the cab and the owner are practically those recognized by law as existing between master and servant. He points out that a license is granted by the city to the owner and the cab is advertised to the public as belonging to the owner.

"It seems clear," says the court, "under the ordinances that when the defendant placed this licensed cab in the custody and control of this driver, and placed upon him the badge issued by the city, he made the driver his representative, agent, or servant, and so held him out to the world, and is estopped as to this plaintiff from asserting the contrary or setting up this secret contract."

TEST OF TENEMENT LAW.

Before Justice Herman Joseph, in the Seventh Municipal Court, is to be tried a test case to recover penalties under the new tenement house law. One provision was for the removal of all outdoor sinks and the installation of sanitary plumbing.

The defendant is Mrs. Katie Moeschen, owner of an equity in the property at 322 East Thirty-ninth Street. Assistant Corporation Counsel Flemming seeks to collect $250 in penalties for her failure to have the outdoor sinks in the rear of her property removed. It is said that the case involves interests of between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000, as it would cost probably that much to carry into effect the law.

The House Owners' Association of New York is interested in fighting the case. Its counsel will contend that this portion of the tenement law is unconstitutional. Mrs. Moeschen has an equity of $3,600 in the property, and the improvements required would cost nearly $3,500.

APPEAL OF FIREBUG FAILS.

Conviction of Frederick Wagner Affirmed by the Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the conviction of Frederick Wagner of the crime of arson in the first degree. He has been tried twice, and convicted each time. The first time the Appellate Division reversed the judgment because it did not satisfactorily appear that the fire was of incendiary origin.

On the second trial additional evidence was given. The Appellate Court is satisfied that his second trial was fair.

Wagner was sentenced to nineteen years in State prison. He was charged with causing a fire in the tenement house at 355 East Eighty-eighth Street, early on Jan. 30, 1901. The house was occupied by twenty-seven families. Wagner had been ejected the previous August, and it was said he had made threats to "fix" the landlord. Subsequently there were several fires in the house.

COURT UPHOLDS JOHN W. GATES.

Appellate Division Holds That John H. Parks Cannot Recover from Him.

The Special Term judgment dismissing the complaint in the action brought by John H. Parks against John W. Gates to recover a share in the profits realized on the formation of the American Steel and Wire Company was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Parks alleged that he was a party to the original idea of forming the steel and wire combination, which, according to the plan, was to have been financed in 1897 by J. P. Morgan & Co. The project was abandoned because of the refusal of the Morgan house to assume the duties of Trustee and Treasurer, and because of dissatisfaction with reports of chartered accountants and depression of the money market, owing to the Spanish-American war.

The American Steel and Wire Company was finally incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, financed by Seligman & Co. The Appellate Court holds that the plaintiff was not necessarily interested in this second and successful effort at a combination of manufacturers, the original project having clearly fallen through.

COURT REBUKES PROSECUTOR.

Failure to File Brief on "Al" Adams's Appeal Causes Criticism.

Assistant District Attorney William H. Rand appeared before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and asked for an extension of time in which to file a brief in the case of Albert J. Adams, the "policy king," who is serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison for violating the Anti-Policy Law.

I. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for Adams, handed up his brief on Thursday with the record of the case. At that time the District Attorney did not make any appearance, although Mr. Kellogg had given notice he intended to submit the case.

When Mr. Rand made his motion the court informed him that as the District Attorney had not shown the courtesy of appearing he was not in a position to ask for favors.

Mr. Rand replied that while his office might not be entitled to any special courtesies that did not alter the fact that the case was one of great importance to the public, and he hoped that an opportunity would be afforded to prepare a brief. The court allowed the District Attorney until June 30 to file the paper.

GIBBES BONDS NOT TAXABLE.

Appellate Division Reverses the Surrogate in an Inheritance Tax Case.

The Appellate Division yesterday decided, in the matter of the collateral inheritance tax on the estate of James S. Gibbes, who died a resident of Charleston, S. C., that bonds of foreign corporations belonging to a non-resident decedent, left on deposit in a bank in this State and transferred by will to non-residents, are not taxable. The court, therefore, reversed an order of the Surrogate confirming the report of an appraiser levying a tax.

Mr. Gibbes was worth over $700,000. The bonds left on deposit in this State amounted to over $300,000. The Justices were of the opinion that neither under the original act of 1885 nor under the amendatory act of 1887 are such bonds property left within this State. Justices Patterson and O'Brien dissented.

One of the appellants in the case was the City of Charleston. Mr. Gibbes left $100,000 to the city, to be used in building an art museum.

$25,000 VERDICT AFFIRMED.

It Was Given for the Killing of C. W. D. Lane by a Car.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed a verdict for $25,000 damages obtained by Sarah Irene Lane, widow of Charles W. D. Lane, a battalion chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Lane was thrown from his carriage by a trolley car at Hoffman Boulevard and Fulton Street Aug. 16, 1900.

The company sought to have the verdict set aside on the ground that it was excessive, and sought a new trial because of newly discovered evidence. Justice Hirschberg, writing the opinion, said that he did not believe the damages awarded were excessive, and that the new evidence would not affect the case.

Presiding Justice Goodrich dissented, saying that the verdict of $25,000 was excessive. Justice Woodward also dissented, saying that the new evidence might change the verdict.

WELCOME TO LIBERTY BELL.

School Children of the Bronx to Sing in Honor of It.

Preparations were completed yesterday for the reception of the Liberty Bell when it arrives in the Harlem yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this morning on its return from the Bunker Hill Day celebration in Boston. Ten thousand of the school children of the Bronx will wave flags and sing "America," the whistles of the yard engines will be sounded, and a salute from the guns of the Second Battery will welcome the old relic of 1776 when the Colonial Express comes into sight.

Borough President Haffen will make a short address from a stand on the lawn in front of the Gouverneur Morris mansion, where the children will gather, and Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia will probably reply. The stop will only be for about half an hour, and then the bell will go by water around to Jersey City and back to its resting place in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The committee of the North Side Board of Trade, in charge of the celebration, includes Albert B. Davis, Alphonse Weiner, Gerald Chapin, Charles D. Steurer, and Otto Angle.

HORGAN & SLATTERY SUE AGAIN.

Another suit of Horgan & Slattery against the city was begun yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald and a jury in the Supreme Court. The architects demand $600 for drawing plans and specifications for a sidewalk around the new City Prison.

They allege that during the Van Wyck administration they were engaged by the Department of Corrections to do this work and were to receive 5 per cent. of the $12,000 to be expended. Under the present administration they were deprived of the contract. The case will be continued Monday.

School Commissioner Resigns.

School Commissioner William J. Cahill of Elmhurst, Chairman of the District School Board of the Forty-second District of Queens Borough since the organization of the board under the revised charter, has forwarded his resignation to Borough President Cassidy, to take effect immediately. It is said that he is to be appointed to another position.

BRIDGE PLANS ATTACKED

Lindenthal's Eye Bar Scheme Assailed at a Hearing.

Aldermanic Committee Asks About the Manhattan Bridge—Commissioner Angry at a Protestor.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal's revised plans for the Manhattan Bridge, calling for the use of eye bars instead of wire cables in the superstructure, were vigorously attacked yesterday at the public hearing of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The hearing was on the application of the Commissioner, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for authority to issue corporate stock to the amount of $6,533,000 for the construction of this bridge.

Alderman John T. McCall, the new Chairman of the committee, presided for the first time, and it was at his instigation that the hearing was called.

Alderman Doull was allowed to ask questions. He wanted to know if the American Bridge Company has not a monopoly by control of patents for the eye bar chains to be used for suspension work on the bridge.

Mr. Lindenthal declared there are no patents on these eye bar chains, and that they were substituted for wire cables because they are just as good, save time, and are cheaper.

G. C. Henning, who objected to the committee voting the money asked for, aroused the indignation of Mr. Lindenthal by an adverse criticism of the plans for the bridge. Mr. Lindenthal asked him if he ever saw the plans. Mr. Henning said he had, when they were on public exhibition, whereupon Mr. Lindenthal said those were only the architectural plans.

"Are you an engineer?" asked Mr. Lindenthal.

"I am a consulting engineer," replied Mr. Henning.

"And you didn't know those were architectural plans?" said Mr. Lindenthal.

"No, I did not," said Mr. Henning, with some hesitancy.

"Well, if that is so, then sit down," snapped the Bridge Commissioner.

"That won't do, Mr. Commissioner; you must not make such remarks," said Chairman McCall.

"I beg your pardon, and apologize," said Mr. Lindenthal.

Mr. Henning declared that great modification could be made in the plans that would greatly lessen the cost for the structure.

Mr. Lindenthal left the hearing after consenting to furnish to the committee all of the details regarding the proposed expenditure. He said, however, that he would decline to furnish the committee with any information of an expert character, as the committee is not qualified to pass on such questions.

Mr. Henning closed his remarks by protesting against the use of eye bars, holding that the breaking of only one eye bar would result in serious damage. Wire cables, he maintained, were the only safe suspenders.

O. F. Nichols, engineer in charge of the Williamsburg Bridge, objected to eye bars, saying they would not be as strong or durable as wire cables. He declared also that an eye bar cable would cost more than the wire cable and take longer to construct.

Mitchell L. Erlanger, counsel for some property owners, said they opposed the grant of $6,533,000 "to be used by Commissioner Lindenthal in experimental work."

Richard S. Buck and Foster Crowell, engineers, spoke against the use of an eye bar cable. The committee reserved its decision.

MILLION FOR MERRY MABEL.

Miss Arnold, Chorus Girl, Gets a Hurry Call to Come Home and Clip Coupons.

When the chorus of the "Wang" company tripped blithely out upon the stage of the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, a familiar face and figure was missing from among the girls, those of merry Mabel Arnold. The press agent didn't say so himself, but it was learned that Mabel was busy elsewhere annexing $1,000,000 to her bank account. The girls in the chorus knew all about it, and didn't require the least prompting from the press agent in speaking the lines of the story.

Mabel, it appears, it really a Miss Morris, whose mother lives in Pittsburg. Two years ago, while living with her mother and father in Salt Lake City, she went on the stage against their wishes, assuming the name of Arnold. Her parents lost track of her, and finally her father died, heartbroken over Mabel's continued absence, but leaving her the $1,000,000 in choice building lots out in Utah. Mrs. Morris made strenuous efforts to locate Mabel, and at last, a few days ago, obtained a clue to her whereabouts.

As Mabel was about to leave the Orpheum on Thursday night a messenger boy, panting and perspiring from the speed he had been making, rushed up and thrust a dispatch into her hand. Nervously Mabel tore open the envelope and read something like this:

Please come home and get your million dollars.
MOTHER.

Without stopping even to buy an extra bar of chewing gum, Mabel took the first fast limited moving out of Jersey City, and is now supposed to be in the old homestead in Pittsburg, busy clipping accumulated coupons with mother and her dear old nurse looking lovingly and happily on.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUED.

Van Choate Interests Want $50,000,000 Damages for Alleged Infringement.

A dispatch from Boston announced yesterday that S. F. Van Choate, who was at the head of the Van Choate Electric Company, had entered suit in the United States Circuit Court against the General Electric Company for an alleged infringement of patents. The plaintiffs set the damage at $50,000,000, and the defendant's property in Essex County, according to the dispatch, was said to have been attached.

Mr. Van Choate asserts that the General Electric Company and every electric railway company in the United States that has been in operation before Oct. 16, 1900, have infringed upon his inventions by the use in their stations of large multipolars for producing electric currents, and by the use of a controlling switch on the platform of every car for varying the resistance of the electric currents through or in the coils of the motors.

One of the counsel of the company in this city was asked yesterday about the suit, and he said:

"The company neither regards nor is considering the suit seriously."

LEVIED ON ICE CREAM STOCK.

Deputy Sheriff and City Marshal Are Watching Assets Melt.

A Deputy Sheriff and a City Marshal yesterday levied on the stock of an ice cream firm, and now they are trying to think of some means to keep the cream from melting until the judgments can be collected. The ice in the establishment will all be gone by to-day, it is said, and in the absence of a stipulation in the judgment decrees permitting more ice to be purchased the officers are wondering what kind of a showing they will be able to make when the time comes to settle with the creditors.

The establishment levied on is at 15-17 Elizabeth Street, and is owned by L. Marchioni & Co. The firm supplied a big pushcart trade on the east side. The judgments against the firm total $1,344.

You lucky dog—off this afternoon.

Too many men and boys want outing outfits to let us close early this month.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes till six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
849 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 146 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Are you prepared?
We are for you.

Suits. In very light weight greyish worsteds, prices from $18. In thin cheviots, light shades and dark, prices from $12. In navy blue serges, single-breast and reefer cut, prices from $12. In best homespuns, prices from $15.

Shirts. Shirt comforts for outing or business, $1.00 to $3.50.

Shoes. "XXX" Oxford Ties, $3.50 & $5.00.

Straws. Wide and medium, $1.50 to $3.50.

Suit Cases. $3.35, $5.00 & $7.50.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

An elegant display of Neckwear in to-day's "Once a Season Sale."

Of every style scarf we show we buy enough to make solid window displays.....that means always a few scarfs left of each pattern. All Imported European goods—finest silks, formerly selling $2.50, $2, $1.50.

To-day 50c.

Domestic Silks; large English Squires and French 4-in-hands—were $1, 75c. and 50c.,

Now 25c.

Summer Sale of Suits Continues,

$15....$10.50....$7.50

Open till 6 P. M. to-day.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

THE BEST EVER REPPO CRAVATS

MEN WHO KNOW
Ask for Reppo-Woven for Wear. The Reppo Label guarantees style and service. Ask your tie-man.
OPPER & LEVINSON,
Wholesale Cravaters, New York.

For Yacht and Race Track

The ELECTRA Field and Marine Glass, very light, aluminum mounting, extra large field.

12 Lens..... $25.00
12 Lens..... $27.50

Other styles $10 and upward.

Photographers should inquire about the marvelously rapid ZEISS LENSES.

E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN,

THREE STORES: 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. 650 Madison Av., cor 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Plymouth Coal

"It burns up clean."

CLINKERS—SLATE—ASHES are a trio of pests. Why not "get wise" and buy the kind that burns up clean?

HALL-JAGELS-BELLIS CO.

Fulton (Flatiron) Building.
Tel. 1919 18th St. Broadway and 25th St.
Coal Docks, Hoboken, N. J.

Store Open All Day To-Day.

Siegel-Cooper Co.

Saturday, June 20, 1903.

The Ten-Dollar-Sale

has caused unusual comment on all sides. Stormy weather, competition, in fact nothing, has impeded its progress, because this sale offers more than what is promised.

The one his hand won the box,
The other holds the rake.
They're champions of continuous Bluff,
And Bluster, Brag and Fake.
They've seen the Siegel Cooper "Ad."
OF THE GREAT TEN-DOLLAR-SALE,
And it makes them busy, fury sad
That "Words Without Deeds" must fail

A special shipment received yesterday, comprising Summer Suits (Coats and Trousers), including Genuine Irish Homespuns.

The Men's Store.
Direct Entrance. 12th Street, near 5th Ave.
We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

OPEN HANDED METHODS

in all our dealings have placed us far in advance of other dealers. One price to all is our motto, whether you buy for cash or on credit (no interest charges.) We will supply all your wants. You pay on a purchase of $10

$1 Down, $1 Weekly

Men's Suits — Warm weather is behind time, but you will not be if you buy one of our fine cassimere or worsted suits, formerly $20 to $25, now..... $15.00

Serge Suits — Nothing cooler or neater for the warm season. We are selling fine quality fast dyes; were $15; they go at..... $9.75

Boys' Suits — Bring the coming men with you and fit them out in our strictly all wool two-piece suits; were $5; now..... $3.95

Men's Shoes — Actually worth $3.50, that's what others charge; our price..... $2.50

T. KELLY,
263 Sixth Ave. N.Y.
Entrance Through Jordan's Store.
Brooklyn, 470 Fulton St.
Open Saturday Evenings Till 10.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREAT REDUCTIONS
FOR MAHOGANY BEDROOMS

TOILET TABLES, $40 to $60
former prices $53 to $78

CHIFFONIERS, $95 & $98
reduced from $115 & $129

Rich, glowing, wave-marked wood, beautifully finished—French plate mirrors.

Many other designs also reduced, as room must be made on our floors to facilitate stock-taking, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 West 23rd St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 23 West 24th St.
Factories: 305 to 315 West 35th St.

"Hammocks."
A SUPERB LINE
MEXICAN, ALGERIAN AND DOMESTIC.
LEWIS & CONGER
120 & 122 West 42d Street, and 108 West 42d St., New York.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IT IS good news that Andrew D. White, having retired from the diplomatic service, will devote much of his time hereafter to literature. Besides the reminiscences of his career in diplomacy, which, as our readers already know, will be published serially in The Century, and thereafter in book form, Mr. White is writing for The Atlantic a series of articles on Pietro Sarpi, the Venetian monk, who became canonist and theological counsellor to the Republic of Venice in 1606, by opposing the restrictive measures of the new Pope, Paul V. The memory of this great scholar and statesman has lately been tardily honored by the erection of monuments in Venice and Rome. Next Autumn Mr. White will deliver the Phelps lectures at Yale. He has lately shown himself, and not for the first time, to be a man with the courage of his convictions, not afraid to take the unpopular side in a spirited controversy, and able always to back up his argument with knowledge gained by close observation and study.

What that smart London weekly, The Outlook, calls "The Carlyle-Froude witches' broth," continues to bubble. The result, of course, will not in the least alter the world's judgment of the character of Carlyle or of Froude's literary methods. But the controversy helps to enliven a dull literary season, and if it serves to increase the number of readers of Carlyle or of Froude, for Froude in good reading when read understandingly, it will surely do more good than harm. In view of the public interest in "The New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," the publication of which has aroused Froude's literary executors to "vindicate" his methods, we print this week further selections from that most entertaining of recent books of an autobiographical character. We also present a summary of the contents of the posthumous Froude pamphlet, "My Relations with Carlyle," which has not yet been published in this country.

We understand that Gen. John B. Gordon's article on Gettysburg in the July Scribner's is believed to strengthen the theory, frequently expressed, that if certain things had been done which were not done that great battle might have resulted in a Confederate victory. We are not prepared to accept that conclusion, and at this late day it does not matter. But we are bound to say from a hasty reading of some of the advance sheets of Gen. Gordon's article that it embodies a stirring and exceptionally interesting narrative. His account of a cavalry charge in the height of the conflict is full of vigor, is perfectly coherent and commendably moderate in verbiage. His anecdote of the plan of the position of the Union forces, which was concealed in a bouquet handed to him by a child, is a striking and not unimportant contribution to the hitherto unrecorded history of the war. The plan was correct and measurably helped Gen. Gordon in his own movements on the first day. Who his informant was he has never known. He thinks it was a woman "whose evident genius for war, had occasion offered, might have made her a Captain equal to Catherine."

We commented some weeks ago on the comparative scarcity of large, well-appointed book stores in London. It seems that the want of such stores, or shops, to use the favored English word, is felt keenly in other English cities. A corporation called "The Bookshops, Limited," has been formed recently to meet the want. As The London Academy and Literature intimates, the ordinary British bookseller always maintains an "uninterested attitude." He is the Peter Bell of the world of letters. A book to him is merely a book, "and it is nothing more." He buys books by the quantity. If he has many books left over at the beginning of a season he holds fast to them, refusing to buy new books until his stock is cleared off. Frequently he makes a virtue of knowing little about literature. The new corporation proposes to begin its operations by the establishment of pioneer shops, under the management of trained book buyers and book sellers, in various towns. Mr. H. G. Wells is one of the English authors who commend this scheme.

Edmond Rostand's accession to a chair among the immortal forty of the French Academy was accomplished in a characteristic manner. Rostand is still the literary idol of Paris. Fifteen hundred persons who wanted to hear his address were crowded into space insufficient to comfortably accommodate a thousand. Four thousand influential applicants were disappointed. The new Academician wore a black coat embroidered with green and gold palm leaves, which cost $80. His trousers cost $15, which does not seem, to a democratic New Yorker, a high price for good trousers. His double-breasted white waistcoat cost $5, and his cocked hat $10. Paul Hervieu gave him his gilded sword, and, at latest advices, had not announced the cost of it. Rostand's speech, after all, was not in verse, though he had promised to shatter the traditions of the Academy by delivering a poetic oration. Perhaps the now acknowledged failure of his address in verse to the Czar caused him to change his plan. But his address was admirable, an eloquent and well-considered eulogy of his distinguished predecessor, Henri de Bornier. Rostand is no longer called the "new Victor Hugo." Parisians have moderated their praise of him, but their admiration is unabated. He is still their idol, the dramatist and poet of young France, and his comparatively few detractors, whose voices were bound to be heard after the furore caused by "Cyrano de Bergerac" had subsided, are speedily silenced.

A work of biography entitled "Marie Corelli: The Writer and the Woman" is creating some amusement among the hardened reviewers of London. We shall have it here presently. The Corelli cult is not quite so formidable in the United States as it is in England, but it is large enough to secure a decent circulation for a book extolling her genius and her virtues, in spite of the reviewers. There seems to be no portrait of Miss Corelli in the new book. She still persists in keeping her likeness from the world, though she has authorized this story of her life and literary labors, which concludes with a statement, quoted from some remarks of the late Mr. Gladstone, that as a woman she is "pretty and good."

BIBLICAL RESEARCH.

Prof. Carpenter's Illuminative Lectures on Its Development in the Nineteenth Century.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

PROF. J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, son of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the physiological psychologist, and nephew of Mary Carpenter, the philanthropist, is at the present time the most conspicuous scholar among British Unitarians. For a long time associated with Martineau on the teaching force of Manchester College, in London, he has retained his connection with that theological school since its removal to Oxford. The eight lectures which he now publishes may be regarded as a by-product of his scholarship and an attempt to translate its methods and results into terms of general apprehension, and it so happens that what heightens their value in at the same time injurious to their popular effect. For Prof. Carpenter, as joint editor with Prof. Rhys Davids of certain Sanskrit books and with Mr. Harford-Battersby of a critical edition of the Hexateuch, has been an explorer of the profoundest mysteries of Hebrew and Sanskrit erudition, and it is no easy matter for him to put off the manner of the microcosmic investigator and put on that of the popular expositor. His success has been greater than we could have imagined possible, while those who are best prepared to follow him will best appreciate the extent to which his extra-Biblical studies have helped him to a comparative view of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, relating these to the general development of religious ideas.

Prof. Carpenter does not conceive his title so strictly as to deny himself and his readers a glimpse of the conditions that preceded the beginnings of nineteenth century criticism of the Bible. Thus in his first lecture, "The Struggle for Freedom of Inquiry," he harks back to John Locke and to the protests of the Cambridge divines against his view of the Biblical writers as mere amanuenses writing down the words of an infallible dictation. Interesting light is thrown on the interactions of English and German criticism. We are reminded that Milman's "History of the Jews," which now seems so painfully innocuous, was at the time of its publication (1829) esteemed very dangerously heretical. It did something to humanize and naturalize the Bible characters and events. It exhibited Abraham as an Arab Sheik. It minimised the Red Sea miracle. The point of light in this historical survey is, however, Coleridge's posthumous "Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit," (1840,) a tiny book, but one of the most fruitful germs ever received into the human mind. Dr. Arnold took a similar line, inspired by his historical studies. There is brief but sufficient characterization of the critical work of Stanley and Jowett, and much fuller of the famous "Essays and Reviews" of 1860 and the controversy which it entailed, together with that excited by Bishop Colenso, the outcome of which controversies was the security of free criticism in the Anglican Church.

Prof. Carpenter's second chapter has for its subject "The Revised Version." He reviews with fine intelligence the critical movement which led up to that accomplishment. The differences in the conditions of Old and New Testament criticism are clearly brought out. One glaring fact is that the earliest Old Testament manuscript bears date of 916 A. D., five hundred years subsequent to the earliest dates of New Testament manuscripts. There is no mention of the exclusion of the Unitarian scholar Dr. Vance Smith from the company of translators. There is loyal defense of the general fidelity of the revision, but no attention is paid to the proverbial insinuation that the revisers "might know Greek, but they did not know English." The point of Lord Shaftesbury's contemptuous repudiation—"It was not wanted and it is not cared for"—has been little dulled by the lapse of time. For the more conservative, 36,191 New Testament changes made a formidable bulk that was less comfortably encountered than ignored. But the significant fact was that the publication of the revised version coincided with a widespread break from the doctrine of verbal inspiration, and indeed from any and every doctrine of supernatural inspiration. With these doctrines unimpaired, the indifference to the revised version would be indifference as to whether God's exact words, or as nearly as might be, came to us, or others of quite different purport. But what it actually means in that

*THE BIBLE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Illustrated by Lectures. By J. Estlin Carpenter, M. A., Lecturer on the History of Religions, Manchester College, Oxford. Pp. xx-[illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE.

Carl Snyder's Book Showing Man's Progress in Science.*

SOMEHOW the effect of Carl Snyder's volume is to startle the ordinary reader. It strikes him as would flashes of light-ning coming from a quiet place during an intensely dark night. Man, middle life or past, thinks back and recalls that at college the only idea of electrical force was derived from a foot-long glass cylinder and that a four-inch test tube and a few reagents were supposed to reveal to them the entire mystery of chemistry. Such primitive ideas are literally knocked in the head when reading "New Conceptions of Science," for within its 330 pages are con-tained all the wonders discovered of the last fifty years. A ray of light bombards the eye with the countless flying corpus-cules, and we see. The brain of the reader is outmoded by innumerable theories and many facts, and if the possessor of that brain does not always understand it is not his fault.

The true man of science is modesty per-sonified. His experience has taught him that "the laws of nature" are not of easy solution. He is even chary of formulating them. He awaits with patience those who have the right to challenge his observa-tions. It is the general public which does the "whooping and exulting, and "the sublime discovery" is the phrase in common use by those who write concerning "the newest thing" in protoplasm, health, or says. Skepticism is not to be confounded with indifference. It is better to wait a while for the confirmation of the entire scienti-fic propaganda of, say, the year 1908. Man must grope yet a while and need not be ashamed.

The author's first chapter has for title "Or the Relations of Science and Pro-gress." Are we not prone to forget what was that high order of mind represented by the Greeks of the time of Pericles? You appreciate but a fraction of the ability of the Greek when you look at him as an architect alone. There was Alexandria, founded by Alexander. That city dates back from 332 B. C. It once had a library of 700,000 books. It does not concern us who it was who destroyed the library. It might have been the pious Monk Theopolis, or very much later on the infidel Omar. When that library was complete there were thousands of students there. "It counted among its professors not merely linguists and grammarians, philosophers and rhetoricians, but many of the founders of natural science." Euclid about 300 B. C. wrote his Elements of Geometry and be-longed to that school. Are we not to re-member Aristarchus, who first attempted to estimate the relative distance of the sun and the moon? There was Hipparchus, the astronomer, who first applied the methods of spherical trigonometry for the solution of astronomical problems. Medi-cine was taught in Alexandria. Then there was Manetho, the annalist. Here, too, lived Ctesibus, and he was the true founder of hydromechanics. Then there was Hero, and if he did not discover the steam tur-bine, who did? That machine of his was put to work some 200 years before the birth of Christ, and it rested 2,100 years, until a Swedish engineer picked it up again. We all know about Archimedes and his settling the question of specific gravity. Whether Archimedes did or did not burn the Roman galleys with mirrors we do not know. The author writes:

Civilization is very old. That is what the excavations and the explorations along the Nile and along Nineveh and Babylon and in Crete and Cyprus have made clear. The Book of Job is probably the most ancient in the Bible; we think of Homer as the dawn almost of history, and the Vedas of India seem still more remote. Yet it is doubtful if any of these date from more than 600 or 800 B. C.

When we read of the recent explorations made among the ruins of the old Sumerian-Acadian cities we are carried back very much further, 5,000 years ago, and then those times were more distant to "Homer, to Buddha, or Job than Homer or Job from us." We are introduced to a race "full brained, full armed."

Back of them there must have been centuries of civilization. But why should mental culture have come suddenly to a standstill? It was some few generations ago when Bruno was burnt alive because he insisted that the world was round. Galileo suffered because he held that the proof of the Copernican theory existed. The theory of evolution as shown by Darwin is almost of yesterday.

The last two or three centuries have ac-quired a wider knowledge of this world and of the wider universe than all the sixty or a hundred centuries preceding.

The author gives up the reason for this marvelous advance in the briefest man-ner. "The invention and use of mechanical appliances." This seems to be a material way of treating the subject, but nevertha-less it has its weight. By means of me-chanical devices we have marvelously in-creased our faculties of observation. Layard found amid the ruins of Nineveh a convex rock-crystal lens. That was the beginning of the microscope, but it ended there. Man of to-day is eager in his quest for lenses, and as Mr. Snyder puts it, "The whole extension of our knowledge beyond that of the savage depends upon the means of supplementing artificially our primitive senses." We see, we feel to-day in a way that makes the eye or the finger of 300 years ago but coarse representatives of our senses. It is not the detection of the infinite attributes of the Infinite Creator to from the atoms that.

Mr. Snyder does not agree with Draper and his theory that the halt in human progress during the Dark Ages was due to "ad ignorant and blighted theocracy." Certainly as far as science is concerned the acts of the Church in the Middle Ages had "baleful effects." The author does not seem to have made up his mind as to the influence of the theological spirit of to-day. This theological spirit, he says, in point of mere numbers is immeasurably stronger than ever. But there is a balancing force. It was numbers that enlightened mankind. It has been then, now. "The eclipse of science was due to the fact that its adherents, its exponents, were too few. They were lost."

As far as science is concerned the author is an optimist. He believes that the whole of physics will come under the domain of "one or two mechanical conceptions, a mechanism of the ether or a mechanism of ultimate particles, the corpuscles, which are both matter and electricity at once." We need not question that the scientific spirit is penetrating deeper and deeper. Through scientific research we do acquire a more correct idea of the world in the past, though all the errors of belief are not yet eliminated. Mr. Snyder writes:

In one great field the conquest is already complete. We may now change the famous of Tyndall's famous phrase and say: "Sci-ence has claimed, and it has wrested from theology, the entire domain of theological theory." There is not an intelligent man up the whole earth who believes that the Mosaic account of creation is true or that the world was created in the year 4004 B. C., or that the sun stood still in Gibeon. We are past that.

Your scientific philosopher is not a pes-simist, and on the author looks toward a general improvement of mankind. Such little dramas as the murdering of Jews or assassinations in Servia may not be pre-cisely indicative "of that healthier men-tality" put in count. Some exceedingly wild speculations are entered into by Mr. Snyder; for instance, the treatment of the "deformed, the defective, and diseased" members of humanity. Such "must be humanitarily weeded out!" Then he has something to say about present marriage relations. He seems to think that neither the mother nor her offspring should be cared for. Let Prof. Loeb stick to his artificial fecundation and not meddle with criminal-ology. Laboratory study has nothing to do with morals, nor will synthetic chemistry ever build up a paragon of goodness out of a regulation criminal.

In the chapter "The World Beyond Our Senses" Helen Keller's past conditions are considered. She had no listening ear and no eyes to see with. "Save for the reports of those around her, of the living world she knows little and could learn little more." We who are more fortunate have some conception of material things. We may see, feel, "but beyond all that eye may see, that ear may hear, that hands may feel, outside of taste or smell, outside of any native sense, there lies an unseen, unheard, unfelt universe whose fringe we are just beginning to explore." Take for example the magnetic of heat. Our hands are cold and we approach the fire. We reason at once the charge of temperature. But there are invisible rays of heat, those our senses take no cognisance of. What think you of an instrument, the invention of Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Insti-tution, that will register the heat of a cubicle which burns at a distance of a mile and a half from the instrument? Powers of observation by means of tools have carried us far beyond what our or-dinary senses can appreciate. By exper-iments with the proper instruments and mathematics we know about what is the speed of the revolution of the earth. It is very satisfactory to know that a man at the equator is moving along at a speed of 1,000 miles an hour, or, say, 17 miles to the minute.

At the same time we are plunging through space in a circle round the sun at a rate of 18 miles per second. The whole solar sys-tem in turn, bag and baggage, the sun and all the planets, from Venus to Jupiter and Neptune, appears to be shooting toward the pole star at the same tremendous speed. * * * Of all these motions our senses give but the vaguest reports.

If we differ much from some of the social deductions indulged in by the author we are fully in accord with him in regard to the spirit-rapper and telepathic busi-ness. Because there can be kept up me-tallic vibration hundreds of miles distant are we to jump to the conclusions that mental phenomena, a mental being not alone propagated, but directed? Mr. Snyd-der's confutation of telepathy is well found-ed. We have instruments which measure all things and are far more accurate than are the senses. "Compared with the im-plements of a present-day laboratory the sensitiveness of all human organs seems gross enough." Hence this deduction that psychic forces that cannot insert a gal-vanometer at work are only childish fallacies.

It was only yesterday that Mme. Curie startled the world with her studies re-lating to radium. Possessed of half a pound of radium that substance "would apparently be able to give out heat enough in a single year to raise nearly two tons of water from the freezing point to the boiling point." Such is the deduction de-rived from experiments with very minute particles of radium. The world all agape awaits further developments.

*"NEW CONCEPTIONS IN SCIENCE." With a Foreword on the Relations of Progress and Science. By Carl Snyder. Illustrated with portraits and diagrams. Cloth. Pp. 332. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

English Gardening Books in America.

It seems that gardening books of English origin are disappointing to American read-ers. Though beautiful to look at and charming to read, like "English Pleasure Gardens," by Rose Standish Nichols, they are not good guides for the American gardener, resulting only in envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. What is described as a straightforward and prac-tical book is Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely's "A Woman's Hardy Garden"—an Ameri-can book, by an American woman, about an American garden—published by the Mac-millan Company.

KÖNIGSMARCK.

A Tragedy in Verse in Which He is Protagonist.

ACCORDING to an announce-ment from the publishers, Margaret L. Woods's tragedy in verse, "The Princess of Hanover," was "too slightly conceived of the mighty conceived of the mighty." The London Times is said to have declared: "It reminds us at every turn of some of the best of the Elizabethan dramatists." Thomas Hardy is said to have called it "The book I have read with most interest and pleasure in the year." Also for the indiscretions of the press agent! Amid the reverberations of such Jovian thunders, what has the lowly mind-ed reviewer to say? Left to himself he might have rejoiced to discover in the play a theme which, though lacking in nobility and dignity, was at least treated feasibly and without sentimental palliation; a cause of dramatic pathos which, though grotesque and formless, is yet strong; a facility in high rolling verse which, though redolent of midnight oil and the parlous drama, is still at times fervid and luminous. But stop! there is no such thunder in the pro-logue, he took to the far less grateful one of quantitative praise.

The story is that of the lover of the Hanoverian queen of fortune, Königs-marck, and that Princess of Hanover. Throughout the love of these two is admi-rable. And Königsmarck is a man of such little worth that on a quite gratuitous sus-picion of the Princess he leaves her a fiend, with the low-minded sentiments of the Elector of Hanover. The Princess not only forgives him this, but shortly after-ward herself surrenders to him. In the end the lovers plan nothing more noble than elopement, and are somewhat uncom-fortably foiled. Königsmarck is killed by common soldiers and walled up in brick and plaster. The Princess lives on to ascend the throne of England. Is it unseemly to ob-ject that such a story is not of high poetic interest? Human it certainly is, and pre-sented with unflinching veracity; but where the mainspring of the drama is so much a matter of sin and so little a matter of fate, or of the nobler passions, to dignity it and glorify it seems as lacking in morals as it is in art. One suspects that Hardy had been short of reading when he wrote as he did, or else that the date was Jan. 2.

Let it not be denied that page by page one is reminded of the great Elizabethans, as witness this remark as to a jealous mis-tress:

For rather would she kill you, Philip, much rather
Shatter the huge earth like a ball of glass
To pluck you from its centre, pull down kingdoms
To crush your love under the enormous wreckage,
That lose you to her enemy.

But if this soaring in Cambyses' vein, such roaring in the rain of Tamberlaine, is to be given honor as poetry, methinks—to quote the lines which The Knight of the Burning Pestle quoted from Montagu—

By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap
To pluck such honor from the pale-faced moon.

And thus again:

Methinks my stretched hand could reach the stars
And rob a constellation for her crown,
Or quite compelling music from heaven's lyre,
Till all that lived and things inanimate
In one mad measure hurtled the anthem
Of our unmatched love.

Won't weep? Won't fight? Won't tear themself? Won't drink up sea, eat a crocodile? The Princess of Hanover'll do't.

Is it perhaps the author declares her cross ma'h remedies. Tennyson rhymes "these" and "blows," which is right; but why does he neglect to rhyme "pain" and "arm," "morn" and "dawn"? After studying Tennyson's dereliction in this matter, says Miss Woods, "a foreigner might be led to suppose that the "i" in "pains" and the "o" in "morn" and "arm" were slightly pronounced; but we know that they are not. It is obvious that Miss Woods has chosen to write in what an American once called the dialect of London, (and by so doing brought down the jeers and derision of the Londoners.) Some may say we may expect her to run a sonnet upon "Arthur," "father," "Martha," and "Esther," pro-nouncing them "aathur," "faaatha," "maa-tha," and "haatha." To any one living a hundred miles beyond Dow Church such a sonnet would be a classic joy. But as long as Tennyson and his like are content to re-gard the language as it is spoken beyond the borders of the County of Middlesex, there is no present cause for trepidation.

It is with regard to meter that Miss Woods is most iconoclastic. Mr. Robert Bridges (the English Mr. Bridges) in his essay on the prosody of Milton has said: "Imme-diately English verse is without frequent pro-noncation of syllables it falls back upon the number of stresses as a determining law." Miss Woods quotes this apt remark as declare in black art used to quote matches of the liturgy to conjure up monsters. It is not that she utterly abjures the verse in which the syllables may be accurately numbered. Moreover, with all its majesty of thought and sonorousness of tone, this line is at least regular:

Come hither, George, come now to grandpa.

Even when the number of extra syllables is considerable, her verse has a certain rugged pursuasiveness, as here:

Hear, sweetest, sweeter—Hold, hold, sa-shain!

But what is one to say when the follow-ing is proffered as a line of blank verse?

Your Queen Elizabeth was a dry old maid,
was she not?

The number of stresses and distresses which the line hammers into the unwilling ear exceeds the number of syllables. There are indeed, mysteries into which these are not admitted, who live beyond the borders of the English County of Middlesex.

*"THE PRINCESS OF HANOVER." By Margaret L. Woods. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

GARDEN LORE.

Some Practical Suggestions — The Flower in Story and Legend.*

THE subtitle of "The Flower Garden," a Handbook of Practical Garden Lore, explains precisely the character of Ida D. Bennet's work. By the reading of it you may construct an elaborate garden, with its lawns or clumps of flowers, or you may content yourself with a simple window box. There are instructions how beds are to be made, with all the secrets of the soils. Manures are thoroughly presented, and the flower lover is told how many are the substances which are thrown away which would be of use for the sustenance of plants. For instance, the lady writes:

> Soapsuds furnish another excellent fertilizer, and every drop of water from the washroom, bedroom, and kitchen should be saved and applied around the roots of plants—especially roses, dahlias, and vines, which never seem to get enough of either moisture or nourishment. Slop-water should not be put on the foliage of plants, as it leaves a scum that is difficult to get rid of.

One thing often overlooked in the use of liquid fertilizer is the need of prior preparation. Always moisten, the day before, the soil of the flower or the plant you are going to supply with manure. You then are in less danger of overdosing your plant. The hotbed, the cold-frame, how to build them, and to keep them up, and that valuable little addition the sand-box, are all dwelt on. There are words of caution introduced as to the indiscriminate purchase of seeds. Sometimes the flaming catalogue is the only value received. Cheap seeds are generally dear ones. The author writes:

> Generally speaking, I think it is a great mistake to save one's own seed. Few choice varieties are fixed, and so tend to run out in two or three seasons. You may have a superior aster this year and preserve its seeds and plant them, and be sadly disappointed with the result.

It is a good idea when you have window boxes to provide yourself with two or more of them. When the flowers in the first ones are past their prime the second ones with growing plants replace them. Combinations of flowers and trailing plants are given, to be placed in flower boxes. Generally that handsome plant, the nasturtium, is a failure in a window box, and the reason is that the plant requires abundant root room, and when confined in a narrow space is stunted. When the season is over put your boxes away in a dry place, and not in the cellar, and when you want to use them again scald them with boiling water. Whenever it is possible allow the wind and the air to have full access to your window plants, even if you have to open your window.

There is, and deservedly so, a "sweet-pea cult." Many persons who grew the sweet-pea are ignorant of the fact that the chances of having a lovely row of these charming flowers is increased if the planting is done in the late Fall. Put the seed down deep, and run the lines from north to south; then when the time comes they will have all the sunshine they want. When you plant in the Fall, press down the soil, and when Spring comes loosen it. It is a good thing to bank your rows of sweet-peas.

We do not know whether Dr. Lederle would look with favor on the cultivation of aquatic plants, for the lily pond might breed mosquitoes and malaria. That would happen if the pond were neglected. If you are determined to grow, say the cat-tail, then a few drops of kerosene poured on the water will do your aquatic plants no harm. Rose culture is thoroughly treated in the volume, and the queen of flowers requires a great deal of care. Never crowd roses. You lose effects and induce disease. Somehow the rosegrower hates to prune his favorites, and yet the rose is all the better for vigorous thinning out. Innumerable are the insecticides on the market, more or less efficacious. Whenever they are used be sure to spray the plant afterward with clean water. When a rose is kept in the house the chances are that it will be attacked by the green louse. Let the masculine member of the house blow the smoke of his pipe or cigar on the rose, not a single whiff, but many of them. A very weak tobacco solution is useful.

One chapter in the volume is amusing, and has for title "Don't." We recommend its perusal to all amateur flower growers. The following extracts will give a good idea of the character of the cautions presented:

> Don't try to raise more plants than you have room for, or strength and time to cultivate. Don't try to follow all the advice that is offered you; make up your mind what you want to do and go steadily ahead.
>
> The person who "knows it all" is never so much at home as in some one else's flower garden, where the principal labor may be done with one's tongue. Don't rob your plant of cuttings that are necessary to its symmetry; this is the case of a florist. There are some people who seem to feel it an injustice for any one to possess a plant with more than one branch so long as they are not supplied with that particular variety. Don't be imposed upon by the chronic plant-begger, but suggest to her that you will be glad to lend her your catalogues; that in them she will find at reasonable prices all the things you have in your garden, and that the florist will doubtless be glad of her patronage.

"The Flower Garden" is a handsome book, and the illustrations are excellent.

It is in England that Helen Milman, in "My Kalendar of Country Delights," showers the passing time with flowers. But what are flowers without birds? Something would be wanting, so the author lets the winged messengers of joy sing and flutter through her pages. What the lady has done is to collect the many admirable things said about flowers by the poets, the naturalists of the past and the present, and to make a charming setting for her quotations. You begin, then, Jan. 1, and you end with Dec. 30. Home festivities take away the sombre character of nature at those wintry times. Bacon said that "there ought to be Gardens for all the Months in the Yeare, in which severally Things of Beautie may be in them in Season." He recommends that "Pine-Apple Trees, Pirre-Trees, Orange Trees, Lemin Trees be 'stoved.'"

Bacon was devoted to flowers and delighted in gardens, for he says:

> God Almighty first Planted a Garden. And indeed it is the purest of Human Pleasures. It is the Greatest Refreshment to the Spirit of Man; Without which, Building and Palaces are but Grosse Handy-works: And a Man shall ever see, that when Ages grow to Civility and Elegance, men come to Build Stately, sooner than to Garden, Finely: As if Gardening were the Greater Perfection.

There was Dr. Agricola, who wrote a treatise on "Husbandry and Gardening." He was scarcely a true lover of flowers, because he gave new and dreadfully common names to plants. What right had he to call carnations "Tuggies"? Was Mistress Tuggie of Westminster so highly colored? Anyhow, this same authority thinks that Adam, after having received his notice to quit, ought not to have worried himself, "for though deprived of Paradise, with its delightful Garden, yet there still remained in him, as well as in our Nature, a Propensity, or Natural Inclination to Gardens, and a Country Life."

Why did Culpepper write: "What a pother have authors made with roses! What a racket they have kept up." The author of the Kalendar very properly loses her temper here, and shuts up the ancient book. What touching lines those are of Walter Scott's!

> The Rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
> And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.

It does seem so out of place to give a receipt for a "Rose Conserve" as it was composed in 1650. "Take a pound of Red Rose leaves, the whites cut off, stamp them very fine, take a pound of Sugar, and beat it with the Roses, and put it in a pot and cover it with leather, and set it in a cool place." The supreme head of a cooking school might feel horrified about the leather, but it is just possible that parchment was meant. What a nice story that is about the selfish Monsieur Bachelieu, who alone in all France was the possessor of a double Anemone. Certainly he ought to have been ashamed of himself, for he never gave away a bit of the seed of the wonderful plant. But one day there came to his garden an exceedingly clever person, no less than a Chancellor. While Monsieur Bachelieu was showing off his anemones the astute visitor in the most accidental way dropped his cloak on the flower bed. Then with an apology he picked up his cloak, and folded it up, but in its folds the cloth had picked up some of the seeds of the wonderful blooms. The sequel? Next year there were plenty of double anemones, and after that they were to be found all over Europe.

You may expatiate on the beauty of the tulip, and remember the former glory of the Dutch. There was Gerard, who advanced many arguments to show that the tulips are the lilies mentioned by our Saviour. He gave several opinions on the subject, and one is, "In these places whereas our Saviour was conversant they grew wilde in the fields." What a happy conceit that is of Ruskin's about the poppy:

> The poppy is the most transparent and delicate of the blossoms of the field. The rest, nearly all of them, depend on the texture of their surface for color. But the poppy is painted glass; it never shows so brightly as when the sun shines through it. Whenever it is seen against the light it is aflame, and warms the wind like a blown ruby.

A poetical conception sometimes has given a name to a flower. There is pretty Columbine. That flower used to be called Cockstoot and Culverwort. Erasmus Darwin wrote about the flower: "In the Columbine the nectary is imagined to be like the neck and body of a bird, and the two petals standing upon each side to represent wings; whence its name of Columbine, as it resembles a nest of young pigeons fluttering while their parents feed them." The derivation of the name heliotrope is a happy one. Here are the two Greek words—helios, the sun, and trope, I turn. So the heliotrope follows the sun, and it stands in emblematic flower lore as "faithful, devoted love."

Those young ladies, Miranda and Perilla, who every now and then give an opinion in the volume, are at outs concerning the "Burning Bush." Resting on the authority of an old French tome, it is declared that this is the Burning Bush of the Bible. Because the berries are red, that is why it is called the burning bush. Still there is an authority who writes that the plant gives out an essential oil which will burn when it is set on fire. The spontaneous combustion theory does not hold good. It is worth while knowing that there are about fifty names of plants, trees and fruits mentioned in the Bible.

"My Kalendar" is not to be finished at one sitting. The proper way to do is to read it as the particular day comes. Then there is the fullest enjoyment.

*THE FLOWER GARDEN. A Handbook of Practical Garden Lore. By Ida D. Bennet. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 252. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.00.

*MY KALENDAR OF COUNTRY DELIGHTS. By Helen Milman. (Mrs. Caldwell Clifton.) Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 288. New York: The Bodley Head. John Lane.

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CARLYLE'S WIFE.

Further Selections from Her Letters in the Recently Published Volumes.*

We have already reviewed at length the "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," and commented editorially on the warmth, power, humor of that book. But the excitement caused by the there recent publication of a posthumous production by Froude, rather hardly "vindicates" the method of portraying his dear ex Carlyle's literary executor, lends new interest to Mrs. Carlyle's letters, and more than justifies another review. It is perfectly true that Mrs. Carlyle must have been a "most wearin' woman." She calls herself somewhere in her fragmentary diary a "poor ex-spirit child," but really the "ex" seems untrue too. It forces itself upon you that, whatever others may have done about it, Mrs. Carlyle never ceased to spell herself—though, to be sure, her chief literary means in life have been that of wan. To quote Sir James again—and Sir James is a physician of eminence—"the sickroom flavor" pervades the whole. Hardly a letter may be found without some wail of headache and sleepless nights, and she may be mentioned to which she says that she "screamed for half an hour" on a stretch, and adds, "I am very ill when I scream—not to say scream without intermission for half an hour together"! Most of the letters addressed to Carlyle are affectionate enough to satisfy the most exigent, beginning with a "Dearest" or an exclamatory "Oh, my Dear," and with a plentiful sprinkling of the expressions in the text. Then, as the lady grows older, she is apt to address her elderly women friends as "darling." To tell the truth, Mrs. Carlyle, as revealed in these new letters, might have sat for the "Wilderness Girl" in Mary Adam's famous "Confessions of a Wife." Which is, in effect, to say that after the two volumes are read the sympathies of the average "male man" will be with the husband. It is necessary, of course, to remember that the object of the book is to create just that sympathy. Mr. Alexander Carlyle, dutiful nephew, has a case to make out as much as ever did the late erratic Mr. James Anthony Froude. This is an advocate's brief, not the summing up of an impartial court—but the case seems strong.

Any extracts can give but a limited idea of the cumulative impression of the letters themselves; the letters must be read at large if one would know what Mrs. Jane Welsh Carlyle was really like, but a few selected passages in addition to those which have already been given in these columns may not come amiss. This from the introduction is illuminative enough, and it follows a reference to the fact—abundantly established by the letters—that Mrs. Carlyle was a rather frequent user of morphine and such drugs:

She was, like her husband, addicted to excessive tea-bibbing, and smoked cigarettes at a time when that practice was less common among English ladies than it is today. She was, in short, the very woman in whom the physician would expect a nervous breakdown at a critical epoch of life. The drawback to her writings, it must be allowed, is the sickroom flavor that pervades them, and the dreary wail of invalid error. Of. They are of scientific interest as presenting an instructive design of sickness in exercise, but they are perhaps a little too bulletinish for the general taste.

Bearing on the question of what manner of life the Carlyles had together, Tennyson in his biography is quoted thus:

"Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle on the whole enjoyed life together, else they would not have chafed one another so heartily. Browning, too, saw beneath the surface, and while expressing his affectionate reverence for Carlyle, never ceased to defend him against the charge of unkindness to his wife.

Mrs. Carlyle, it may be noted, expresses emphatic optimism about Browning and sympathizes with Mrs. Ruskin. From Craigenputtock, where, according to Mr. Froude, the wife of genius had such a time of it, Mrs. Carlyle writes in this fashion:

"You would know what I am doing in these parts? Well, I am feeding poultry, (at long intervals, and merely for form's sake,) and I am galloping over the country on a very horse, and baking bread, and improving my mind, and eating and sleeping, and making kind mandings, and in short, wringing whatever good I can from the imperfect sell of the world. On the whole, I was never more contented in my life; one enjoys much freedom and quietude here. Nor have I reason to think at the sense of other accommodations, for we have a good house to live in, with all the necessaries of life, and even some touch of the superfluities.

As to cows, she declares, "I have never ascertained up to this moment whether there are seven cows or—eleven. The fact is, I take no delight in cows, and have, happily, no concern with them."

And away, to Carlyle there. Thus:

What progress you will have been making with Burns in my absence! I wish I were back to see it; and to give you a kiss for every minute I have been absent. But you will not miss me so terribly as I did you. Dearest, I do love you! Is it not a proof of this that I am wearying to be back to Craigenputtock even as it stands, and while every one here is trying to make my stay agreeable to me? Indeed, I have not been so made of place very long ago. It is a pity my mother is not always in this humor.

Mrs. Welsh, to all appearance, was a first edition of her daughter. The following is Mrs. Carlyle's account of her husband upon the lecture platform. It seems conceived in a spirit of some friendliness at least:

I can assure you his nerves were a vast deal stiffer than last year. I took one glance at him (just one) when he came on the stage—and to be sure he was as white as a pocket handkerchief, but he

[illegible] Carlyle's lectures, and [illegible] on the occasion. Mr. Carlyle, on the contrary, was quite at his ease, and looked very well, the chief of which the Corsair of Craigenputtock so highly admired; and having arranged his hair and his cravat, and having on his English clothes, looked a surprisingly handsome man. His lecture was in two parts, the first, I believed, was all about Burns; and I was quite sorry for it, when I found that he was not enough of Burns to fill up the hour, but he managed it very prettily, that is to say, without any of that thinking about his delivery, which is the best grace of any.

And here is a bit of a letter written to Carlyle while his lady was staying with relatives in Liverpool:

Dearest most punctual Good!—May your shadow never be less! One Letter to console me on my arrival, another on getting out of and this inexpiable! I am more content with you than I choose to express, for fear of you getting vain upon it and giving yourself airs! To-day's Letter kept me laughing all the way thro' a sigh! (it is really not right, as I said before, still four in the morning. Dearest! No, nothing but my own "interior" to blame for it.

It may be said here that Carlyle called Mrs. C. "Goody," and that Good is the masculine equivalent. Here is an entertaining passage from another letter written while she is on a visit:

Mr. Bewlins was as amiable for me as ever, in spite of your cruel usage of him. Among the many amusing things he said to me I remember only this—that it was a source of deep astonishment and regret to him that a woman like Mrs. Carlyle (tremendous emphasis on the three last words) should make a point, as it were, of meeting the Devil everywhere. For his part, he utterly disbelieved in the Devil. The rest of this people were still more tremendously the old B—, who is like a sort of thing one sees in a nightmare.

Whether Mrs. Carlyle made a question of flying into the arms of all her old lovers is not a question here considerable, but this is how she met one of them after many years:

Flinging my accustomed indifference and the "three thousand punctualities" to the winds, I sprang into the arms of George Bennie and kissed him a great many times! Oh, what a happy Christmas! You may well be glad to see me as he was to see him. Oh, it has done me so much good this meeting! My bright, whole-hearted, impulsive poor Bennie! I felt as if I could have heartily embraced. For certain, my lately deadly weakness was conjured away! A spell on my nerves it had been, which dissolved in my unwonted feelings of pleasure. I was a different woman this evening. I am well! I am in an atmosphere of home and long ago! It was only when I looked at his tall son he brought with him, and thought of his mother, that I could realize the lifetime that lay between our talks in the drawing room at Haddington and our talk here in Cheyne Row, Chelsea. Dear me! I should be a wonder if I were too excited to sleep, however.

This passage shows what a manner of things Mrs. C. grieved her heart about—or at least poured it out on paper. The continuation, by the way, shows that the missing birthday letter from Carlyle did arrive, and on the fifth day too.

Not a line from you on my birthday—on the fifth day! I did not burst out crying—did not faint—did not do anything absurd, so far as I know; but I walked back again without a word to my work and with as a tumult of wretchedness in my heart as you who know me can conceive. And then I shut myself in my own room to fancy everything that was most tormenting. Were you finally so out of patience with me that you had resolved to write to me no more at all? Had you gone to Addiscombe and found no inquire there to whom the place was entrusted? Were you taken ill, so ill that you could not write? That last idea made me mad to get off to the railway and back to London. Oh, money! what a two hours I had of it!

The following is an account of a homecoming—where Thomas Carlyle certainly does not appear as an indifferent spouse:

I arrived quite safe, and the dreaded moment of re-entering a house, which I had left in a sort of a swoon, with a firm conviction of returning no more, was tumbled over handsomely. Why, he rushed out into the street to meet me, in his dressing gown, and in violent agitation—John had given him reason to expect us an hour and a half earlier. He had been unnecessarily expecting a telegram to say I had died on the road.

The next shows that he was capable of making purchases to suit his wife:

What a clever deal I do know mortne from the other thing, and to choose the right gown in spite of Emma.

Here's an account of what one of her servants said about her—Mrs. Carlyle is telling the story herself:

"If you please, ma'am, Elizabeth said a woman that was her fellow-servant in Scotland had been speaking about how that you were a she-devil! and Elizabeth said that Jall chair (pointing to a pale Dian) was for strapping you to when you were mad!"

Here, again, is Mrs. C. on herself:

What on earth puts it in people's heads to call me a sensible? There is not a creature alive that is more unwilling to hurt the feelings of others, and I grow more compatible every year that I live. I can't imagine where the curse came in to me first and last: I was so afraid of you! I had been told you were so sarcastic! And really I am perfectly unconscious of dealing in that sort of thing at all.

And here is one of the sick-room bulletins:

15th April, 1866.—I am very feeble and ailing at present; and my ailment is of a sort that I understand neither the ways nor outlooks of; so that the positive suffering is complicated with dark apprehensions. Alas, alas, and there is nobody I care to tell about it—not one—poor expoilt child that I am!

So much the says of chorus women after a performance of "The Messiah" at Exeter House:

Such a set of ugly creatures as the chorus women I never did see! I grew so sorry for them, reflecting that each had a life of her own; that perhaps "somebody loved that pig"; that, if I had had any tears in me at the moment, I should have cried for them all packed there like herrings in a barrel, into one mass of sound!

And this among certain aphorisms that she collected is an ideal bit to close the present paper:

Deeds are masculine, and words are feminine. Letters are of the neuter gender.

The Froude Pamphlet.

The little volume entitled "My Relations with Carlyle," which Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish, here the pamphlet which Froude wrote in defense of his conduct in publishing the Carlyle Reminiscences. It is dated March 19-20, 1882, and bears the "Written in Cuba, Venice." Froude begins by describing his vitality Carlyle's works had altered his whole career. "They brought me the beginning of wealth, and, . . . For the first time I was made to realize the meaning of duty and the great privilege of being able to do it. I mention this," he continues, "to show how little likely it is that, for any motive of my own, I should have wilfully misrepresented his character when it came to me to tell what that character was." Then he proceeds to 1861, Carlyle expressed a wish to see more of him, and invited him to go occasionally to the house in Cheyne Row. He was saddened to find that the home was unhappy. Mrs. Carlyle, whom he admired as "the most brilliant and interesting woman he had ever met," was wretched and neglected by her husband. We read of "blue marks which, in a fit of passion, he had once inflicted on her arms." She was in bad health.

She rarely saw him except at meal times. She sat by herself in her drawing room, either reading or entertaining visitors who bored her, and of whom she dared not ask him to relieve her. She suffered frightfully from neuralgia. . . . She admired his genius as much as ever. She had accepted the destructive part of his opinions like so many others, but he had failed to satisfy her that he knew where positive truth lay. He had taken from her an old superstitious faith, in which she had been bred, but he had been unable to put anything in the place of it. She believed nothing. . . . There was no word of consolation, no word of hope.

In 1866 her health utterly broke down. "For a year she lay in agonies"; then for eighteen months she seemed to rally, and these were the happiest of their lives; finally there came the sudden, mysterious death in her carriage in Hyde Park. After her death Carlyle's remorse was great.

His conversation, however, opened, always stirred Scott in pathetic cry of sorrow over things which were now irreparable. It was at once piteous and noble for it was manifest that his faults, and I did not think knew distinctly what they had been, were no faults of his real nature.

In 1871 Carlyle took to Froude a packet of papers.

It contained a copy of the memoir which he had written of his wife, various other memoirs, and fragments of biography, and a collection of his wife's letters to himself and other persons. He had put them together; they were not carefully prepared for publication, but he could do no more with them, nor could he tell what ought to be done with them. He gave them simply to me.

Froude was "to publish or not publish, as you please, when I am gone." He read the memoir, and found that there had been "no surface differences of married life, but fierce and violent." Froude, with Carlyle's sanction, showed the documents to John Forster, who said he would speak to Carlyle on the subject.

I do not know what passed between them, (says Froude.) He said that he should tell Carlyle to make my position clear in his will or trouble would come of it. This Carlyle did. . . . Never once did he give me a hint that he wished the letters suppressed. He left me always to the end under the impression that he wished them published, but he wished the act of publishing to be mine.

Two years later Carlyle sent to Froude another box of papers and memoranda, and insisted that he should write his biography, though he had originally intended that no biography of himself should be written.

He had said in his journal that there was a secret connected with him unknown to his closest friends, that to one knew and no one would know it, and that without a knowledge of it no true biography of him was possible. He never told me in words what this secret was, but I suppose he felt that I should learn it from his papers.

Forster had told Froude that "Lady Ashburton had fallen deeply in love with Carlyle, that Carlyle had behaved nobly, and that Lord Ashburton had been greatly children to him." Froude says of this:

There are in existence, or there were, masses of extravagant letters of Carlyle's to the great lady as ecstatic as Don Quixote's to Dulcinea. There was one even in which he had asked Lady Ashburton not to tell Mrs. Carlyle of some visit which he had paid to her, as she was so angry when she heard of his having been with her. It was, of course, the purest Gleriana worship, the homage of the slave to his imperious mistress. But there it was.

Geraldine Jewsbury was Carlyle's friend and pupil and Mrs. Carlyle's confidant:

When she knew that Carlyle had selected me to write his biography she came to me to say that she had something to tell me which I ought to know. I must have learnt that the state of things had been most unsatisfactory; the explanation of the whole of it was that Carlyle had never ought to have married. Mrs. Carlyle had at first endeavored to make the best of the position in which she found herself. But his extraordinary temper was a consequence of his organization. As he grew older and more famous he had become more violent and overbearing. She had longed for children, and children were denied to her. This had been at the bottom of all the quarrels and all the unhappiness.

Miss Jewsbury sympathized with Carlyle:

She said to me that Carlyle was the nobler of the two. Her veneration for her teacher never flagged in spite of all. . . . In her last illness, when she knew that she was dying, and when it is entirely inconceivable that she would have uttered any light or ill-considered gossip, she repeated all this to me with many curious details. The morning after his wedding day he tore to pieces the flower garden at Comley Bank in a fit of ungovernable fury.

Hopkinson Smith's New Story.

THE UNDER DOG. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi—322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith is a skillful teller of short stories; many readers know it, and many will welcome this collection of thirteen which he puts forth with the curious title intended in a very general way to give a hint as to their subject. Mr. Smith acknowledges to a special sympathy with the "under dog"—grave and gay, men and women who have lost place through physical weakness or lost opportunity, through misfortune, through mistaken ideas, or lack of touch with their fellows. There are others who, though poverty and unattainment make no claim them, though they "may have a melody in their hearts attuned in tune with our own happiness." The pathetic is rather the upper hand note in these stories of Mr. Smith's, though by no means the only note, and there is plenty of rare humor and keen wit, as all know who know Mr. Smith's work. He writes in an engaging, confidential style; with a picturesque vigor that rarely misses its effect, and he constantly makes us sympathize and be sympathetic and see as he sees.

Tolliver, backwoods moonshiner from the Kentucky mountains, artists in Venice, doctors in New York, the brewery Cap'n Bob, a Russian Prince, convicts recognize, they and their friends and companions are some of the people Mr. Smith brings before us, and he does it in such a way that we are for the time quite ready to believe in them as among the real salt of the earth. It sometimes, indeed, seems as if his pathos were just a bit strained, his sentiment a bit hysterical, as in the three stories about the imprisonment and trial of the Kentucky moonshiners grouped under the title "No Respecter of Persons." From these we learn that District Attorneys engaged in enforcing the law are "humanly," and we are supposed to acquire various other unsomplimentary ideas about the law, "the system"—all of which forces forward the pathos upon which Mr. Smith is founding his story, and which puts a wrong perspective on things generally. There is a good antidote, however, in Cap'n Bob, who needs no sympathy in his work of raising tons of matted stocks from a Bermuda wreck and in naming the artist who gave the tonsorial Dilleneofter a good time in Venice. These and many of the rest are delightful people as Mr. Smith interprets them.

Modern Denmark.

DANISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Jessie Brochner. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. [illegible]. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Looking back to history, how strangely it reads when we find that Norway once held Paris in its grip. Then, too, once on a time the Dane had England by the throat. Things have changed. Ideas of conquest passed away long ago so far as Denmark was concerned. But there is this to say, that although she may be the smallest of European countries, her integrity "has never been interfered with, and the Denmark of the moment is nearly the same as it was a thousand years ago." There is only one bitter sting she feels, and that is the topping off of a part of her domain, North Slesvick, by Germany and Austria. The author of "Danish Life" writes: "To this day in many Danish churches the pastor offers up prayers for 'our brethren in South Jutland,' as the Duchy of Slesvick is often called by the Danes."

There certainly are many traits of resemblance between the Dane and the Englishman. Both have pluck, perseverance, honesty, and a cheerful temperament. There are, however, some differences. The Dane seems to be a trifle less serious, and treats the matters of life more lightly. Then, strangely enough, the Danes have some little tendency toward the "mamma" of the southern Latins. They possess, however, many admirable traits, and one in particular is the hearty welcome accorded to the foreigner. "While an Englishman invariably and almost invariably looks upon a foreigner with a latent suspicion, the Dane rather likes him."

Jessie Brochner, in "Danish Life in Town and Country," describes the Government, the Church, education, the army and navy, and the administration of the country. Compulsory military service has been in force in Denmark for more than thirty years. The grandson of the present King of Denmark had done sentry service at the door of the palace. Copenhagen, the author states, is to-day in a state of transition. "From an old-fashioned—one cannot exactly say old-time—fortified town it has in the course of two or three decades become a smart up-to-date city, with electric light, asphalt, and big shops; it has tripled its population and materially extended its commerce and industry. It is not a city with any marked individuality, and does not differ from other Continental cities. Though incomes are not large in Copenhagen, there is a great deal of money spent in amusements, and the theatres, concert halls, cafés, and restaurants are many. In Summer there are always pleasure parties and trotting matches, and regattas and lawn tennis are much in vogue." The author notes the technical and methodical improvements in Denmark, particularly of an agricultural character. Denmark has set the world an example in adopting co-operative principles in farming and dairying. "Danish butter and bacon now command many markets, due entirely to the excellence of the products. Very interesting are the descriptions of the old Denmark, and some of the fine customs of the past are still retained. There is but one thing which harms the Dane, and it is his liking for strong drink. If he gets drunk but rarely he seems to be too often very near the stage of intoxication. Strong beers and what is called "snaps" are to be had at a very low cost. Efforts have been made to increase the tax on corn brandy, but measures have so far been defeated. "Snaps" have apparently become in Denmark a "sacred institution," and the popular cry has been "hands off." In this country of ours the Dane is held in the highest respect. We know how honest and industrious he is and what an excellent citizen he becomes.

* NEW LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Annotated by Thomas Carlyle, and edited by Alexander Carlyle. With an Introduction by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. With 16 illustrations. In two volumes. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

WHEAT.

William C. Edgar's Interesting Story of Its History and Development.*

IS WHEAT KING? With due respect to all the royalties you can't eat cotton. You cannot get over this statement of Mr. William C. Edgar: "Food for the stomach takes precedence in the long list of man's demands upon the world, and bread has been the cry of the needy since history's beginning." We may divide periods by expressions derived from the milling of wheat and may call the feudal times the "Black Bread" era. The demand for wheat brought about the science of agriculture and the preparation of it as flour called into play the mechanical arts.

Who is going to tell us when man first grew wheat? The clever and industrious M. de Candolle came to a standstill when he tried to trace back wheat to its place of origin. The Assyrians certainly grew wheat, and the best proof is that Frans Unger found a grain of it in a brick taken from the pyramid of Dashur. As straw was used in brickmaking some 6,000 years ago, how the wheat found its way into the brick is readily explained.

One of the things which has been hardest to kill is the nonsense about the growing of wheat taken from seed found in mummies. Some years ago the newspapers often had something about the person who had gleaned a harvest from some grains of wheat found in a sarcophagus, and the seed thousands of years old. The very latest yarn was of this kind. From the cracks of a mummy case some grains of a cereal had been taken. These were planted somewhere in England, and lo! they sprouted. Then came a yell of triumph on the part of the "live for ever" seed believers. There was a commission of wise men appointed, and the little growing plant was examined. There was no question as to its being the vigorous stem of some cereal. Next the mummy case was scrutinized. It was an original Egyptian coffin. In time the plant grew and reached maturity, when a farmer was obstinate enough to insist that what he saw growing was common, every-day oats. Further examination into the history of the mummy case revealed the fact that it had been used as a manger to feed horses in, and that some of the oats had found a place in the cracks of the mummy case just prior to the shipment of the Egyptian relic from Cairo to Liverpool.

"It is estimated," writes the author of "The Story of a Grain of Wheat," "that under ordinary conditions it will require about two square feet of land to produce enough wheat for one loaf of bread." Some half a century ago, when the proportion of the land to the harvest and the bread was presented, there was an alarm sounded. There were sponsors who declared that since population was increasing, the time must come when there would be more mouths to fill than there were acres of ground on which wheat could be grown. Mr. Edgar writes:

A careful examination of the facts do not warrant any such conclusions. There is no more danger of a wheat famine than there is of a grass famine, to which family wheat belongs. Extensive wheat fields in the Canadian Northwest are now coming into cultivation and producing wheat in quantity and quality far beyond the most sanguine of anticipations, from a source which only a few years ago was considered unproductive. Large tracts of land in the United States suitable for wheat growing are still uncultivated.

What part has America taken in the feeding of the world?

The chapter, still open and continuing, tells of the march of the pioneer from East to West, always accompanied by a larger expense of wheatfields; of a new nation reaching out to feed an older world; of vast systems of railway and steamship transportation created in response to an increasing demand for bread abroad, and a steadily growing production of wheat at home; of crops unparalleled in the world's history for magnitude and quality; of enormous fields cultivated by machinery; of marvellous ingenuity; of gigantic mills elaborated by scientific processes, grinding day and night with rank on rank of steel rolls, making an ideal bread, healthful, clean, and strength producing, the food of the twentieth century, the climax of the white-bread era.

Putting aside all poetical conceptions relative to wheat, you must come down to a business examination of the demand and the supply of the grain of that plant called, by botanists Triticum Vulgaris. You may divide this into the two sub-genus Triticum Hibernia, or Winter wheat, and Triticum Aestivum, or Spring wheat. Studying the production of the European wheat growing countries per acre, Russia raises the least per acre, some 10 bushels, and England the most, 30 bushels. The quarter of wheat being 480 pounds, the consumption of the world is estimated to be 840,000,000 quarters. "Thirty years ago Russia was England's chief source of supply." In 1870 England imported 4,182,000 quarters from Russia; in 1900, 1,521,000. According to Russian official accounts the production of wheat has been notably increased, but Mr. Edgar intimates that Russian statistics are not reliable. It cannot, however, be questioned that Russia does produce a great crop, but by no means as large as is pretend. Taking, however, their figures during the last four years, our wheat shows an increase of 346,000,000 bushels over the Russian yield. The story of Spanish wheat may be briefly told. Thirty years ago Spanish wheat was sent to England in large quantities. To-day Spain imports wheat.

The study of the wheat production of Argentina is carefully presented by Mr. Edgar. In that growing South American Republic there are vast extents of prairie land resembling those in Minnesota and Dakota—"these lands are easily worked and produce fair yields of wheat." The districts lie between the thirtieth and fortieth degrees of latitude. The seasons are reversed there. Planting is done from May to August, and in our Wintertime the crop is harvested. The trouble seems to be that long droughts set in at times. There are, however, the natural advantages of great rivers which favor cheap transportation. What may be the future of the Argentine wheat cannot be predicted. Unquestionably there will be improvements in agricultural methods. The bulk of the wheat is grown by Italian colonists. "Shiploads of Italians go over to Argentina at harvest time to return to their own land when harvest is over." Mr. Edgar's summary of conditions in the Argentine Republic is as follows:

As far as can be seen to-day there will be a gradual growth in the production of wheat in Argentina, especially as new lands are opened up by railway extension in the north and west, but it will be long if the time ever comes, when Argentina will occupy a position materially different from her present one as a provider of the world's breadstuffs.

The history of wheat culture in the United States is full of interest. Fifty years ago Ohio was deemed to be the State where wheat culture had its extreme Western limit. Wheat was grown from good English seed by our first colonists.

George Washington was a wheat raiser and a miller. From the time he married until almost the day of his death there was no concern at Mount Vernon which perhaps more occupied his mind than the condition of his wheat crops, the price of flour, and the operations of his mill. He was the great landholder in America. No miller of to-day watches the quotations more closely than Washington noted every fluctuation in American and European prices. In 1765 he decided that he ought to give more time "to the growth of wheat and the manufacturing of it into flour." When he returned to Mount Vernon after the war he referred proudly to what he had previously accomplished in wheat culture. * * After Washington secured time to put his estate in order the Mount Vernon brand of flour resumed its value. * * He exported much of the product of his mill to the West Indies. In the last letter he wrote he said that "as a farmer wheat and flour are my principal concern." The first President of the United States was proud of the fact that the famous Mount Vernon brand of flour was synonymous with the finest in the world.

In North America it is the Canadian Northwest where seems to be the great future of wheat.

In 1896 Canada's wheat crop was about 30,000,000 bushels; in the three following years it averaged less than 30,000,000, while in 1900 it was only 40,000,000. Suddenly in 1901 it rose to more than 54,000,000 bushels, and as over 60,000,000 of this quantity were the product of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory the world was startled into realizing that a new and great wheatfield had come into existence.

Then there is that huge territory represented by Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta yet to be heard from in the future. In lands 1,200 miles north of the American line, if reports can be relied on, the yield of wheat is simply phenomenal, 40, 52, 62, and in one case 80 bushels to the acre. Anyhow, there are many of our own people who are making their homes in the distant Far Northwest intent on wheat culture. Mr. Edgar writes: "A discovery of a new wheat-producing area such as Northwestern Canada is really more important to the world than the discovery of gold." Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain, had he been given the time, might have expectated on Imperial production of bread for England.

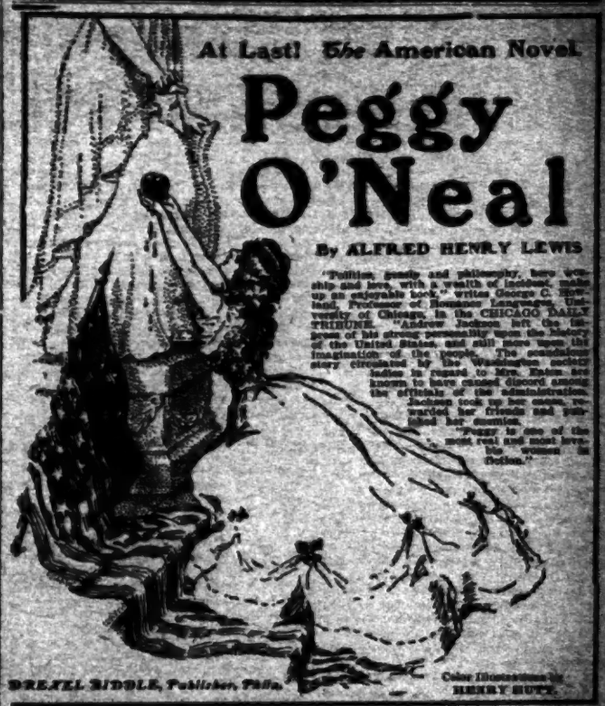
The history of the converting of the grain into flour has its tragic side. There was the early middle-stone on which the grain was rubbed. After this came the quern, and some one found it still in use only yesterday in remotest England. There is the old Wycklift text which reads, "Twelne wymmen schulen hen gryndynge in o quern, oon schal be taken and the tother lette." In the eleventh century the right to grind wheat was a religious monopoly. The good friars built mills, and under royal instructions destroyed all the querns of the poor people. Sometimes the churls attacked the Abbot, but his Grace was pretty certain to retaliate, and killing was not uncommon. Water mills grinding wheat are of a most remote age. These particular mills were introduced into England circa 1200. The first intimation of a mill worked by steam appears in The Gentleman's Magazine of 1768. From a quern worked by a couple of women to a Minneapolis flour mill what an expansion there is! According to the census of 1900 the number of mills in the United States were 25,000. These employed a capital of 1,000,000,000 and used some 400,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, producing "about 105,000,000 barrels of flour, valued at $340,000,000." In the fiscal year ending June, 1902, the millers of the United States exported nearly $60,000,000 worth of flour. The largest flour mill in the world, at Minneapolis, has a capacity of 14,000 barrels daily.

The United States holds, then, up to to-day, the position of being the "purveyor in chief of the world's breadbasket." It is modern transportation which keeps any part of the world from being hungry. The whole year round a wheat crop is either growing, maturing, or being harvested. It is the Anglo-Saxon who is not only ready to pay his money for bread, but knows best where to grow the wheat. It is not selfish to entertain the hope that since we are the boys of the chief we will always be able to keep it. Mr. Edgar's volume with its most interesting matter ought to last many readers. There are certainly in this world more breadeaters than lotus-eaters.

*THE STORY OF A GRAIN OF WHEAT. By William C. Edgar. Cloth. Pp. 188. Illustrated. Pt. 1d. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

How Books Are Bought.

The topic mostly discussed nowadays in regard to books is the causes which have led to great success. Though the commonest reason given has been that of advertising, some of the best books have received very little of it. D. Appleton & Co. report that at the time the first edition of "For a Maiden Brave," by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, was sent out, a postal card was enclosed in each volume. The purchaser was asked to write the publishers what induced him to buy the book. About 300 replies were received, of which 135 indicated that the bookseller recommended it, 60 per cent bought it on a friend's recommendation, 42 because they saw the reviews on it, 39 through advertisements, 78 because they read some of the author's other works, 35 were attracted by the title, 19 were attracted by its general appearance, and so on.



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Prof. Macgillivray's Treatise on the English and American Laws.*

PROF. MACGILLIVRAY'S work on the law of copyright devotes 201 pages to the subject, treated in connection with the English and Colonial statutes and decisions, and under it to the United States point of view. The author dedicates his work to "Thomas Edward Scrutton, K. C., the acknowledged English authority, and the writer of the pages on copyright in the new additional volumes to the Encyclopædia Britannica." Mr. Macgillivray says he can add nothing to the history of copyright, which has been exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Copinger, Mr. Scrutton, and Mr. Drone, and also by Augustine Birrell in his little book on the subject. Every original book first published within the British dominions is protected by statute if the author is a British subject or a resident within England or its dominions. The book must be innocent; that is, it must not be objectionable. For the purpose of a suit for infringement of copyright, the book must have been previously registered. The protection lasts for forty-two years, or the author's life and seven years, whichever period is the longer. A posthumous work is protected for forty-two years from the date of publication. Here in the United States copyrights will be granted for the term of twenty-eight years. This term will be continued fourteen years longer to the author, or, if he has died, to his widow or children, upon complying for a second time with the regulations as to registration. Both the present English statute and our copyright law (the Chace act) are founded on the law of Anne, (8 Anne c. 19,) which created for the first time a statutory property in books. A book must have three essential elements, viz.: physical form, literary matter, and originality. Copyright, however, does not necessarily depend upon evidence of any high mental qualities in a composition. For instance, a road book of a traveler's pocketbook will be given protection.

Lord Loughborough said that in his judgment a book did not require to be an operation of the mind like the "Essay on Human Understanding," to be entitled to copyright. Gazetteers and dictionaries will be copyrighted both in England and in this country. While a book of credit ratings of marble, granite, and stone dealers of the United States and Canada was protected from infringement by our Federal courts, a daily statement of the market was refused protection. Here may be mentioned a case, decided too late for Mr. Macgillivray's book, in which Judge Grosscup, Judges Jenkins and Bunn, concurring, at the instance of the Western Union Telegraph Company, restrained the National Telegraph News Company from copying from the plaintiff's tickers information given out by such instruments for the purpose of selling the acquired news over its own tickers. While the court held that the tape used in the ticker was in no sense copyrightable, it decided to give protection for sixty minutes' time, even though no precedent for such action could be found. The language used by Judge Grosscup in concluding his opinion may well be quoted here, for it shows that the existence of statutes is not needed to prevent wrongs:

Is service like this to be outlawed? Is the enterprise of the great news agencies, or the independent enterprises of the great newspapers, or of the great telegraph and cable lines, to be denied appeal to the courts against the inroads of the parasite for no other reason than that the law, fashioned hitherto to fit the relations of authors and the public, cannot be made to fit the relations of the public and this dissimilar class of servants? Are we to fail in our plain duty for mere lack of precedent? We choose rather to make precedent—one from which is eliminated as immaterial the law grown up around authorship—and we see no better way to start this precedent upon a career than by affirming the order appealed from.

That the English courts give a more liberal treatment to the subject in review than ours is shown by the case of Walter vs. Lane, wherein Lord Rosbury said that "the copyright law requires neither literary merit nor intellectual labor nor originality, either in thought or in language." Up to the time of the case of Mott vs. Clow the tendency of our courts was to follow the English. For instance, a blank form of application for a license to sell liquor at retail, based on certain statutes, was given protection, the court saying that "the originality may be of the lowest order and the utility hardly perceptible." In Mott vs. Clow, however, the Federal court followed more closely the constitutional power given to Congress "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited terms to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The "book" for which protection was sought in that case was a catalogue, in the form of a bound volume, containing illustrations of household wares offered for sale and giving the dimensions and price of each. A similar catalogue was protected in England, (Maple vs. Junior Army, &c., 22 Ch. D. 305.) In this country it is difficult to say what character of writing is copyrightable. But, aside from the constitutional provision and our statute on the subject, the decision of Judge Grosscup and the English cases which will injure property rights will be overruled. The great action concerning the copyright control to that of Walter vs. Lane. There, as the suit of The London Times, Mr. Lane, the publisher, was restrained from publishing Lord Rosebery's speeches, which had been taken down verbatim by stenographers and published in The Times. The House of Lords held, firstly, that the shorthand reports contained literary matter published for the first time in "book" form, that were the subject of copyright; and, secondly, that the reporters were the authors within the meaning of the act, and that the first reduced the literary matter really delivered by Lord Rosebery to "book" form. Mr. Macgillivray says that until this decision was rendered it was a prevalent opinion that the author must be he who actually designed and, by himself or through others, composes the literary matter contained in the book.

The necessary formalities for copyright in this country are the mailing to the Librarian of Congress on or before the day of publication a printed copy of the title of the work, and also, not later than the day of publication, two copies of the work. In the case of paintings, drawings, statues, &c., a description must be sent and then a photograph. These formalities are conditions precedent, and not merely declaratory. Subjects and citizens of foreign countries are entitled to the benefits of copyright here provided their nations have been proclaimed by the President as conferring reciprocal rights on American citizens. Copyright is also given to foreigners if copies of their books are printed from type set up in the United States, and if their books are duly recorded here before publication either within or without the United States.

The volume contains two tables of cases, one of the English, Scotch, Irish, Indian, and Colonial decisions, and one of the United States cases. An excellent feature of the tables is in giving the page where a case is most fully stated in heavy-face type. This trick is also carried out in the index in separating references to English law from that of the United States. An appendix gives all the British statutes on copyright, the Colonial act, the Canadian act, and the Berne convention, and our copyright laws.

The book is written in a clear, readable style, and, besides its exhaustive treatment of the subject, the fact that it makes easy of access the numerous statutes of this country and Great Britain gives it great value.

*A TREATISE UPON THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE DEPENDENCIES OF THE CROWN, AND IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Containing a Full Appendix of All Acts of Parliament, International Conventions, Orders in Council, Treasury Minutes, and Acts of Congress Now in Force. By E. J. Macgillivray, LL. B., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, &c. One volume. Cloth. Pp. xxvi-402. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

The Della Robbia.

LUCA AND ANDREA DELLA ROBBIA AND THEIR SUCCESSORS. By Maud Cruttwell. With over 200 illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 384. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 net.

A conspicuous movement has recently taken place in artistic circles in regard to a new appreciation of the work of that Florentine uncle and nephew, Andrea and Luca della Robbia, and of the school of art, or rather of the epoch of artistic invention, which originated with them and was followed with pecuniary profit of large dimensions by several generations of Andrea's direct descendants. Criticism has exhausted itself in dealing with the work of these men and panegyric has become profitless and meaningless when applied to them. But an absolute knowledge of the character of their work, or the identification of what was done by one della Robbia, and what was done by another, has not kept pace with the augmentation of praise. Miss Cruttwell rightly observes on the threshold of her very excellent book on the sculptures of these men:

No artist of the Renaissance has suffered more severely from lack of discriminating judgment than Luca della Robbia. While every schoolboy has now some idea at least of the main characteristics of his great contemporaries, the work of Luca, one of the most individual and uncompromising sculptors, is known so little that his name is used now or less as a generic term for every enameled terra cotta of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Not only are the works of Andrea constantly ascribed to him, but many of the most pretty productions of the later school. In some of the chief museums of Europe nearly every work in glazed earthenware, of even painted stucco, bears his name, no matter how poor the modelling, or how coarse and theatrical the treatment.

This is the theme of Miss Cruttwell's book, and yet, in establishing the authenticity of the works, she does not depend entirely upon the technical and intricate dissertations that critics have written. Her background is both historical and biographical, and from a mere appeal to contemporary events she is enabled to destroy the fiction of several so-called della Robbia sculptors. In this field she is most thorough and painstaking, and at the same time graphic and entertaining in narrative. Then in 100 final pages she sets down in the form of notes and tables the results of her researches, together with documents bearing upon her judgments, which, for order to economize the reader's attention, she did not incorporate in the main body of her work.

Although experts may declare that Miss Cruttwell has offered nothing essentially "new," they cannot deny that she has treated of the subject in a rational, candid, and always entertaining manner. The pros and cons are frankly set over against each other, or the reader is asked to form his own opinion from the evidence. In a word, this della Robbia book represents the coherent arrangement of a vast amount of material, much of which is very rare, much of which is absolutely inaccessible to American students. The book should appeal to the amateur in art who is fond of reading the histories of past schools, as well as to the art expert, who may desire to possess in convenient form about all the important data upon which the della Robbia controversy is based.

RECENT POETRY.

Various Publications of Mr. Richard Badger of Boston.*

THE Gorham Press is sending out the usual generous contribution of poetry, most of it in the strength and a little of it above. Mrs. Jackson's "Summer Songs in Idleness" are very simple, melodious verse as foreign-themed bands go, but they have the charm of sincerity. The opening poem, "A June Idyll," without being in any respect an imitation, curiously recalls Swinburne's early poem, "Faustine." In both the hero is a young man much given to pensitiveness, meditations who wants his love in a forest and confides to her the "dreams of his being." Mrs. Jackson's hero indulges in somewhat inchoate complaints that he is unwilling to marry on account of a taint of insanity in his blood. In the solemnity of his self-contemplation he is not to be outdone by the hero of "Faustine" or by anyone else. Even the young Browning might have flinched at this limpid reference to the breakfast hour:

And saw the Sun
Had risen high in Heaven and I knew
The hour had come when my dear Love and I
Must leave our sweet retreat, and wander forth
Into the open. For the nature frail
Which holds the soul within its narrow bounds
Must needs, in fasting, soon betray its trust.

Nevertheless the poem is more interesting than most of the verse based upon suggested human emotions, so apt to be epidemic at this season of the year. Mrs. Jackson has serious thoughts for her uncertain mistress, and the passages of outdoor description that are interwoven with the introspective and dramatic elements show alike a loving observation of nature and a peculiarly Brownington regard for impact like an almost infallible eye in a true nature lover. Her crickets, grasshoppers, and locusts are pleasantly reminiscent in her foregrounds, and she paints many little pictures with the quiet tone of the following:

And musing thus,
I traced my footsteps o'er a little bridge
That crossed a brooklet in a shady nook,
Tall elms grew high on either side the stream,
And grasses long, in lush green, tender tufts,
Where early dragon flies were fluttering;
And the bright iridescence of their wings
Lent rainbow colors to the trembling air.
An oriole hak hung his nest on high,
And golden-throated, litted to his mate.

In Mrs. Trask's "Sonnets and Lyrics" a very different note is struck. The thought is uniformly clear and well defined and the utterance is chiefly confined to the thought. The author has a respectful regard for the laws of poetry—not a common virtue with modern poets—and it is worthy of note that her sonnets, besides having fourteen decasyllabic lines, usually conform to the arrangement of rhyme sounds in both octave and sextet that marks the strict Petrarcan type. But it takes, of course, more than rules to make poetry, and Mrs. Trask is not entirely fortunate when it comes to the musical flow of words and the purity of vowel sounds. To make "ambassador" rhyme with "whage sadr," for example, is rather more than audacious. The following sonnet is characteristic, and fairly represents the merits and defects of her work, in which a certain dignity of feeling is invariably felt:

Behold! I pass a burning furnace, red
With heat intense, and in its vivid glow
A human soul, uncleansed, first did I know
Overwhelming fear, then straightway felt instead
Most wondering sorrow, for the lustre shed
Upon the soul I thought as pure as snow
Showed dross, impurity—ah, bitter woe
To me who loved so well! I should have fled
From the recreant had a strange control
Not held me, as the purging fire burned on.
In begging anguish, "Spare the saint!"
But naught was spared until from that loved soul
All the impurity and dross were gone;
Then for new life it came forth purified.

Although the reader enlisted by poetry usually finds it easy to dispense with biographical notices of his poets, it is a matter for pleasure to learn that Miss Willa Gilbert Cather, author of "April Twilights," is young and was chiefly nourished in her childhood by Ben Jonson's plays, Shakespeare, Burns, and "Pilgrim's Progress." Her gift is genuine, her performance already beautiful, and giving promise of an unfolding to be looked for with eagerness. Her slim first volume holds such a variety of motives, and so considerable a number of poems nearly equal in delicate whimsical charm, that the choice of any one for quotation is difficult. "Winter at Delphi," though with less distinction of language than some of its companions and without the absolutely unaffected simplicity of such a lyric as "In Media Vita," gives perhaps as well as anything its author's native note:

Cold are the stars of the night,
Wild is the tempest crying;
Past through the velvet dark
Little white flakes are flying.
Still in the House of Apollo
But the fire on the hearth is burning
And the lamps are trimmed and the cup is full for his day of returning.
His watchers are fallen asleep,
They wait but his call to follow,
Ay, to the ends of the earth—
But Apollo, the god, Apollo!

Sick is the heart in my breast,
Mine eyes are blinded with weeping;
The god who never comes back,
The watch that forever is keeping.
Darkness on me is heavy
Deep on the hearth my pillow.
For him the laurel and myrtle
Weaving for me and the Willow;
Empty my wrap and tolling
At the door of the swallow;
Birds will come back with the Spring;
But Apollo, the god, Apollo!

Hope will come back with the Spring,
Joy with the lark's outpouring;
Love, more sweets bestow
When crocus pods are burning,
And the bee follows the snow;
The robin his nest is building;
Winds will blow in the May,
Waking the primrose, awakening
Every idle fancy and play;
Spring will be drunken and rage—
But Apollo, the god, Apollo!

Although Miss Cather is not always quite certain of her accented syllables and is perhaps overfond of lilting measures for a poet with so much insight to the sadder side of human experience, it is impossible to read her more successful pieces without recognizing the firm and delicate conception underlying the musical and suggestive phrasing. There is no doubt that with the gain of facility and assurance, of power over her plastic material, and of the discipline given by long practice she will be able to express those hidden relations of human souls which for the short and crude vision have no existence and which are infinitely interesting to those who are curious concerning the life beyond the obvious. One more quotation, to show the quality of her metaphor in presenting a familiar feeling. We venture to predict that in later editions of the poem the word "chapel" will replace "altar" in the penultimate line:

THE TAVERN.

In the tavern of my heart
Many a one has met before,
Drunk red wine and sung a stave,
And, departing, come no more.
When the night was cold without
And the rain was crushed of earth,
They have sat them at my hearth,
Telling me my house was warm.

As the late and sun went round
They have thrust me well in hay;
When the hunt was on at morn,
Each, departing, went his way.
On the walls in compliment
Some would scrawl a verse or two,
Some have hung a willow branch,
Or a wreath of corn flowers blue.

Ah! my friend, when thou dost go,
Leave no wreath of flowers for me;
Not pale daffodils nor rue,
Nor lilies nor rosemary.
Spill the wine upon the lamps,
Tread the fire and bar the door;
So doth the wretched place,
Many will come, forevermore.

*SUMMER SONGS IN IDLENESS. Poems by Katharine H. McDowell Jackson. Illustrations by Antonio Marco. Boston: R. G. Badger. $1.25.

*SONNETS AND LYRICS. By Katrina Trask. Illustrations by Antonio Marco. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

*APRIL TWILIGHTS. Poems by Willa Sibert Cather. Illustrations by Antonio Marco. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

A Theatrical Novel.

A DAUGHTER OF THESPIS. By John D. Barry. One volume. Pp. 347. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

"A Daughter of Thespis," by John D. Barry, marks another attempt, and a successful one, to picture the stage and some stage people in a manner devoid of prettifice or exaggeration with a view to showing that "human nature prevails" as generally among actors and actresses as elsewhere, and that those are as mistaken for whom there is a glamour over everything theatrical as are those others who refuse to believe that even very, honest and attractive virtues may exist beneath all the paint and powder and feigned emotions of the men and women who live behind the glare of the footlights.

The author has taken as his central character not the usual heroine for such tales, the possessor of wonderful beauty and unlimited fame and talent, but a member of the profession who is distinctly humble both in her own and others' eyes—one who, to quote from the author's description, "had no romantic ambitions; she wished to become an actress simply to earn her living." At the time the story opens she is doing this as leading lady of a second rate company, playing third rate melodrama in Topkera. She is fully conscious of the cheering fact that another actress had been engaged to fill her place the following season for the reason that she has allowed an unhappy love affair with her opposite in the play to affect her interest in her work and ultimately her acting to its detriment. The character of Evelyn Johnson is drawn with skill and sympathy, and invested with a refinement and an air of reality somewhat unusual in a romance of this sort. To depict an actress without letting any of the generally accepted and erroneous theories regarding actresses creep in is an achievement for which credit is due Mr. Barry, and this is true not only of the principal, but of the minor characters, types about which innumerable theories have crystallized. But the author seems to have been severely unaware of all these theories and has evolved among others a soubrette, a leading man, and a playwright that are evidently the result not of imagination, but of first hand, critical observation. There is a Boston literary celebrity and his jealous, hysterical wife who seem a little too dramatic at times to fit in with the simple and unaffected manner in which most of Mr. Barry's story is told, but they furnish about all the high light admitted to the picture and are perhaps excusable on that score.

As most of the events take place at Cohasset, Mr. Barry's characters are presented off duty, but an open air performance of "As You Like It" gives him a chance to show his knowledge and appreciation of many of the amenities of the profession. The story ends not with fame and success for the heroine and triumph over all her rivals, but her retirement to a sphere of action that may be left with safety to the reader's imagination and approval. One feels confident that Evelyn Johnson never afterward troubled herself or others with yearnings toward the stage, for does Mr. Barry paint the life in such rosy colors as to cause one to wonder at the relief with which she left forever the weary monotony of it all. It can safely be doubted that even the real actor and daughter of Thespis will admit the truthfulness of this picture.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Tuesday afternoon.

History and Biography.

COLUMBAN SAINT, MONK AND MISSIONARY. 530-615 A. D. Notes Concerning His Life and Times. By George Metlake, Phila. 12mo, cl., pp. 48. New York: Dennis & Co. $1.50.

DAVID HUME AND HIS INFLUENCE ON PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY. By Samuel Orr. 12mo, Pp. x.-202. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HISTORIC LONG ISLAND. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 365. New York: The Berkeley Press.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE. Franklin College, 1787-1853; Marshall College, 1836-1853; Franklin and Marshall College, 1853-1903. By Jacob Henry Dubbs, Sen. Pp. xiv.-426. Lancaster, Pa.: Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR GEORGE GROVE, C. B. By Charles L. Graves. 8vo. Pp. 404. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

FLORENCE. Her History and Art to the Fall of the Republic. By Leader A. Ripley. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-355. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

THE LIFE OF FATHER DOLLING. By Charles E. Osborne. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-351. London: Edward Arnold. $3.

Essays and General Literature.

OUT OF THE PAST. Some Biographical Essays. By Egerton Rhys. Sir Walter Scott. Lord Beaconsfield. R. L. Stevenson. In two volumes. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM. Three Lectures Delivered at the Royal Institution in February, 1902. By A. B. Walkley. 12mo. Pp. v.-102. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE SUPERGRATORS, SAINT PATRICK OF MARIE DE FRANCE. With a Text of the Latin Original. By T. Atkinson Jenkins. Printed from Volume VII. The Decennial Publications. 8vo. Pp. 68. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Paper.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Editors-Daniel Coit Gilman, Henry Thurston Peck, Frank Moore Colby. Vol. X. 8vo. Pp. 801. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE. By Harold N. Fowler. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-608. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60.

A TRANSLATION OF THE QUAESTIO DE AQUA ET TERRA. With a Discussion of Its Authenticity by Alain Campbell White. The Latham Prize Essay. 1902. 8vo. Pp. 64. Boston: Ginn & Co.

REUNION ESSAYS. With an Appendix on the Non-Infallible, Dogmatic Force of the Papal Apostolical Canon of Pope Leo XIII. in Condemnation of the Holy Orders of the Church of England. By the Rev. W. R. Carson. 12mo. Pp. 202. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Travel and Description.

BUDDHIST INDIA. By T. W. Rhys Davids. The Story of the Buddhist Period. 12mo. Pp. xv.-322. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

LAKE COUNTRY SKETCHES. By the Rev. P. D. Hannaday. 12mo. Pp. x.-241. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

NORWEGIAN BY-WAYS. By Charles W. Wood. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 290. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

GUIDE TO SWITZERLAND. With 21 Maps and 8 Plans. 12mo. Pp. cvi.-232. New York: The Macmillan Company.

New Editions.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By Anthony Trollope. Small 16mo. Pp. vii.-193. New York: John Lane.

THE NOVELS, POEMS, AND MEMOIRS OF CHARLES KINGSLEY. Library Edition. Vol. III. with Introduction by Mrs. Kingsley, "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet: An Autobiography." Two volumes. 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE. Edited with Introduction, Notes, Appendices, and Glossary. By Thomas Marc Parrott. 12mo. Pp. xii.-230. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

ESSAYS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Second Series. Centenary edition. 12mo. Pp. 301. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

BARNABY RUDGE. By Charles Dickens. The Pickwick Edition. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Oxford University Press.

Religious, Political, and Sociological.

GERMAN ARBITRATIONS AS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES (OF AMERICA). Reprinted, with Additions and Notes, from the Spectator. By Vindex. 8vo. Pp. xi.-111. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CENTURY AND THE UNIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE. By John R. Dos Passos. 8vo. Pp. xii.-365. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

ANTI-SEMITISM. Its History and Causes. By Bernard Lazare. Translated from the French. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: The International Library Publishing Company. $1.

AS OTHERS SAW HIM. A Retrospect, A. D. 34. With Introduction, Afterwords, and Notes by Joseph Jacobs. 8vo. Pp. 320. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Poetry, Art, and the Drama.

THE MOTHERS. By Edward F. Hayward. 12mo. Pp. 88. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 75 cents.

THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S. A Play in Four Acts. By Mrs. Hugh Bell. 12mo. Pp. vii.-86. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

REPRESENTATIVE ART OF OUR TIME. With Original Etchings and Lithographs. Also Reproductions of Oil and Water Color Paintings. Portfolio 8c. Parts VI. and VII. Complete in eight parts. New York: John Lane. $1 each part.

SONGS AND SONNETS OF PIERRE DE RONSARD, GENTLEMAN OF VENDOMOIS. Selected and Translated into English Verse by Curtis Hidden Page. With an Introductory Essay and Notes. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-187. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Fiction.

IKE GLIDDEN IN MAINE. A Story of Rural Life in a Yankee District. By A. D. McFaul. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 320. Boston: Dickerman Publishing Company.

THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS AND OTHER TALES. By Richard Garnett. 12mo. Pp. vii.-320. New York: John Lane.

MR. KEEGAN'S HIGHMIND. By Winston Churchill. 12mo. Pp. 32. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ANNE CARMEL. By Grandison Overton. 12mo. Pp. v.-294. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ALL ON THE IRISH SHORE. By E. de Somerville and Martin Ross. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 374. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A STORY WITHIN A STORY. By Paul Grave. 12mo. Pp. 86. Washington, D. C.: The State Publishing Company. $1.

STOLEN FROM A DUCHY'S THRONE. A Romance of Vienna. By Leland Dodd Cox. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 187. Washington: The State Publishing Company. $1.25.

ROUND ANVIL ROCK. A Romance. By Sidney Herman Bass. 12mo. Pp. v.-232. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A VICTIM OF CORRECTION. A Novel. By Milton Goldsmith. 12mo. Pp. iv.-313. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

STYLE OF THE GAME. By Morton Wyngate. 12mo. Pp. 248. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON HONORARY. By Jessie Hammond Brunner. 12mo. Pp. 75. Washington: Brunner Publishing Company.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Eighty-first Annual Report. Bulletin. Two volumes. 12mo. Albany: University of State of New York.

REPORT ON THE FOREST OF THE FIRST POINT OF CHERRIN FARMER, BUCHY. A Provolin Jungle Book. Translated from the Sketch by Oliver G. McCracken. 12mo. Pp. 38. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. 50 cents.

EL HAS DE LENA. Por D. Gaspar Nuñez de Arce. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Rudolph Schevill. Nueva. Pp. xxxiii.-242. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Contemporary Artists.

With the announcement of Part VI. of "Representative Art of Our Time," (New York: John Lane, in eight parts, wrappers, 17x12 inches; complete in portfolio, $8 net,) we are reminded that Parts IV. and V. have not yet received proper attention by us. Part VI., which is just ready for publication, treats of pastel paintings, upon which subject A. L. Baldry writes a comprehensive essay prefacing this particular part. It contains six plates in color—"L'Abreuvoir," by A. La Pene; "The Last Load," by Arnesby Brown; "Corriera," by Steinlen; "Spring," by Bernard Partridge; "Kitty," by George Clausen; "Thais, Design for a Fan," by Charles Conder.

Part IV. opens with an essay by Walter Shaw Sparrow on "The Development and Practice of English Water Color," in which, drawing his examples from recent Academy exhibitions, the author discourages the idea of certain young painters of to-day who seem to rival each other in getting as far away from the precepts of their predecessors as possible, and in applying water colors to the bristleboard with the foe free hand of an impressionist in oils. The portfolio which follows presents copies of the following pictures: An etching by D. Y. Cameron, an oil painting by Claude Monet, water colors by H. Casiers and Francis E. James, an auto-lithograph by Frank Brangwyn, and an oil painting by Sir George Reid, R. S. A. As in the other parts, etching and lithographic work here show to greater advantage than oil painting, although it must be confessed that Claude Monet's "The Mediterranean" forms an interesting study for the art student through its idea of color separation, while Sir George Reid's "Norham Castle," in oils, is extremely well reproduced and as pleasant to look upon for the observer as it is instructive to the amateur.

Part V. opens with an essay by Dr. Hans W. Singer on "The Value of Line in Etching and Dry Point." The illustrations in this part are an etching by Joseph Pennell, water colors by Eleanor Fortescue-Brickdale and Nico W. Jungman, oil paintings by Mark Fisher and P. Wilson Steer, and an auto-lithograph in colors by Henri Rivière. The colored pictures in this number emphasize more than ever the futility of attempting to reproduce broad painting and have the result a work of artistic satisfaction. On the other hand this result as a work of color analysis is always valuable to the student. The etching in this part, "Bridge of St. Martin, Toledo," an original plate by Pennell, is fully representative of the artist's work.

Stockton's Posthumous Novel.

THE CAPTAIN'S TOLLGATE. By Frank R. Stockton. With a Memorial Sketch by Mrs. Stockton, and a Bibliography. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-348. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This, we are assured by Mrs. Stockton, is the last work that is to be published from Mr. Stockton's pen. It comes to us, as Mrs. Stockton gives assurance in her introductory memoir, precisely as he left it; he had a horror himself of tampering with other men's writings. But there was not great need of the assurance; the book is thoroughly in Mr. Stockton's vein—and, perhaps, in his very best vein, his raciest and most irresistible, but yet characteristic characteristic of his power of driving humorous situation and developing it subtly through delightful possibilities of drollery. There is nothing exciting about "The Captain's Tollgate," and the people in it, while they find themselves in unconventional situations and take decidedly unconventional views of them, are not exciting, and do nothing exciting. It may even be confessed that they are not quite so clearly alive as some of Mr. Stockton's people, and their queer doings do not seem quite so plausible or inherently necessary as some of his earlier favorites. None the less they are charming and attractive people, and we must confess to a special liking for the heroine, Olive Asher, who is proposed to by three suitors at a house party, determines upon reflection that she wants to marry for family reasons, keeps the three waiting until she decides between them, and finally marries a fourth who had been prudently restrained by his hostess from proposing to her himself. We like her uncle, the retired sea Captain, who keeps the tollgate and has his troubles with the unmitigated villain of the story, an elderly female bent upon marrying him, and we admire the resourceful, tactful hostess, Mrs. Easterfield, who finds her house so suddenly transformed into an armed camp of warring suitors. There is only one exciting episode in the whole book, when the heroine shoots an Anarchist on the steps of the Treasury in Washington as he grapples with her uncle, who had, in his turn, prevented him from shooting the President. But this is only a minor occurrence, clearly the god in the machine to expedite the culmination of the story.

Mr. Stockton tells it all in his apparently reasonable way—a way that in itself brings out some of the humorous possibilities of the situation. There is not much stirring of the blood or kindling of the imagination in "The Captain's Tollgate," but it will be relished by those who relish Mr. Stockton's own characteristic qualities. Mrs. Stockton has written an interesting memorial of her husband that is prefixed to the book, presenting a delightful picture of him, his personality, and his work. There is an etched portrait of him, and some excellent photographic reproductions of the outside and inside of his West Virginia home, and at the end there is a bibliography of his writings that may, of course, be accepted as the final and complete one.

The Literature of America.

The latest volume to be added (June 20) by D. Appleton & Co. to their series of Short Histories of the Literatures of the World, edited by Edmund Gosse, is on "American Literature, 1607-1885," by William P. Trent, M. A., LL. D., of Columbia University. The author has divided his book into four periods—the Colonists, 1607-1764; the Revolutionary, 1765-88; the formative, 1789-1830, and the sectional, 1830-85. He deals with publicists and preachers, the writers on unitarian, the interpreters of transcendentalism, the romancers, the poets and novelists, the humorists, the historians and critics, the divines, in an exemplary vein. The book is also in a way biographical. Prof. Trent criticises some of the authors he deals with and quotes from them. The book opens with George Sandys and his translation of the "Metamorphoses," closing with the writings of President Lincoln. Prof. Trent says in his opening chapter on "The Early Colonists":

While the historian of literature is required, on penalty of becoming one-sided or dry as dust, to keep always before his mind the standard of national aesthetic value, he is equally under obligation to refrain from his theme whatever of historic interest is implicit therein. The literature of the American colonies may not be able to bear the beauty-truth test given in the famous lines of Keats, but there, in a subsequent literature, flowers a literature that bears it well, and is in consequence worthy of study. * * * The literature, therefore, that is represented is given by the names of Cooper and Hawthorne, in poetry by the names of Longfellow and Whittier, and in both by the names of Emerson, Lowell, and Poe, must be studied in the light, or if one will, the darkness, of the no-literature that is represented by the far from cosmopolitan names of Mrs. Bradstreet, Michael Wigglesworth, and Cotton Mather.

Added to the volume is a very good bibliography of every period, which is followed by an index. Like the preceding volumes in the series, Prof. Trent's "American Literature" is 12mo in size, and bound in dark blue cloth. It will be followed shortly by "Modern Scandinavian Literature," by Dr. Georg Brandes; "Hungarian Literature," by Dr. Zoltán Beöthy, Professor of Hungarian Literature at the University of Budapest, and others.

British "Imperial Defense."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have acquired the American rights to "Principles and Problems of Imperial Defense," by Lieut. Col. Edward S. May, C. M. G., R. A., Professor of Military Art and History at the Staff College, England. In his opening chapter, "Foundations of Empire," the author declares that the basis of the British Empire is sea power; the art of war, he continues in his second chapter, is applicable to sea as well as shore operations. His next chapters deal with the function of the army, the predominance of the navy, combined naval and land operations, naval bases and coaling stations, England's food supply in time of war, home defense, the protection of Britain's commerce, "The Defense of Our Great Dependencies and of the Outlying Portions of Our Empire," "The Great Cable Communications of the Empire," "The Analogy Between Land and Sea Warfare and Their Influence on One Another," and so on.

The conduct of war, Prof. May says in his introduction, should be made "a business transaction. The health and lives of his men represent the capital of a General. He cannot reckon on unlimited funds; he must exercise economy and utilize what he has to the best purpose. The force that can be provided by the country is limited, and it must be made to go as far as possible." The author continues:

To legislate to make the most of what we have, to employ it so that it may be productive and remunerative in the future, should be our aim, so that we can obtain men without a panic as it is possible to obtain water without a flood. These are the true lessons of the war (in South Africa.) We have lost in an abnormal country against an abnormal foe. We have perhaps learned how to act in that particular region, and against that particular enemy. * * * The great truths of strategy have again asserted their immutable and inexorable force. Politics and strategy should go hand in hand. The plan of campaign should be adapted not only to the force of the enemy, but to that with which we can take the field. * * * And we have learned the importance of training for war. * * * The co-operation of the services is desired, the closer union of imperial defense; co-operation, above all, in the council chamber. It can be readily learned in actual practice. * * * Co-operation in conception is more important even than in execution, and in weighing the relative importance of naval and military needs it is the fate of the nation which is often swinging in the balance.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
supplement to
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1903.—16 PAGES.

MAETERLINCK.

A new book that should be gratefully received is "Thoughts from Maeterlinck; Chosen and Arranged by E. S. S.," which Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have just published. In this attractive volume short, well-selected passages from Alfred Sutro's translations of the various works of the Belgian poet and philosopher, essayist and dramatist, mystic and writer of puppet-plays, are arranged under suitable headings, such as "The Inner Life," "Happiness," "Destiny and Fatality," "Duty and Self-Sacrifice," "Literature," &c. The reader who may never have known much of Maeterlinck's wisdom and fancy before, who may never have read even "The Treasure of the Humble," or the wonderfully minute yet inspiring "Life of the Bee," may derive from this assortment of sayings, wise and curious, richly suggestive, puzzling or stimulative to the imagination, a good idea of the quality of Maeterlinck's fertile and active mind and his position among the world's teachers at the beginning of the twentieth century.

For one of the accepted teachers of mankind in this hour Maeterlinck assuredly is, a leader of thought in his way, in spite of the uncertainty of his doctrine. With his work as a more or less practical dramatist, which for the moment seems to be absorbing his attention, we have nothing to do. He does not seem to be of the stuff of which popular playwrights are made, to have the kind of common talent to instantly reach the average intelligence of a crowd of all sorts and conditions of men. We fancy that Maurice Maeterlinck will soon learn that the popular theatre is not for him. Yet there is imaginative work of a high order in his plays, and the short mysteries, or puppet pieces, with which he first gained recognition out of Belgium, are among the most original and fascinating of recent works of genius.

It is upon his prose works, "The Life of the Bee," "The Treasure of the Humble," "Wisdom and Destiny," and "The Buried Temple," that the strength of his repute as a student and teacher of men must rest. He is not, to be sure, an entirely safe guide for the ingenuous and impressionable, but Maeterlinck is not the only profound thinker whose expression of his thoughts must frequently be taken with a grain of salt. In glancing through this book of excerpts one is sometimes impelled to apply to Maeterlinck his own remark about Shakespeare's Hamlet, that "he thinks much, but is by no means wise." The abiding wisdom in the very next excerpt, however, is sure to change one's mind. He is not consistent, and he is fond of hyperbole as an agreeable figure. He likes to give a clear voice to all his moods. Of course he does not always think that Antoninus Pius, a great man and a good one according to his lights, was "truly the best and most perfect man this world has ever known," but when he is in the mood to admire Antoninus he likes to praise him without reserve.

The soul of man is ever his subject, not the heart or the mind, not physical gifts or martial glory. The "strenuous life" is not for him. The proclaimed and exalted of earth's children are not his heroes. He argues that it is not the moment when one violent passion or another possesses us that we live our truest lives; he denies that "the soul only flowers in nights of storm." He "challenges fatality," which for the Greeks "reigned on the heights" and was inaccessible so that "none dared interrogate it." But he writes much of fate in his essays as well as in his plays. He does not respect it even if he does not believe in it.

It is one of the most uplifting sayings that "the soul is now much nearer to our visible self, and takes a far greater part in all our actions than was the case two or three centuries ago." He consoles the "sufferers" that "all misfortunes come from the various prisons of the heart," and seems "fanatical impulse." There to comfort for the afflicted, consolation for the oppressed, information for the curious, inspiration for the studious in the writings of Maeterlinck, and that is why he should be counted among the leaders in contemporary thought and the teachers of his fellow-men.

OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS.

Some of the publishers are permitting their readers and other advisers to lead them out of the safe path. Until lately there had been a decided improvement in the moral quality of popular books. Unless a great name, sometimes but not always signifying a great mind, is signed to a book, it is not safe for it to deal with generally avoided subjects in a frank or coarse way. Tolstoi and Sienkiewicz may pardonably say things which lesser men do well to avoid saying.

Not many of the recent novels, either English or American, may fairly be condemned for coarseness, but one, which we review this week, and which possesses certain striking merits, is as brutally frank as any book by an eighteenth century writer. There is no disposition on the part of the reading public to countenance a return to the coarseness which our otherwise estimable forefathers condoned. We are convinced that there is a poor market in this country for any books that even verge on the indecent.

It is questionable, also, if we have not had a surfeit of slum literature, of serious as well as humorous books about the tramp, the beggar, and the thief. For the understandable purpose of showing one-half the world how the other half lives, and enlisting the sympathies of the fortunate in behalf of the unfortunate, enough has been done for the present. A book dealing with the "confessions" or imaginings of a thief and liar, a creature of the gutters, told in thieves' jargon, is not edifying reading at best, and when the decent part of the world is not absolutely in need, for its own good, of the small amount of trustworthy information such a book may convey, its publication seems superfluous, to say the least.

Notes of the Magazines.

The Nut Grower is the organ of the National Nut Growers' Association, and is published monthly at Ponian, Ga. It recently has been proclaiming the importance of planting nut trees for timber and shade, and it contains much interesting information regarding the use of nuts for food.

Artistic Book Plates is the name of a very handsome little quarterly published in this city by George P. Kelly. The current number contains articles on the book-plate designs of Frank Choateau Brown and Hayden Jones, which are well illustrated.

In the June number of Biblia Joseph Offord writes of "A New Statue of Aphrodite," E. I. Pilcher of "The Kettle Wagons of Solomon's Temple," and Edgar J. Goodspeed of "The Oldest Greek Book in the World." "Egyptian Chronology Verified by an Eclipse Observed at Babylon," is the title of an article by Edgar J. Goodspeed.

Mahin's Magazine treats exclusively of matters relating to the art, science, and profession of advertising. The current number is profusely illustrated, and contains articles on "Artistic or Effective Printing," by Frederic Flagler Helmer; "Relation Between Attention Value and Amount of Space Filled," by Walter Dill Scott, and "The Evolution of Advertising," by Helen Hollister.

The latest number of Camera Work, the amateur photographers' handsome quarterly, contains a letter from Maurice Maeterlinck on the importance of photography as an art factor, reproduced in fac-simile. Charles H. Caffin writes of the art photographs of Clarence H. White, and his paper is illustrated with some remarkable plates. The second of Otto W. Beck's papers on "Lessons from the Old Masters" is illustrated by an admirable photo engraving of Rembrandt's "Admiral's Wife."

In the July number of McClure's Magazine the first series of Ida M. Tarbell's articles on the Standard Oil Company will be concluded. The second series will begin in the Autumn. Lincoln Steffens will have, in this magazine, another of his articles on municipal misgovernment, entitled "Philadelphia: Corrupt and Contented."

Salesmanship is the name of a new monthly published by Frank H. Dukesmith of Minneapolis, Minn. It is "devoted to advancing the science of salesmanship in the relation to the art of selling."

That excellent quarterly, The Bibliographer, in its latest number begins the publication of Georg Christoph Lichtenberg's "Letters Concerning Garrick and the London Theatres." John Fowler Williams is the translator. Lichtenberg visited London in 1770 and 1775. His account of Garrick's acting is lucid, which makes these letters worthy of preservation. Acting is rarely described so well. There are reproductions of old prints by way of illustration.

The third number of The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs is now at hand, and equals its predecessors in pictorial beauty and literary worth. W. M. Rossetti contributes an article on "Dante Rossetti and Elizabeth Siddal," which is illustrated with fac-similes of drawings by Rossetti. Percy Macquoid's paper on "English Silver Plate" are continued, and the first of a series of articles on the Dutist collection is contributed by Roos Klingsley and Camille Croakowski. There is a colored plate of Solario's Madonna and Child with St. John the Baptist.

Poe's Tales.

There is a noticeable revival of interest in Edgar Allan Poe and the appearance of his "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," together with other stories, in the Caxton Thin Paper Edition, (London: Newnes; New York: Scribners, $1.25,) will be welcomed. Here are all the tales of horror from "The Pit and the Pendulum" and "The Fall of the House of Usher" to "The Masque of the Red Death," as well as the famous detective stories and "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket." There are nearly 800 pages in the handy little volume, clearly printed on white opaque paper with good type. There is a frontispiece representing Poe sitting in shadow in a mood of deep meditation. The flexible leather binding is stamped with gold.

"Harry Lorrequer."

"The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer," by Charles Lever, is one of the latest additions to the Newnes classics, (New York: Scribners, $1.25.) It is a pretty book in its binding of green leather with gold tooling, and while the type is large and clear enough to insure easy reading the volume is pocket size. This is one of the works of Lever which retains most of its vitality. The high spirits of the roysterers may not seem quite so high as they were a half century ago, but the rapidity of the narrative, the clever marshaling of incident after incident, and the play of genuine Irish humor are still effective. "Harry Lorrequer" is worth reading again.

Shakespeare.

A new volume in Macmillan's Pocket Library of American and English classics is Shakespeare's "Hamlet," edited with notes, an introduction, and outline questions for the student, by Prof. L. A. Sherman of the University of Nebraska. There is a frontispiece representing the Prince and his friends encountering the spectre of the elder Hamlet on "the platform before the castle," which suggests that the artist shares Mr. John Corbin's opinion that there was a landing place there for boats. Prof. Sherman gives the accepted history of the play, with all needful details, in his brief introduction.

"The Merchant of Venice" now appears in the series called "English Readings," with introductions, notes, glossary, &c., by Prof. Thomas Marc Parrott of Princeton, (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 50 cents.) The play, printed in large, clear type, with a good margin, occupies less than half the volume. There are sixty-three pages of "critical and explanatory notes" and about forty of "textual notes," while the various departments of the appendix contain comments on the metre, the sources of the various stories embodied in the drama, and the opinions of learned commentators as to the date of composition, as well as various hints to young students.

French Text Books.

Alphonse Daudet's "La Belle Nivernaise," one of the most charming tales of that French writer, prepared for class use by Frank W. Freeborn, is published in a trim little volume, (Boston, Ginn & Co., 25 cents.) Mr. Freeborn, who contributes a short sketch of Daudet's literary career by way of introduction, gives the original French text without abridgement, and by comparing various editions has endeavored to make it as complete and accurate as possible. The avowed object of the copious notes is "not only to clear up every serious difficulty presented by peculiar idioms or an unfamiliar vocabulary, but to make the English version reflect as perfectly as possible the color of the French original."

Erckmann-Chatrian's drama of Alsacian village life, "Le Juif Polonais," has been edited for schools by Edward Manley of Chicago, (Boston, D. C. Heath & Co.) The play is founded on one of the "Contes Populaires" of the same authors. This is the original of "The Bells," in which the vehement, fantastical, and powerful acting of Henry Irving first established that actor's fame. But there is a great difference between the Mathis of the French authors' conception, who is not a glorified personage, and Irving's Mathias, who has been extolled as the personification of reform.

Prof. Murray P. Brush of Johns Hopkins University has edited with notes and a biographical introduction Edmond About's "La Mère de la Marquise," one of the stories in "Les Mariages de Paris." A good vocabulary makes this book useful to a mere beginner in the study of French. (Boston.)

PIGS—AND OTHERS.

"PIGS IN CLOVER" seems a trivial title for a novel of a page or two, but as we comprehend the acts and deeds of Kings and men of weight on two continents; to deal with modern finance and the game of politics and the broadening of an empire, Frank Danby's new book, thus entitled, (and published in this country by the Lippincotts,) treats not only of the Belgravia and fashion of London society in an era of democratic jostling and many changes, but of the growth of British interests in South Africa in the last decade of the nineteenth century; of the revolving plots and counterplots in Cape Town and Johannesburg and London; of the relations of Cabinet Ministers to the plotters. His canvas is large and his drawing is bold and vigorous, while he often lays on the colors in huge splashes with a free hand.

But a certain pettiness of design nevertheless is one of the defects of his work. For instance, he deliberately entices his reader to identify some of his characters with persons in real life. By calling Gladstone "the Rotard," and Rosebery "the Weakling," and Salisbury, "Lord Sarum," (this is a good Tory novel,) he sets one's imagination working. The identification of these three requires no special knowledge. Presently the reader finds himself identifying Karl Althaus, the South African magnate who has a palace in Park Lane, with Alfred Beit. But Althaus is not Beit, of course. Nor is the brilliant woman who startles a whole world with her wonderful South African book, "The Kaffir and His Keeper," to be identified with the equally brilliant woman who wrote "The Story of an African Farm." Of course the author may be expected virtuously to disclaim any intention to thus identify his two principal personages with real makers of modern history. He can point out that there is no likeness to speak of between the careers of Karl Althaus and Joan de Groot and those of that great South African magnate whom everybody knows by name and the famous living woman who can write words that burn. Before the book is half finished the reader need not be told of this lack of similarity. But at the beginning the false identification is simply inevitable.

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The title, "Pigs in Clover," which recalls a round puzzle box peddlers used to sell in the street, refers to South African and other millionaires who buy their way into English society. Those few old-fashioned members of society who refuse to countenance that practice are held up for our admiration. Those of Mr. Danby's chapters dealing directly with London social life are agreeably written. They are amusing, but not flippant, and they carry with them a sense of verity. Perhaps his imagination has helped him rather than his observation, but that makes no difference. His sketches of personages distinguished in social life are lightly drawn, and if he is unjust to their moral purpose he is merely following in the footsteps of other and better-known novelists. We are not sure that London society is half as bad as the novelists say it is. But there is no doubt that their long-accepted point of view is popular.

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With other chapters of Mr. Danby's novel we have more fault to find. His literary style is often redundant. He lets his emotions run away with him. His construction is involved. He is prone to extravagance in both design and execution. This is a pity, because Karl Althaus, born in Wardour Street, educated at Whitechapel, a street boy in the slums in his youth, a dishonest clerk in his young manhood, a great financier in middle life, something of a blackguard, something of a saint, a philanthropist, an empire-builder, a trickster, a sentimentalist, is one of the most powerfully interesting characters of modern fiction. Karl is worth while, and he (not the picture of London society, clever as it is,) makes "Pigs in Clover" worth while. We do not say that Karl is positively true to life. We do not attempt to account for him, to reconcile his strange incongruities of character, his vulgarities, his exquisite taste in art, his brutality, his tenderness, his dishonesty, his self-sacrifice. But he seems real.

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For the debased heroine, Joan, we have less admiration and less pity. We doubt if a woman capable of so much falsehood would also have been capable of the heroic sacrifice which costs her so much comfort. As for the villain, irresistible Louis Althaus, Karl's foster brother and protégé, he is such a villain as the manufacturers of cartoon melodrama for Drury Lane Theatre generally employ. His wonderful personal beauty, his perpetual charm, (which the reader cannot understand at all,) his demoniac duplicity, his inhuman selfishness, and his ability to hoodwink the smart and alert authors of his fabrication,

ings, place him well beyond "the modesty of nature." But we have said enough about the book to show the breadth of the canvas on which Mr. Danby has painted this highly colored, distorted picture of life.

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Plain speaking is sometimes accounted a virtue, but, in spite of the proverb our grandfathers approved, it is not always desirable to call a spade a spade. Mr. Danby sometimes goes out of his way to be frank. Some passages in his book may be called indecent. They are not more (or less) immoral on that account. If there is any downright immorality in "Pigs in Clover" it is the idealization of the wicked woman, Joan de Groot. But Mr. Danby's frankness is a disagreeable defect, and his story would have been better told if he had been a little more careful in the choice of words.

Chesterton on Browning.

G. K. Chesterton's new book on Robert Browning in the English Men of Letters series is full of its author's odd conceits and seeming paradoxes. Of Browning's obscurity he says:

He was not unintelligible because he was proud, but unintelligible because he was humble. He was not unintelligible because his thoughts were vague, but because to him they were obvious. A man who is intellectually vain does not make himself incomprehensible because he is so enormously impressed with the difference between his readers' intelligence and his own that he talks down to them with elaborate repetition and lucidity. * * * But a young man of genius who has a genuine humility in his heart does not elaborately explain his discoveries, because he does not think that they are discoveries. He thinks that the whole street is humming with his ideas, and that the postman and the tailor are poets like himself. Browning's impenetrable poetry was the natural expression of this beautiful optimism. "Bordello" was the most glorious compliment that has ever been paid to the average man. * * * A very great part of the difficulty of "Sordello," for instance, is in the fact that before the reader even approaches to tackling the difficulties of Browning's actual narrative, he is apparently expected to start with an exhaustive knowledge of that most shadowy and bewildering of all human epochs—the period of the Guelph and Ghibelline struggles in mediæval Italy. Here, of course, Browning simply betrays that impetuous humility which we have previously observed. His father was a student of mediæval chronicles, he had himself imbibed that learning in the same manner in which a boy learns to walk or to play cricket. Consequently in a literary sense he rushed up to the first person he met and began talking about Ecelo and Taurello Salinguerra with about as much literary egotism as an English baby shows when it talks English to an Italian organgrinder.

Of "Pippa Passes" Mr. Chesterton writes entertainingly, but with how large a measure of logic the reader must decide for himself:

"Pippa Passes" is the greatest poem ever written, with the exception of one or two by Walt Whitman, to express the sentiment of the pure love of humanity. The phrase has unfortunately a false and pedantic sound. The love of humanity is a thing supposed to be professed only by vulgar and officious philanthropists or by saints of a superhuman detachment and universality. As a matter of fact, love of humanity is the commonest and most natural of the feelings of a fresh nature, and almost every one has felt it alight capriciously upon him when looking at a crowded car or a room full of dancers. The love of those whom we do not know is quite as eternal a sentiment as the love of those whom we do know. In our friends the richness of life is proved to us by what we have gained; in the faces in the street the richness of life is proved to us by the hint of what we have lost. And this feeling for strange faces and strange lives, when it is felt keenly by a young man, almost always expresses itself in a desire after a kind of vagabond beneficence, a desire to go through the world scattering goodness like a capricious god. It is desired that mankind should hunt in vain for its best friend as it would hunt for a criminal; that he should be an anonymous Saviour, as unrecorded Christ. Browning, like every one else, when awakened to the beauty and variety of men, dreamed of this arrogant self-effacement. He has written of himself that he had long thought vaguely of a being passing through the world, obscure and unnameable, but molding the destinies of others to mightier and better issues. Then his almost faultless artistic instinct came in and suggested that this being, whom he dramatized as the workgirl Pippa, should be even unconscious of anything but her own happiness, and should sway human lives with a lonely mirth. It was a bold and moving conception to show us these mature and tragic human groups all at the supreme moment swerving upon the solitude of a child. And it was an even more precise instinct which made Browning make the errant benefactor a woman. A man's good work is effected by doing what he does, a woman's by being what she is. There is one other point about "Pippa Passes" which is worth a moment's attention. The great difficulty with regard to the understanding of Browning is the fact that, to all appearance, scarcely any one can be induced to take him seriously as a literary artist. His adversaries consider his literary vagaries a disqualification for every position among poets; and his admirers regard those vagaries with the affectionate indulgence of a circle of maiden aunts toward a boy home for the holidays. Browning is supposed to do as he likes with form, because he had such a profound scheme of thought. But, as a matter of fact, though few of his followers will take Browning's literary form seriously, he took his own literary form very seriously. Now, "Pippa Passes," among other things, eminently remarkable as a very original artistic form, a series of disconnected but dramatic scenes, which have only in common the appearance of one figure. For this admirable literary departure Browning, amid all the laudations of his "mind" and his "message," has scarcely ever had credit.

William Garrett Brown's Plans.

Mr. William Garrett Brown, whose "A Gentleman of the South" is already in its third edition only two weeks after its publication, is preparing a "History of the United States Since the Civil War." Mr. Brown entered the field of fiction because, he says, he chose to present this particular study of the South and of the Southern character in that form; but he is still a historian, and most of his future work will [illegible]

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, June 19.—The famous first folio of Chaucer, dated 1532, is about to be reproduced in fac simile for the first time. It will have an introduction by the eminent philologist and critic, Prof. Walter W. Skeat, who will supervise the progress of the work and contribute reference notes for the foot of each page. This folio is the only authority for many important works of Chaucer, or such as were formerly assigned to him. The fac simile will be published by Moring of the Delamore Press, and the work will be carried on in the photographic department of the Oxford University Press.

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Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured the first book by Miss Constance Smedley, a young writer of unusual promise. It is entitled "An April Princess," and has been highly praised by the English press and also privately by Anthony Hope and Mrs. W. K. Clifford. It is published here by the Cassells. Though only twenty-two years old, Miss Smedley, who was educated as an artist, has had a play produced by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has accepted another for production in the Autumn.

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Col. C. B. Mayne of the Royal Engineers, author of "Infantry Fire Tactics," has completed a treatise on "The Infantry Weapon and Its Use in War," upon which he has been engaged for some years. It will be the standard textbook on this subject.

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E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," is finishing a novel entitled "The Relentless City." It is a study of New York life, and is expected to attract considerable attention in the United States.

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James Lumsden has written "Through Canada in Harvest Time: A Study of Life and Labor in the Golden West." It will be fully illustrated.

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Miss Ida Taylor, a kinswoman of Smith O'Brien, has completed a "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," who after an eventful and picturesque career became one of the leaders of the Irish revolution of 1798 and died in prison. The Hutchinsons will publish the book.

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It is stated here that the ill-health of Clement Scott, editor of The Free Lance and author of many books on theatrical subjects, causes his friends much anxiety.

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The well-known firm of publishers, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., will shortly remove from their long-established quarters in Charing Cross Road to Dryden House, 43 Gerrard Street, Soho, where Dryden lived and died. E. B.

"Civic Art."

"Modern Civic Art: The City Made Beautiful," by Charles Mulford Robinson, seems to be attracting considerable attention in the Middle West. The City Council of St. Louis has ordered ten copies of the book. By a curious paradox the further a city is removed from the sea the more its fishers seem to be interested in those chapters of the book which deal with "The Water Entrance to the City." Mrs. Herman J. Hall, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, who lives in Chicago, has written an enthusiastic letter to the author, in which she says: "Your book is just what I have tried to tell the branches in my poor way of water towns and their needs, for since visiting Budapest, London, Paris, Hamburg, Nice, Mayence, &c., across of them six and seven times, I have gone mad, so to speak, on 'water towns.' Oh! if I could only afford to put that book into every club in the United States and in every library."

A Giant of Three Wars.

James Barnes's biography of "Gen. Scott, the Giant of Three Wars," is in active preparation for immediate publication by D. Appleton & Co. It is very seldom, says the author in his introduction, that we meet men in history, outside those born to high positions, whose lives are filled with doings of national importance. The reputation of the usual military leader depends upon some great campaign. But it was different with the hero of this narrative. He continues:

Events crowded themselves into his life. He had won his spurs and demonstrated his ability at a time when most men are but in the school of great affairs. Many times Scott had been compared to Napoleon in his wonderful grasp of situations and surroundings, but yet it remained for him to gather his largest honors in his later years. * * * He came within almost reaching distance of being President of the United States. When the civil war broke out he was at the head of the army, an old man. His mind was clear, but he had reached the time when men step aside, and he did so; perhaps, for that ambition to govern and to command remained he said—and he said many things worth remembering—might well be preserved. The world is made up of little things, and nothing is too small to be designed if it counts in the summing up of one's duties.

Gen. Scott possessed those qualities that make men great—a sense of duty, a love of country, a brave heart and an indomitable will, and a gentle and loving sympathy for the suffering or the unfortunate. He was in continual active service for fifty years.

Work of Modern Sunday Schools.

A practical volume on the "Modern Methods in Sunday School Work," by the Rev. George Whitefield Mead, author of "Modern Methods in Church Work," is to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Fall. The book gives facts and suggestions of the best methods of the best workers of the several denominations, as well as setting forth the underlying principles in the light of the new educational ideals. A feature of the work is the reproduction of honor rolls, profile and star charts, certificates, diplomas, bulletins, tokens, cards of merit, invitations, &c. Among the chapters are those on "The Graded School and Outlines of Study," "Ways of Awakening Interest in Bible Study," "Ways of Securing Regular and Punctual Attendance," "A Plea for Less Preaching and for More Teaching," "The Relation of the Pastor to the Sunday School," "Communicants' Class," "Sunday School Societies," "Teachers," "Libraries," "The Superintendent," &c.

Where Some Authors Are.

Mr. Howells has left New York for his Summer home at Kittery Point, Me., where he will remain until late in the Fall. Besides his continual work for Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, he is to lay out and write the first few chapters of a new novel.

Andy Adams, author of "Log of a Cowboy," says he "hears the West a-callin'," and will go to Arizona this Summer. In conversation the other day with a critic the latter remonstrated with the author for making his endings too abrupt. The critic, by the way, had been dilating upon the threadbare theory that the most perfect idealism is reality, and so he reiterated: "But, Andy, that's too abrupt an ending. It hasn't the artistic, idealistic finish." "Can't help it," was the reply. "It just happened that way."

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, whose recent biographical studies of Roger Wolcott and Phillips Brooks have been so cordially received, is having a short vacation in England. He was presented to the King at the levee last week. Bishop Lawrence is expected home early in July.

Howard Pyle will spend the Summer at Cawcroft, Del.

"Historic Long Island."

"Historic Long Island," by Rufus Rockwell Wilson, (The Berkeley Press,) is a handsome volume, richly illustrated. Mr. Wilson's account of the settlement of Long Island by the Dutch and English demands extended review, which will be given later. He divides his subject into thirteen chapters, of which eight are devoted to the era of settlement and colonization, treating of the early Dutch pioneers and the Puritan contingent headed by Lyon Gardiner. No other part of this broad land has a more picturesque history than Long Island. Other chapters of Mr. Wilson's book deal with the growth of Brooklyn, the rise and fall of the whaling industry in Suffolk County, and Long Island's connection with the fast sailing privateers of the war of 1812.

On "Boys' Self-Governing Clubs."

James B. Reynolds, former head worker of the University Settlement in this city, writes of Winifred Buck's volume, "Boys' Self-Governing Clubs": "The book reveals the careful and discriminating judgments of one whose practical success I have for years had the pleasure of observing. Miss Buck loves boys, and respects their boyish qualities; but she never, as writer or worker, loses herself in weak sentimentality, nor does she forget the dignity or serious purpose of the club advisor. The book will be invaluable to workers among boys, whether club managers, teachers, or tutors."

Gwendolen Overton.

The author of "Anne Carmel," Miss Gwendolen Overton, published by the Macmillan Company, and "The Heritage of Unrest," was born in what passes on the frontier as a fort. She has lived in nearly all the army posts of Arizona and New Mexico. For several years past she has been living quietly in Los Angeles. Miss Overton wrote her first story in "that lovely but wasteful land," the Southwest. She spent three years writing "Anne Carmel," which is a vigorous story of Canadian village life. Miss Overton is twenty-nine years of age and the daughter of Capt. Gilbert Overton.

Introduction to Philosophy.

"An Introduction to Philosophy," by Walter T. Marvin, Instructor in Philosophy, Western Reserve University, which appears this week with The Macmillan Company imprint, deals with the chief problems of philosophy, including those of metaphysics, theory of knowledge, ethics, and æsthetics. In the part devoted to metaphysics the author deals with the "Philosophy of Nature and of Mind" and with ontology, cosmology, and cosmogony. The section devoted to "The Theory of Knowledge" is divided into four parts: "The Nature of Knowledge," "The Validity of Knowledge," "The World of Presupposed by Knowledge," and "The Validity of the Ideal."

SIMEON FORD.

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FROM READERS.

Sherwin Cody on Poe's Literary Work.

To the New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

HOW often have I heard Poe's great work, "As for me, I think Poe the greatest literary genius this country has produced, but I'm afraid the world at large doesn't appreciate him as it should!" Until recently Poe has certainly been a great deal better thought of in private than in public. It is a noteworthy fact that we have very sympathetic studies of Poe, such as we have in abundance of all the leading New England writers. Such critics as Poe as Prof. Woodberry, while laying definite pains to unearth the facts of his personal history, have positively disliked him. Those who have liked Poe personally have not been very distinguished or very wise critics. Their criticism sound like the praise of a friend. Until we have a study of Poe at once sympathetic and critical, we hope that he will be given the reputation due him?

Fifty years after a poet's death is a long time to wait for a just appreciation of his work and genius; but there are peculiar reasons why Poe has been neglected. The child is that he attacked all the New England writers. He waged a regular war on Longfellow, admired Hawthorne, but denied his "originality," and many are the papers he had for "Frogpondium"; while Bryant and Irving, the two New York writers, he speaks slightingly of in his reviews and correspondence. Poe forces the literary critic to like other, and when other have been taken, we find Poe leading the entire body of the population literary critics of America at bay. In view of the fact that the New England writers have so far dominated American literature, what chance has there been for a genius hotly at war with them? What critic could warmly admire Longfellow and not feel somewhat bitter toward Poe? And how was any sympathetic study of Poe possible when such personal bitterness existed?

The fact has been made in his favor that Poe's literary and personal history in the past few years have given us accurate data of facts. It remains, however, for some critic with a mind as analytic as Poe's was (if such a one can be found) to study his literary production and point out the distinctive ideas and artistic principles for which he stands.

Allow me to call your attention to a few of the points in Poe's literary history which ought to be studied.

First, all must acknowledge that Poe was a great natural genius, and also a painstaking, hard-working, conscientious artist. This is a combination so very rare in the world's literary history that it deserves the most careful attention. There is a whole school of critics that disliked Poe's work, but nevertheless, wholly inexplicable, wholly impossible. If Poe possessed these qualities, he has done what Wordsworth failed to do, since the growth of Wordsworth's critical faculties killed his creative; what Matthew Arnold failed to do, for when he began to write successful essays he ceased to write poetry. Poe has left us this matter very fully in his criticisms, (though only in very short paragraphs; but the student student will glean much gold on this from the shelf of the poet's journalistic book reviews, which were indeed mere pot-boilers with him, but are by no means to be neglected by the student to-day.

Again, Poe was a passionate American, though it would seem that no man ever called his country, this characteristic. French and English critics are always bewailing Poe's fate in being born in America. Had he been born in France, they say, how different would his life have been! Baudelaire refers to America as a "prison house" for Poe. But in all Poe's writings we do not find a single word from him suggesting that he would wish to have been anything but an American. His "great unwritten project, which under various forms he strove to bring to fruition at every remote opportunity throughout his life, was far more than a chimerical personal dream of opulence. What Poe wished to do was to educate the American reading public in the principles of literary art, on the ground that only an educated public can appreciate true literary work. Clearly he regards an appreciative public as indispensable even to the writing of that which is truly artistic. And Poe had faith in the people. He expresses it again and again. It never wavered in him. Beyond the Alps of his difficulties he knew was Italy—the promised land of the American literary artist.

Again, Poe set a tremendously lofty standard in his choice of subjects for his literary composition. Though he could compete successfully with a detective story, as he did in "The Gold Bug" or "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"; though he could make a sweet little melody, as he did in "The Bells," nevertheless, in his much-neglected "Eureka" he essayed to grasp the universe in its totality. Had he made the attempt as a scientist, (which he did not,) his very effort would have been ridiculous; but as a prose poet (he distinctly calls "Eureka" a "prose poem") may attempt precisely that. Dante attempted it in his "Divine Comedy," giving us a mythical cosmogony, and Milton attempted it in "Paradise Lost," giving us a worn-out philosophy. Poe attempts it with the machinery of modern science. All the discoveries and developments since his day will not detract from the sublimity of his attempt, as a prose poet. Prof. Woodberry is wholly wrong in supposing the "prose poem" like a "smooth" pretense of Poe's, and in insisting that we must analyze his work as a world-to-scientific metaphysical treatise. Poe insists that if in "truth" (all it is poetic, spiritual truth that Poe seeks) not the dry minutiae of learning of which he makes so much fun.

Poe's flaws of lightness were not of the same kind—the kind to which we have so long been accustomed in the literature of both England and America. His death-are intellectual, not of the heart. He was a great literary thinker, or analyst. He could not love "not respect for the moral" (which of his critics said of negative) because we can

THE TRIBUNE'S

Times Bldg., Nw. York, June 16, 1902.

Peggy Shippen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your notice of Mr. Theodore Bent Benedict's interesting paper on that pretty belle, Miss Margaret Shippen, who became the wife of Arnold, must be my excuse for troubling you with this note.

The attempt to implicate Miss Shippen, or "Peggy Shippen," as usually called, in Arnold's treasonable movements is as old as the Revolution. It has been revamped using numerous pages, but nothing added to substantiate the fair young lady whose life was blighted by her ill-starred marriage. Contemporary history, town gossip, tradition, all have failed to implicate Miss Shippen.

When Dr. Mitchell published "Hugh Wynne" I had a full and free conversation with him on the subject, knowing he had spent very considerable time and money and his work. In answer to the direct question, did he find any evidence implicating Miss Shippen, he said: "Can you imagine or believe that a refined, cultivated young lady in the first society of Philadelphia could have exercised any influence over a cast-iron old devil like Benedict Arnold?" That was emphatic and to the point.

The charge that Miss Shippen's father, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, was a "Tory" in that the society in which the family moved was disloyal, in a measure represents the state of society in this city at that period. Notably among the discontents was Dr. Rush, and this is opportune to introduce Washington's opinions of those who sought to disgrace him. It was there that Washington, amazed to discover Washington by the rapid and presumptuous Gates, who had manoeuvred against Schuyler at Ticonderoga and prejudiced Congress against some of our best officers.

Washington having been advised by Gov. Patrick Henry of the attempt to supplant him as Commander-in-Chief, wrote as follows to Henry:

Camp, 22 March, 1778.

* * * The anonymous letter with which you were pleased to favor me (letter to Henry, to influence him against Washington) was written by Dr. Rush, as far as I can judge from similitude of hands. This man has been elaborate and studied in his profession of regard for me, and long since the letter to you. My caution to avoid anything that would indicate the person prevented me from communicating, but to a very few of my friends, the intrigues of a faction, which I knew was formed against me. * * * I cannot presently mark the extent of the evil, which I fear it may do, or that that Gen. Gates was to be exalted on the ruin of my reputation and influence. * * * Gen. Mifflin, it is commonly supposed, has espoused the cause of Gates, and Gen. Conway I know was a very active and malignant party, and I have good reasons to believe that their machinations have reached most sensible people themselves. (Writings of Washington, v. 6, 497.)

Admitting there was disloyalty in Philadelphia in the dark days of the Revolution; that Clinton's officers mingled in society; Andre among them; danced with Miss Shippen, the Misses Rush, and scores of others, does it follow that society belles tried to corrupt American officers? Arnold was heavily reeling and recuperating from his wounds at Saratoga and on the Mohawk, but the disloyalists attacked him, and preferred charges to Washington and Congress.

Arnold was undoubtedly infatuated with Peggy Shippen, but that she attempted to influence his treasonable intentions we have no evidence, and few believe. The contemporary spirit of the day, the investigations of Hamilton, all failed to attach any stigma to her. Miss Shippen's sister Ann married John Philip De Hasse, Jr., son of Gen. John Philip De Hasse, a sterling patriot, whose services on Lake Champlain in the campaign against Canada and on our Western frontier were recognized by Congress and the Nation.

Your tribute to Arnold as a soldier is just and well deserved. He was one of Washington's best all-around officers; his Maine campaign was a marvel, his Champlain expedition—his naval fight with Carleton—unexampled for bravery, skill, and undaunted heroism. He was badly treated by Congress; six Brigadier Generals were appointed over him, not one of whom had rendered service or displayed capacity for military command equal to Arnold's. Charges were preferred, malicious and unfounded, and captious criticism indulged, all of which was enough to sour any man. But Washington did not lose confidence; he sent Arnold to West Point, and then, alas! he fell. It were better to draw a veil over his weakness and his shame. W. DE H.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1902.

Braddock's Route.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent "Curious" is anxious to know the route of Braddock to Georgetown and place of encampment in the present District of Columbia. Braddock left Alexandria April 30, 1755. He did not march to Georgetown, but went by transports, landing on the Maryland shore near the site of the old observatory, now Twenty-third Street, Washington. "Braddock's Rock" can be seen near the old canal, upon which the commander stepped and superintended the landing of his army and equipments. I have frequently visited the locality. The place of encampment, within the present limits of Washington, has not been determined. The army moved westward, passing near Sandy Spring, Rockville, Gaithersburg, &c., the present Frederick Pike, passing in nearly the same direction. The army divided, marching to Fort Innes, now Cumberland, through Virginia and Maryland. Westward, across the Alleghanies, the route can be traced with tolerable accuracy. I have followed it, with but few breaks, from Winding Ridge to the Monongahela. Inaccuracies occur in some of the maps, the more recent roads of emigrants being mistaken for the original Braddock route. I found this at the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny River and other places.

Capt. Orme kept a journal of each day's march and encampment. An interesting entry occurs on June 24. The army marched about six miles from Camp Squaw (one mile above the Great Crossings, and encamped near the Twelve Springs. The next day three men were killed by the Indians. Dead trees, painted, were noticed, upon which "threats and scurrilous language" were written.

In connection with the route, it may be stated that Washington, in his expedition, 1753-4, pursued the Delaware Indian Nemacolin's Warpath; that Braddock traversed the same route, and that the engineers of the National Pike followed the same; where Gevelting, another road-maker.

W. DE H.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1902.

M. Le Roux's Impressions.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with interest the review of M. Hugues Le Roux's book on American society which appeared in your issue of Saturday, June 14, and I am inclined to think it furnishes food for thought to not a few people. I have not seen the book itself, but I presume "W. Von B." has given us a clear and fair idea of the contents of the volume, and despite the prevailing color of the criticism of the French author. And the impression I get from reading the review is that M. Le Roux has attempted to depict as truthfully as possible the impact which the manners and social struggles of the limited circle to which he was introduced in his tour through this country made upon his mind.

That there is in this country a small clang which calls itself "the upper one" that could have furnished food for his keen and philosophic satire I do not for a moment doubt, and that he really saw all the frivolity, vulgarity, pleasure seeking, worship of wealth, and the avoidance of domestic and maternal duties among women of fashionable circles of which he has written so piquantly I certainly believe, for it undoubtedly exists. But any one who knows and has felt the throbbing of the great, true heart of American democracy as it exists in the middle, and even the so-called lower, classes of society, is aware that the small circle of people with whom M. Le Roux was brought into contact in his tour formed a very small and insignificant portion of the average home life of the American people than does the "demi monde" of Paris, with its insanity and sin, the wholesome virtues which shine resplendent in the domestic life of the honest, prudent, industrious, and religious citizens of the great and civilized French Nation. No people could long continue to exist if all or the general mass of the Frenchmen people entertained by American tourists stopping a couple of months in Paris were true, or if M. Le Roux's criticism of American society was in any measure correct. It would be inevitable that such a vicious and frivolous state of society should hasten to speedy dissolution. But as every reader of your journal who has lived only a few years in this country must be aware, such phenomena as those of this French tourist are only photographs of a very small circle located principally in New York and a few other large cities.

The very worst place to study the habits and genius of our people in the City of New York, if one is desirous of arriving at the truth, and not aiming merely to write a brilliant book, full of biting satire and witty epigrams. Even if one wishes to get at the quality of the social texture of the middle and lower classes such a ground is the worst place for observation, for the conditions forced upon the people by tenement house life, which is the natural outcome of the physical configuration of the city's site, have bred habits and views which are by no means typical of American civilization. Even if you leave Manhattan Island and cross either of the rivers, you get at once into an altogether different and inner social atmosphere. In Brooklyn you can find numberless quiet streets and avenues of pretty and comfortable homes inhabited by single families in moderate circumstances, where domestic virtues of the quietest and most wholesome kind abide with a peace and beautiful light. Let two students of our social life of equal perspicacity take for their points of observation, one stationed in New York and the other in Brooklyn, and they will inevitably reach different conclusions. Society in London and in Paris is not more widely apart. It is in our suburban towns and villages that we see the product of that sturdy democracy which underlies the wonderful energy, the skill, the prudence, the general probity, and virtue of the great mass of our people, both men and women. In such places can be found virtual equality among all citizens, a sturdy manhood without any servility to wealth or station, and a wholesome womanhood which instinctively clings to the sweet virtues which uphold homes of refinement, and demands purity and chastity. The only difference between American womanhood therein abiding and the best that is to be found in European homes is that a much greater latitude of manners here has given an opportunity for a freer and truer expansion of natural gifts and instincts. Sometimes, of course, among the young, freedom degenerates into a vulgar license, and manhood betrays itself, and woman is not sufficiently held in check by a become modesty. But on the whole American girlhood develops in the discipline of life into sensible womanhood, into matrons who become the best of helpmates and advisers to their husbands and children. Still, as "W. Von B." says, M. Le Roux's book offers food for reflection to that limited class of people whose habits and failings he has depicted with a literary skill as true as it is caustic. T. G.

Rutherford, N. J., June 15, 1902.

Familiar Hymns.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 6 "G. E. D." gives some interesting "Comments on the Origin of Familiar Hymns." His remark that "it is not the case that the verses from Keble's evening hymn beginning with 'Sun of my soul' are chosen with discernment" will probably not be indorsed by all of your readers.

Keble's poem entitled "Evening" consists of thirteen verses, which, of course, would be too long for a hymn. The poem is beautiful and inspiring, and no lover of poetry would want any verse or line eliminated as long as it was used for reading only. But all poetry that is fine and religious is not appropriate for singing. A congregation could hardly with due fitness sing:

"The sun, that bright and orbed blaze,
Now fading from our wistful gaze,
Yon mantling cloud has hid from sight
The last faint pulse of quivering light,
In whom gathered in a room, what in entirely true any glimpse of what is described in this verse. But they could sing under these circumstances with no unfitness:

"Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear,"

this is a direct address to the Saviour. Perhaps something of the thought of the writer is lost by leaving out the first two verses, but the sense is not so much lost that it would be a violation of the rule of good taste to use the remaining verses for a hymn. Unfortunately, though, they have been used for a selection for devotional purposes. Unfortunately, though, they have only this hymn, and they have been hashed and hurled in the ears of it, who never have seen or read the entire poem. They have heard the 13 verses of the hymn which to them did not appear to begin abruptly and which seemed to close complete and satisfactorily. EDWARD G. SHERLEY.

Albany, N. Y., June 10, 1902.

E Pluribus Unum.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Having had my attention attracted to a letter in your issue of May 30 in regard to our National motto, I beg to be allowed a few words on the subject.

There seems to be nothing whatever to connect "E pluribus unum" with Virgil, and there is not one title of evidence that our fathers had him in mind when they chose it. In fact, everything tends to show that it was taken from the motto on the cover of The Gentleman's Magazine, which was well known in the Colonies, and was submitted to Adams and his committee by Du Simitiere, a Frenchman of artistic tastes residing in Philadelphia. It was adopted by them in connection with a part of his design for a National seal.

As to the origin of the legend on the cover of The Gentleman's Magazine, it was deliberately appropriated by Cave, the compositor, from a French periodical, The Gentleman's Journal, a defunct periodical started in 1691 by Peter Anthony Motteux, a Huguenot refugee. Cave also conveyed a part of its title as well as the bouquet on its first page.

I have taken great pains to get at the facts in this matter, and I think I have succeeded. They appear in a book entitled "Historic Periodicals," published by Harper & Brothers in 1899, though, of course, no one will take the trouble to look at it, since people who have already made up their minds do not like to learn the truth.

HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD.

Pasadena, Cal., June 8, 1902.

A Suggestive Scrapbook.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Why not have some discussion of a scrapbook which would contain desirable matter from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, arranged according to subjects? Items are published which open new vistas or enlarge the reader's horizon. An answer to a query, a clipping from an editorial or other long article, even an advertisement will sometimes furnish a food month following. Each week I carve from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Books all that looks valuable. An old year book of 180 pages 8 inches long by 5 inches wide, serves for a scrapbook. Letters representing the subjects are pasted to the margin. These letters extend beyond the leaves, and the second is longer than the first, and so on, as in some ledgers. This is the classification:

B biography.	M miscellaneous.
F fiction.	N reference.
H history.	T theology.
L literary.	V war.
P poetry.	W fictitious.

I have two scrapbooks for poetry, one of which is reserved for favorites. This has suggested the distinction between poetry and verse, the latter including acrostics, poems, allusions, &c. Theology includes hymns and everything of a religious nature. A bibliographic section for lists of authors' books will be included in my next. A large manila envelope holds the clippings till I get a chance to paste them in the book; by not crowding I allow room for inserts. As this system is "made out of my own head," it is not offered for an ideal, but with the expectation that some one who is able will light the way to better things. SCRAPS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1902.

Rabbit.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am glad to see that a letter in yesterday's New York Times Saturday Review of Books calls the attention to the correct spelling of "Welsh rabbit" and the incorrect and affected misspelling "rarebit," which is used by some persons and found in some receipt books. The Century Dictionary (Vol. V., Page 4,920) says of this word:

A term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of "Norfolk capon," a red herring, &c. (twice to an absurd notion that "rabbit" in this phrase is a corruption of "rarebit" (as if a rare bit;) the word is often so written.

Then follows this quotation from an article in Macmillan's Magazine:

"'Welsh rabbit' is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which, partook in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For example: * * * an Essex lion is a calf, a Fifedinan cheese is a baked apple, a Glasgow magistrate, or Norfolk capons are red herrings, Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes, Greenwood sweetmeats are shrimps.

The Standard Dictionary says, Vol. II., Page 1,671:

The phrase appears to be of slang origin, much as "pashaw," "pasquinade," "Norfolk capon," and "Munster plums" mean potatoes. The form "rarebit" given by Grose and other old dictionaries, is now regarded as erroneous.

Although, as was said above, the word is incorrectly spelled in some receipt books, it was correctly spelled in that famous manual of our grandparents' times, Miss Leslie's "Complete Cookery," first published about 1840. C. E.

New York, June 14, 1902.

Titles of Dead Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your "Topics of the Week" of June 6 you speak of the title of a story or book by Octave Thanet having been used lately by another author, and you remark that "the most other works of fiction sixteen years old, Octave Thanet's 'Knitters in the Sun' is now all but forgotten."

It hardly requires sixteen years in these times of prolific publishing for a book to be forgotten. Many books are not spoken of or read much a year after their issue, those which were very popular and whose sale was enormous a year ago are seldom inquired for now. Among those might be mentioned "The Night of Way," which only a few months since was now read and discussed and discussed than any other book of last year. The title was good, although perhaps some of its readers failed to see that it was very appropriate or relevant. However, it certainly had both of these characteristics when it was used

over forty years ago by the then celebrated writer T. S. Arthur as the name of the first of the second part of a collection of stories published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1859, known as "Arthur's Household Library."

The story was an account of the complications arising from a person purchasing a farm over one corner of which the owner of the adjacent property had by virtue of a previous deed the right of way. E. G. S.

Albany, June 12, 1903.

Aldrich's "Bad Boy."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The attention of the writer was called lately to a list of books which at that moment had and was receiving good treatment from readers. Many of them were ancient in days, and judging by the short life accorded to modern "successes," it would be safe to lay claim for them to that sphere known as standard. This list was made up by some one in the City Public Library, and most graciously printed by the publisher of THE TIMES. The title, which interested me most, was that of the volume by Aldrich, "The Story of a Bad Boy." It is consoling to know that there still are readers for this remarkable tome, and in the midst of the large assortment of stories for boys this little one is not trampled under the feet of the profane.

My first acquaintance with the Bad Boy was a decade ago, when, while at school, by chance I came across him, and since that time I have renewed my friendship more than once. The impression, very favorable indeed, left itself indelibly upon me and I began to regard this "bad boy" as a good fellow at heart. Having been accustomed to read the old-fashioned "goody-goody" tales, small boy as I was, I determined that then and there this trashy kind of literature, so far as I was concerned, should lose my perusal.

The fact of a writer of renown being author of "The Story of a Bad Boy" might influence many to go through its pages, but aside from this consider it as a recital of the little ills in a boy's life, in short of a history to some extent of Mr. Aldrich's early career, and then one will agree that it may be looked upon in the light of a human document. Nothing is mere puzzling to us all than that form of humanity called boy. We do not understand him until we study intelligently his many sides, and even then in utter disgust often raise a cry of desperation, or if optimistic spirited, in finding out a solution to the problem. A book such as this may be taken as a confession, and from it can be drawn a good deal of facts for those who thirst after them.

What Tom Brown did for England the Bad Boy has done for America. Still Mr. Aldrich has in no way followed in the wake of Mr. Hughes, unless it be to extol the truth; that right makes might. The story by the Rugby graduate is English, while that written by the New England litterateur can be viewed as American to its core. Their aim jointly was to exterminate the stamp of youngster, who, because he was a prude, occupied the place of honor in the eyes of a hypocritical reading public. A fight it certainly was, but one which brought with it victory for a thankful people. To-day hardly would profit warrant the publication of stories of the old sort, and it is safe to assert that never will this "art" be revived.

To some of your readers it may seem rather prosy work in stating my claim for this story, but if any thus afflicted will just turn to it and read a little the reason may make itself obvious. The hero, Tom Bailey, is not exactly the incarnation of religion and sweetness, he is something that is filled with life, but who retains enough morality to raise him from the level of the wicked and take him sufficient distance from the angelic. He is the kind of chap we want, yes, must have in order to work out the destiny of a great republic.

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.

Borough of the Bronx, June 16, 1903.

Replies to Correspondents.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am sure it will interest you to know that I received no less than twenty-seven answers to my question in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of May 31, asking where to find a story called "The House and the Brain." It proved to be a sub-title of a story by Bulwer-Lytton called "The Haunted and the Haunters; or, The House and the Brain." The answers came from Minneapolis, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, besides many from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. I am impressed by the thoroughness with which your paper is read. Next time I shall be sure my question is a hard one before I submit it to the alert readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

ANGELINE SCOTT, Librarian.

South Norwalk Public Library, June 15, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Through the columns of your valuable paper I wish to thank the many readers who have answered my request for "How Persimmons took care of the baby." I have written personally where an address has been given. I was surprised and pleased to receive so many favors in answer to my inquiry. It proves the value of THE REVIEW as a medium of interest and communication among its readers.

MRS. G. B. LINCOLN.

Du Bois, Penn., June 15, 1903.

"In Gudenson."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice in a recent issue of your supplement that a Mr. James Barker of Newark, N. J., is at a loss to know something definite regarding a recent book which deals with the subject of aerial navigation. The book in question is "In Gudenson," by Dr. Henry S. Drayton, and was published by the Grafton Press, New York.

L. F. HARTMAN.

New York, June 15, 1903.

May Have Been an Opal.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to "J. S." letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 13, what is the matter with the stone in Hawthorne's finger being an opal? Look at an opal in the dark and you find it a "bloody" one, a very redden, though I should call it flame color—gleam. I can readily see that if the opal were large enough it would lighten a pit enough to recognize a man's face. H. D.

New York, June 16, 1903.

Gen. Sherman's Memoirs.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Does the reading public intimately know the great literary charm which often spices Gen. Sherman's personal memoirs? Which at best (or worst) the grasshopper banishes a burgess, and your servant's mule is brought miserere low, he findeth continual power in A. Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and civil war histories at large; but of all these in particular concentration, I dwell interested for literary spice upon Sherman's march to the sea.

The birth of his actual start, as the last wire broke with a farewell dispatch to Thomas and the returning supply trains moved "furiously to the rear" that night is one of history's keenest reflex pulsations; the plum thicket and bleak November episode on Howell Cobb's plantation are the quintessence of romantic adventure; nor can art surpass the combined landscape, December sunset and momentous expectant effect of their stationing on the roof platform of Cheaven's roundhill, while Gen. Hazen was instantly taking Fort McAllister. I did say purposely "spice" hereof, in the sense of a volatile, pervasive aroma, because to such of Gen. Sherman's charms I can again and again and again unwearily return, just as the floral voluptuary will repeatedly immerse his otherwise flotilla nose in a great magnolia, gardenia, compacted tea olive.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pottstown, Penn., June 14, 1903.

E Pluribus Unum.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you permit me to refer your correspondent in the matter of "E Pluribus Unum" to Mr. Howard Payson Arnold's "Historic Side-Lights," in which, barring improbable future discovery, the question seems satisfactorily and fully disposed of.

Mr. Arnold's work is one of the few, out of many recent, in which original research has brought to light many fresh facts connected with Franklin, and in this instance, as upon the other points of which he treats, he has developed an array of evidence that leaves little to doubt.

BUNFORD BAMDEL, Librarian.

Ridgway Branch, Philadelphia Library Company, June 18, 1903.

Flower Vases.

THE FLOWER BEAUTIFUL. By Clarence Moores Weed. 8vo. Pp. 136. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This book is not for the ordinary house-keeper whose vases usually consist of that motley collection of highly ornate incongruities which form a large part of the wedding or other gifts of the present day. It is not an economical book, for Mr. Weed most especially advocates special shapes, sizes, and ware for different flowers. Above all things keep your color scheme harmonious; the shape of your receptacle should be of only secondary consideration, although of course it is an important factor also. The surest and most satisfactory method of arrangement is to assort your flowers, keeping each color separate, but if combinations must be considered seek out those which are complementary to each other. Such combinations are recommended as "blue and orange-yellow, yellow and violet-blue, violet and green-yellow, green and violet-red, blue-green and red, and green-blue and orange." On the same principle of harmony a light and delicate plant requires a light and delicate vase, and tall-stemmed blossoms are exhibited to best advantage in tall vases.

There is given in this volume detailed suggestions as to arrangement. Flowers are designated; lilies consigned to certain jars, nasturtiums show to best advantage in clear glass vases or bowls, and certain flowers to be made as all attractive must be put in the Japanese wall jars or pockets. Indeed, Mr. Weed suggests that much can be learned from the Japanese in the art of appropriate floral arrangement. The illustrations in the book are especially attractive, and even where one cannot hope to follow all the suggestions offered he can very likely gain an excellent idea as to certain color and line schemes from reading the book.

A Raving Egotist.

THE PLEASURE OF HIS COMPANY. An Affair of the Misty City Twice Told. By Charles Warren Stoddard. San Francisco: Bull & Co.

Mr. Stoddard has been indicted after the manner of an indescriptable something of the history of a young man with the vicissitudes of a wanderer of genius about him. The young man is a poet of that West of which Mr. Stoddard always writes as if genius "just naturally pitched there." The young man is a cognate darling of many ladies and lives in an eyrie (his sleeping room being an tyrannical mezzanine), but the young man has not so much of the vicissitudes of a wanderer of manhood. He is represented as trying the stage, the clerical and of a newspaper office, and finding both drudgery not to be borne. In short he is a moonstruck ass. Why Mr. Stoddard thought it necessary to make an "affair" of him, and tell it thrice, no man may guess. The reader is furnished with a transcript of conversations between Paul, the silly young man, and the equally silly women who adorn him. Paul is allowed to lie in hammocks or otherwise make himself comfortable and talk to these creatures between puffs of cigarettes. He raves, raphsodizes, drivels in a manner of unmitigated egotism. One can conceive that such a Paul may have existed somewhere in the West's garden of freaks, one can conceive that Mr. Stoddard may have known him and listened to his talk, but one must wonder and wonder again why Mr. Stoddard thought it necessary to repeat these conversations for the benefit of an unsympathetic public. If Mr. Stoddard loved this Paul, as he would have you think, he has done him a very ill-turn thus to expose him to the cold miscellaneous eye. Egotism to be attractive must be accompanied by a charm transcendental, and the charmer must be present in the flesh or in the spirit.

Politics and Society.

DESPOTISM AND DEMOCRACY. A Study of Washington Society and Politics. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Anonymity has become a growing fashion among authors. "Despotism and Democracy," the latest book launched as an orphan upon the reading public, is a novel which is certain to hold the interest of its readers. Its author has combined an excellent knowledge of the working of Washington's political machine with several touches and descriptions of dress, color schemes, &c., which strongly savor of feminine authorship. Without entering in detail into the doings of the House or the Senate one catches a glimpse of the powers that be and the way they work. Geoffrey Thorndyke, the book's hero, is a man of middle age, clever, and a person who might have been a great power in Washington but for the strict watch kept upon him by his "boss."

My boss (he said, speaking to a fellow-member of the House) has extraordinary virtues—all real bosses have—among them an engaging frankness. He said, without beating about the bush a moment, that it wasn't his policy to promote men who might • • • give, get a little too big for him. • • • He told me that if I would be satisfied with a seat in Congress and the Chairmanship of a good committee, I could have it as long as I kept out of State politics and didn't make myself offensively prominent at National conventions. Then he proceeded to advise me as Cardinal Wolsey advised Thomas Cromwell. He charged me to fling away ambition, and reminded me that by that sin the angels fell, and likening a number of very ingenuous young politicians (I don't quite the word statesmen) at more—all over the State—gathered, said the old fellow grinned and told me it at any time I hankered after a foreign mission I could get it (thanks to him and like him I had no fancy to be bucked until I was dead, and at last we compromised on his first proposition. I like the job—God knows why. The salary is enough for me to live on and support an invalid sister. • • • I have been enough to see that I am better off than if I gave a loose rein to my ambition and was forever chasing rainbows.

On the contrary, Julian Crane, the lately elected member from Circleville, came to Washington with glimpses of the Presidency flashing before his mental picture of his own future. It is the development of this man's moral as well as political life which gives the main interest to the book in spite of Thorndyke's undoubted position as hero and his long drawn out love affair with Constance Maitland. Crane's confidence in himself, his self-pity that he should have chosen a wife so unfitted to be the companion of greatness, his political and social ambitions, his innate honesty, his sudden realization of the fact that Annette was far superior to him in moral strength, and his final triumph (with her help) over his temptations are the main facts which give interest to the story.

Incidentally an excellent picture of Washington society is given. There was Mrs. Hill-Smith, whose family was comparatively old, dating back to 1800. Of course, while she was personally fond of Eleanor Baldwin, one must make all due allowances for poor Eleanor, coming as she did from stock which dated only as far back as 1850—twenty years later. All the characters in the book have an individuality which makes them seem very life-like. Senator Minos Pie Mulligan's genial manner of administering home thrusts at the nouveau riche and rendering them all uncomfortable for the balance of the evening creates a very diverting scene at the President's reception.

The interest in the story never flags, and it is written in a vein of wholesome simplicity which leads one to believe that its author is not a new star in the literary firmament.

Henley's "A Song of Speed."

"A Song of Speed," that much talked-of poem by W. E. Henley, which first appeared in the English World's Work and, in America, in Harper's Weekly, is published to-day in brochure form by Charles Scribner's Sons in connection with David Nutt of London. The poem is dedicated, and appropriately so, to Alfred Harmsworth. Mr. William Archer recently described the origin of the poem. Mr. Henley, who has ever sung in splendid strains of the delights and joys of strenuous activity, has been crippled for many years and confined to his room. Then came the motorcar, and by the kindness of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, writes Mr. Archer,

Mr. Henley has been enabled to taste in simple pleasure that keenest of sensations to which he has here given (I think it is no rashness to aver) imperishable utterance. It was exquisitely opportune, one might say providential—that, when the motor came, Mr. Henley should be here to sing it. Never was English poet better fitted for the task. His style might seem to have been, from the outset, in training for this effort—its swiftness, its suppleness, its naked directness and strength, beauty and perfected to no other end. Nor can it be doubted that the sensation comes home to him with treble poignancy by reason of his previous incapacity for all such delights. It has stirred him at any rate to one of his greatest utterances. In these 300 or so lines we have not only a daring and vivid celebration of the new factor in human affairs, but a compendium of all the poet's art and philosophy.

New Macmillan Books.

The Macmillan Company publish this week: "Round Anvil Rock," by Nancy Huston Banks; "Style of the Gods," by Martha Wolfenstein; "Fenn Supplement to the Tarr & McMurry Geographies," a new edition of Prof. Wilkinson's "Nature of the State"; "An Introduction to Philosophy," by Walter Marvin, and "Railway Legislation in the United States," by Balthasar H. Meyer, Ph. D.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

REJECTED OF MEN

This is a book quite out of the ordinary. In novel form it shows that if the Messiah came to-day instead of 1900 years ago He would be received in much the same way. The reverence with which Mr. Pyle has approached his subject, wedded to an intense dramatic quality, makes a great setting for a great story. And withal the book is perfectly natural; there is nothing forced or incongruous about it. It makes a notable addition to that literature which is best represented by "Ben-Hur" and "The Story of the Other Wise Man."

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS AND THE AMERICAN GIRL.

In this, her latest novel, L. T. Meade tells of the hard time an American girl had in making herself acceptable to the titled English family into which she married. The American wife is dainty and clever—in enjoyable contrast to her less lovely English relatives-in-law. The story is surprisingly frank in its conversation and revelations of English social conditions, but—the book will not be a popular success in England.

LETTERS TO M. G. AND H. G.

This little volume holds a number of strange letters of a strange genius. They show John Ruskin in a new light. His letters to young and attractive Mary Gladstone—when Ruskin was on visiting terms at the house of the Premier at Hawarden—reveal an extraordinary craving for human sympathy and love. Some of the letters have been printed for private circulation in England and are here made public for the first time.

SINFUL PECK.

Sinful Peck is a story of the sea written by one who knows the sea thoroughly. The book is genuinely simple and entertaining from beginning to end. Sinful Peck's shipmates are a hard lot as they appear to the captain, but they are really good fellows upon whom the jovial Sinful plays a practical joke. The joke has unlooked-for results and turns out a tragedy. The story is told by a man who has practically lived it and carries conviction with it.

NEW CONCEPTIONS IN SCIENCE.

This volume tells the graphic story of scientific progress of to-day. The book is written primarily for the layman—not in technical words but in readable, every-day language. It sketches the results obtained by recent research and discovery, and reads like a novel. Professor Loeb's discovery, the nature of radioactivity, the modern methods of studying diseases, and kindred subjects are entertainingly and authoritatively treated.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Franklin Square, New York.

The latest work of G. B. Shaw is in

Collier's

Ask your Newsdealer. 10 cents

BOSTON NOTES.

Miss Tickner's Sympathetic Sketch of Nora Perry—Prof. Shaler as a Poet.

NATIONAL and international superintendent of the Department of Scientific Instruction of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union," by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, is the title of one of the chapters of "Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem," two great volumes just issued by the Committee of Fifty through Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Dr. Bowditch and Dr. Hodge prepared the first report contained in these books; and Dr. Hodge added one on "The Influence of Alcohol on Growth and Development." Their coadjutors were Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Dr. Billings of the Astor Library, Prof. Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School, and Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The two volumes are the fourth book in the series issued by the committee, and it is to be unexpected that, like all the others, it is probably the last matter upon which the committee as a whole may at some time undertake discussion.

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Miss Caroline Tickner sailed for Europe about two hours before The Lamp arrived with her loving and discerning sketch of Nora Perry, who was her friend, as she was the friend of women old enough to be her grandmother. She notes especially that Miss Perry was always ready to sympathize with youth, but she seems to have been less impressed by the ease with which she adapted herself to her environ. Her years of close companionship with her parent mother gave her such an acquaintance with the past as is possessed by only few women whose own lives are of any consequence. It is, as Miss Tickner says, strange that she had waited so long for a volunteer; but now that Miss Tickner has spoken, it may be that others will follow. She has touched upon a great many manifestations of Miss Perry's gentle but untiring goodness, but chiefly upon those appearing in her professional capacity. Here is one little instance of kindness shown to a woman who came as near personal insignificance as is possible for mortal woman, being poor, plain, and unintelligent and strong by being extremely ill-dressed. Usher, for, whenever they happened to meet, did Miss Perry beam with, "Now, how did you match that silk with that ribbon? I never can." "Where did you get that blue of that flock of blightens in all that dark color?" "What a pretty fold that is!" Women who praise other women's ugly clothes are common enough, thanks to Miss Rhoda Broughton and Mrs. Helen Mathers and "The Duchess" and other teachers of bad manners, but Miss Perry's swift glance detected the pretty feature about which her friend had constructed some miracle of ugliness, her ready apprehension found the precise word for it, and sent the poor thing away smiling and self-complacent. And after she had gone Miss Perry never thought it necessary to explain, as an Edgeworthian person might, "I wish," said the object of her kindness, the Winter after her death, "that Nora could have seen this ribbon! I thought of her when I bought it, and I almost cried right there in the store. Nobody else seemed to care what I wore." With dear friends of her "own kind," as she said of Mrs. Spofford, Miss Perry had made herself dear and near to this other who had nothing in common with her except humanity, and without ability humanity is a torture. It is to be hoped that Miss Tickner will extend her sketch into a little "Life of Letters." If all the lovers who have profited by her poems and all the girls who have been pleasantly taught by her stories buy that book it will disappear with speed.

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Two of the prose authors in Messrs. Lee & Shepard's Autumn list are new writers, but one, Mrs. Mary McCrae Culter, is the wife of a professor at Wichita College, and the New England theory is that every one connected with a college faculty must be able to write. Her story, "The Girl Who Kept Up," has Wichita for its scene, and should please anxious girls thoroughly, for its heroine "kept up" with a schoolboy friend. The daily routine at a co-educational college is described with sufficient detail to enable a girl to see whether or not it would please her as well as the life at a girl's college.

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Mr. W. Reiff Hesser, the author of "Joe's Signal Code," is a business man who amuses himself with science and writes of it with a clear apprehension of the difficulties presented by it to an unscientific reader, so that he makes his "signal code" clear to young readers. The other characters are the familiar castaways on an unknown island, but such folk are almost always interesting.

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Mr. Trowbridge's "My Own Story" will, with little question, stand first among the Autumn biographies, but readers who have passed middle age will find an attraction in Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Allen's "Life and Letters of Margaret Junkin Preston," for Mrs. Preston, although most of her work is now forgotten, was not only one of the pioneers in Colonial verse, but also a very interesting person, widely acquainted with Virginian and Pennsylvanian scholars, her father, the Rev. George Junkin, being founder of Lafayette College and President of Washington and Lee. Her sister was married to Stonewall Jackson, and she herself was a prolific contributor to the Virginia military Institute. She published one novel and a book of essays, but her correspondence will be found more interesting than either.

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Between von Hutten will have a novel for the next holidays, and its title is to be "Pretext." It will be one-seventh bidder than the one if the printer can complete it. One "t" is all that he intends to give a victim. Mrs. Elma Grey White will also be among Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s novelists this year, and her book is to be called "Lady Clifton." The title of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's story has been altered to "The Making of Rebecca." It is to be, not to confuse second by naming its first form.

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Most remarkable among the firm's Autumn announcements is Prof. N. S. Shaler's "Elizabeth of England," a poem in five parts; "The Coronation," "Rival Queens," "Amanda Dare," "Essex," "The Passing of the Queen." It is said that the verses were written in a spirit half challenging and were begun soon after reading a hasty generalization that no scientific man could write poetry. The professor tried, and thinks that he succeeded, but cared very little about it, and did his work aside; but to this his friends would not consent, and it is to be published.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, June 19, 1893.

The Art of City-Making.

THE ART OF CITY-MAKING. Modern Civic Art, or, The City Made Beautiful. By Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo, pp. 238. $1.25.

The contents of this very handsome volume are worthy of its form. Successively discussions fill it, comprising an introductory paper on the increasing interest taken in this country in civic art, an exposition of what it is, and more detailed suggestions and practical suggestions under the headings of "The City's Focal Points," "In the Business District," "In the Residential Sections," and "The City at Large."

Scarcely anybody will theoretically dispute the value of municipal embellishment, but practically very few people care anything about it. There are people who have traveled abroad where the art of city making is understood and practiced. A man's notions of these things are mostly conditioned by what he has seen. How can the untraveled American understand how vastly more convenient and more attractive the cities of his native land might be, when he has never seen a finished city? There are only two cities in the United States that were intelligently planned at the outset with a view to the fulfillment in the best way of their municipal destinies. These are Washington and Detroit. The New York Board of Aldermen may be favorable or unfavorable specimens of the untraveled Americans. If they were traveled Americans, it is simply out of the question that they should have refused the pittance of an appropriation asked of them to defray the preliminary expenses of a commission to inquire what could be done for the replanning of New York. Short of actual foreign travel, nothing better could be provided to show the necessity of a proper planning, or rather re-planning, of cities than such a popular position of the subject, as it may be assumed that Mr. Robinson in this volume aimed to make. Not, of course, that the intellectual curiosity of the Board of Aldermen is likely to make its members read this or any other work on the subject.

Nor, indeed, that Mr. Robinson's book is an ideally complete and satisfactory popular exposition of the subject. He seems to be addressing himself too much to the aesthetic classes, who are with him already, and not enough to the philistines, whom alone it is important to convince, for they alone need convincing. A book of this kind should be a kind of epistle general to the philistines, limiting that commonly opprobrious epithet to persons who have no knowledge of art, nor any interest in it, but who may be most amiable citizens all the same. It is, we think, quite feasible to convince citizens of this class that civic art pays, that it is worth actual cash to a city to be attractive. There is always the classic example of Paris, which gets practically its entire living by its charms. Washington, on this side, owes much of its prosperity to the same cause. If it were as ugly and confused as New York, nobody would live in it who could live anywhere else. It has been suggested that the true way to obtain civic art is not to call it civic art, but to advocate the planning and replanning of cities on grounds of convenience and hygiene, and of the attractiveness that comes from them, leaving beauty and the attractiveness that comes from beauty as "by-products."

It is particularly a pity, for the purpose of the conversion of the Gentiles, for whom Mr. Robinson's book ought to have been written, whether it was or not, that it should not have been illustrated. One of his chapters, "The Street Plan of the Business District," on its first appearance in The Architectural Record, was illustrated with diagrams which were not only interesting in themselves, but to the uninformed reader almost necessary to a real comprehension of the text. It is only by object lessons administered through the eye that the Gentiles can be convinced of the value of municipal improvement and embellishment. Well-chosen illustrations, in a book of this scope and purport, would promote its usefulness quite as much as what any writer could find to say about them.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

The Average Length of Life of an Author; Endorsers and Humor.

LONDON, June 3.—The "author dinner" of the Authors' Club was a memorable affair from a gastronomic point of view, but the real interest of the occasion was the speech of Mr. Conan Doyle. In the course of which he maintained that authorship is a more dangerous trade than the manufacture of white lead, and that no author need expect to live to a green-and even a yellow-old age. The reason is, according to Sir Conan, that the author sells his nerves, and no man can sell them and have them. I wonder what Mr. Meredith would say to this. He may fairly be called an author. As a poet, as well as a novelist, he must, if Sir Conan's theory is right, sell his nerves. How comes it, then, that he has reached old age? Sir Conan Doyle is a physician, and his opinion in matters of physiology is entitled to respect. It is undoubtedly true that the man who keeps his nerves in a state of excitement is pursuing a course that will probably shorten his life. But is it not an unwarrantable assumption to say that authors, and especially novelists, are constantly expending nerve force to an extent that is unknown in other occupations? Doubtless many novelists are what are called nervous men, but is this because they are novelists?

Is it not rather because they are nervous and imaginative—for the two always go together—that they are novelists, and is not Sir Conan putting the cart before the horse when he insists that writing novels is a strain on the nerves? Granting that, as a rule, novelists are not long lived, though the exceptions to the rule are certainly very numerous, does it follow that this is the result of "selling their nerves"? May it not be due to the fact that few novelists lead the regular, quiet life which is supposed to lengthen old age? The novelist has no office in the city to which he must go every day at a regular hour. He is far more free than the man of business, and he usually takes advantage of the fact by living a far more irregular life. I do not mean by an irregular life that he is intemperate or dissolute in other ways. The day when the novelist and the poet were supposed to have an special license to lead dissolute lives is passed, and the average British novelist is as respectable a member of society as is the average banker. But, all the same, he rarely lives by rule, and seldom takes that care of himself that a man ought to take who wishes to live long. I rather fancy that if we know all the facts we should find that writing novels for a living is one of the healthiest of occupations, and that the man who writes novels lives at least as long as he would live were he an ordinary tradesman. It is not the writing of novels that shortens life, whatever the reading of some of them may do.

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The publishers of Mr. Crockett's last novel advertise in large letters that the book is universally recognized as "Mr. Crockett's apotheosis." What apotheosis has to do with a living man, and how a book can become an apotheosis are questions to which I have hitherto been unable to find an answer. Why not tell us that Mr. Crockett's new book is his nirvana, or his metempsychosis, or his varlation, of the component? The book may be an excellent one, and the chances are that at all events it is a readable story, but to call it the apotheosis of the author is certainly what is commonly called a "howler."

Another publisher advertises for an unknown author, who has sent him a manuscript novel of such rare merit that the publisher is longing to publish it, but as the manuscript was sent anonymously he is at a loss how to obtain the author's consent. This certainly constitutes an excellent preliminary advertisement of the book, and the publisher is entitled to credit for his astuteness in having such an unprecedented thing happen to him as the receipt of an admirable novel from an anonymous author. Unfortunately this sort of advertisement can be used only once, and when next the publisher wishes to excite curiosity as to a forthcoming novel he will have to have something new and quite unprecedented happen to him—say a present from an admiring author of an invaluable manuscript, accompanied by a check for a thousand pounds to defray the cost of advertising it.

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London is slowly adopting the Continental practice of putting tablets on houses in which great men have lived. We are soon to have a tablet on the house 122 Great Portland Street, setting forth the fact that James Boswell died somewhere thereabouts. The tablet was originally intended to make the mendacious though well meaning statement that Boswell died in that particular house, but as the house was built many years after Boswell's death he would have found difficulty in dying in it. So the tablet is now to inform us that Boswell died in a house formerly situated on the site of the present house. This seems to be carrying the idea of memorial tablets to an extreme. It is all very well to place them on houses in which great men have been born, or have lived or died, but to place them on houses built yesterday, and never so much as dreamed of by the man whom the tablets are designed to honor, seems rather foolish. It reminds one of the ancient story of the sculptor who showed the client that he was about to place on the tablet he had his finest work with the one.

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Sculpture reminds us of sculpin, in passing itself off as wit. The late Oscar Wilde knew and practiced the trick to perfection, and there are few Oscar Wildes. Mr. T. P. O. Crowley, who recently wrote a book called "The Unmentionable Book," has given us another called "Lovely Women," in which he shows woman through a long succession of very dull pages. Of course, he does not believe a word of what he has written, but he knows that the vulgarity and brutality of the book will be mistaken for wit and humor. He is probably mistaken. So far as all the writtenness of the book that I have seen speak of it with more of less contempt, and the author will doubtless find out in time that he has made a very grave mistake. He might write another book and release his mother or his wife, if he has one. This would be still more rude than anything in his latest book, and possibly, Mr. Crowley would think that it constituted the most exquisite humor.

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We are to have a volume of "Stevensoniana," edited by Mr. J. L. Hammerton. It will consist of writings by Stevenson which have hitherto been unpublished, and also of things that other men have said about Stevenson. Possibly it will contain something that will be worth having, but as a rule, books made up of the sweepings of dead men's workshops are not to be prized. Stevenson knew better than any one else the true worth of what he wrote, and if he decided to suppress any of his work as unworthy of his fame, he was doubtless right, and I would be rendering him anything but honor to disinter such fragments, and give them to the light. Possibly the new book will not offend in this way, and it is not fair to assume in advance that it will. Still, the fact that we have already in print all that Stevenson wished to publish seems to be beyond doubt, and in that case a new volume of Stevensoniana does not seem to be needed.

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Mr. Arthur L. Morrison wrote some years ago a volume of detective stories, relating the adventures of one Martin Hewitt, who, in his way was about as clever as Sherlock Holmes. He has now added a second volume of Hewitt's adventures to the first, thereby following the example of the creator of Holmes. The public thirst for detective stories seems to be quite unappeasable, and yet is there anything more dreary than a succession of such stories? I once, during a vacation, undertook to read half a dozen or so of Gaboriau's novels. The first one was rather interesting; the second was considerably tiresome, and before I had finished the third I thirsted for the author's blood. Now, Gaboriau is the father of detective literature, and if his stories tire one, what must a volume of other men's detective stories do? Mr. Morrison is a very clever novelist, and in his own line can do work that nobody else can do. But the public prefers the adventures of Martin Hewitt to the "Tales of Mean Streets," and, as an author must live, the public must be gratified.

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Mr. Kipling's new volume of poems is already advertised, although it is not to be published until the Autumn. It is to be entitled "The Five Nations," although it has no reference to the famous confederacy of Indian tribes that gave our New York forefathers so much trouble. It does, we are told, contain the "Recessional." Of course it will! Fancy a new volume of Kipling's poetry with that magnificent poem omitted! It will also contain, in addition to most of the poetry that the author has published since the publication of the "Seven Seas," a number of new poems. It will, of course, be the event of the Autumn season.

W. L. ALDEN.

A Thief's Narrative.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF. Edited by Hutchins Hapgood. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.25.

If we accept the frankness of Defoe's and Fielding's stories of the lives of thieves as a good literary quality, there is probably no reason why we should object to the frankness of this "Autobiography Of A Thief," which Mr. Hutchins Hapgood signs as recorder and editor and "suits together." Jim is the thief's name, and Jim, we are bound to say, is a liar as well as a thief. We have our own opinion of Jim, which is not that expressed by Mr. Hutchins Hapgood, and we are not at all inclined to lend the aspect in the epilogue and help to get Mr. Jim a place in which he can earn an honest living. We do not believe Jim would know an "honest living" if he were brought face to face with one.

We were moved to pity by Mr. Josiah Flynt's narrative of Roderick Clowd. We were sorrowfully impressed by the dull but seemingly veracious chronicle of a convict's life in "Four Years, Mine." But Jim's "autobiography" awakens in us feelings of contempt and loathing. The malice, illiteracies, unutterable selfishness of the fellow are appalling.

Yet we desire to be perfectly fair to this book. It involves a graphic and picturesque account of life in the under world. It is rather more readable, if one cares to read such things for enjoyment, than either of the two other books we have just mentioned. In the main, it may be a truthful account of the life of a scoundrel, and though trifling inaccuracies might be pointed out here and there—such as his calling the East River by Blackwell's Island Long Island Sound—they are not worth dwelling upon. From a moral point of view, it would be difficult to justify the book. But it would be difficult to justify, from a moral point of view, "The Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard."

PRIVATE PRESSES.

I—The Origin and Rise of the Gillies Press.

THOMAS and Walter Gillies, an office boy and a schoolboy, bought in September, 1869, a small Novelty printing press costing $25 and set it up in a fourth-story room of their home, 33 West Forty-eighth Street. This was the modest beginning of the Gillies Press. The outfit had been purchased in Boston. The packing case was made to do duty as a foundation upon which rested the first Gillies Press. The entire "plant" as then constituted was as follows:

1 "Novelty" press, 4x9 inches inside of chase.
1 small cabinet containing six "Novelty" cases.
1 font Nonpareil Gothic No. 2.
1 font Long Primer Clarendon.
1 font Pica Boldface Italic.
1 font Great Primer Rimmed Condensed.
A small amount of pine regiet.
A small amount of pine furniture.
A few hickory quoins.
One strip of brass rule.

The first order executed by the Gillies Press was a card for a fruit dealer. The composition of this card called for the use of the firm's entire stock of type. It still remains as a most interesting "Exhibit A" in the first "specimen book" of the firm.

For a few months the business was confined to cards, handbills, letterheads, and the like, for the tradespeople near the boys' home. A certain border originally selected for the embellishment of milk tickets is preserved by the Gillies Press. Many of the pieces are considerably worn by the contact with the red and blue enamel which covered the heavy "railroad" board on which the milk tickets were printed.

In January, 1870, the business of the four months' old firm having increased, a "Gordon Franklin" was purchased, and proved of great advantage. The two brothers found enough work to keep them busy evenings. Thomas Gillies died Dec. 3, 1870, and his place in the printing enterprise was taken by Frank Le Grand Gillies. The following Summer it was decided to form a legal partnership and establish an office down town. More types were bought and a room at 80 Nassau Street was rented for $250 per year, payable monthly in advance. The new office was occupied Dec. 12, 1871. In the Fall of 1872 a second press was bought, and the first form of any importance printed upon it was a four-page circular for the late Salem H. Wales.

One of the most valued early orders came, in the Spring of 1872, from Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas's, and was for the Easter programmes of music. For George William Warren, organist of St. Thomas's, much ecclesiastical work was afterward done. The first programme for St. Thomas's Church proved quite a stumbling block to the printers, for it was their first attempt at close-register work, the title page being entirely surrounded by a border printed in two colors, interchoing an oak leaf in black ink, with a red ground fitting closely to it, and requiring what printers term "hair register." By working all night, the programmes were finished in time for the Easter Day service, and since then the programmes for all the great church festivals at St. Thomas's have been the product of this firm's presses.

The plant was removed April 24 to the third floor of 45 Ann Street. In 1873 a 10 by 15 Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press was purchased, for the purpose of printing the programmes for a course of lectures.

The panic of 1873 caused the abandonment of this lecture course and a loss to the firm.

Many difficulties arose from the fact that neither member of the firm had ever had a day's apprenticeship in any regular printing office.

The printing of the "Acta Columbiana" was undertaken in 1874. This experience was valuable. Through the influence of Mr. John Buckley Pine, the editor of this journal, the printing of "The Columbiad of '76," the first college annual ever printed by them, was intrusted to Gillies Brothers. It was through Mr. Pine also that their first order for a black letter book was obtained. Another order that came to Gillies Brothers was a pamphlet relating to the new site of Columbia University. This order was received while the firm was located at 40 West Fourteenth Street, and the forms, locked up, were carried to the firm's sixth location, 39 West Thirteenth Street, where the printing was done. Mr. Pine later placed with Gillies Brothers the order for printing the programmes of the dedication of the new site of Columbia University. The forms were made up and carried from Thirteenth Street to the present address of the Gillies Press, at 143 East Twenty-fifth Street, where the press work was done. The printing of the "Minute," on the retirement of Seth Low from the Presidency of Columbia University, was another work received through Mr. Pine and done in an unusual style at the Gillies Press, being the illuminated initials treated after the manner of the initials of an Italian manuscript in the library of Mr. William Loring Andrews.

When printing the Columbiad of '76, which contained seventy-two pages of bourgeois type, it was found that cutting machines, which were supposed to trim paper with absolute precision, could not always be depended upon; that the paper would "draw," (that is trimming the top and bottom of a "lift" of paper there would be variations in size, and that in order to be sure of "register," the side guide would have to be reversed. In 1879 Morton Melville Gillies, then thirteen years of age, began the occasional study of printing in the Gillies shop. His attention was particularly devoted to press work, in which department he later developed a rare amount of skill. One of the unusual orders executed in 1879 was the printing of a few sheets of The Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1880, which contained an ode on the death of Gen. Washington, the inner pages being impressive looking because of the inversion of the column rules and the addition of a black border three-eighths of an inch wide. These reprints were extensively sold at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Life was begun at the Gillies shop. The printing of The Art Interchange led the Gillies Press into the printing of books and pamphlets undertaken by Mr. Arthur Turnure of that magazine as a side issue. This branch of The Art Interchange work developed into proportions of considerable size, one of the most notable productions having been The Art Autograph of May, 1880, which contained many reproductions of drawings by the then younger men who were to become masters of the brush and pencil, such as Robert Blum, J. Carroll Beckwith, James D. Smillie, Elihu Vedder, William Hamilton Gibson, and others. The Art Autograph also contained reproductions of the autographs of many poets and authors, among which that of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow held a prominent place. In January, 1882, Mr. Turnure sold his interest in The Art Interchange and founded The Art Age, the primary object of which was to develop the art side of printing and so build up a business in the making of fine books. It was while in conference with the printers regarding the development of The Art Age that the advantages of a club or association having in view the promotion of the bookmaking arts was frequently mentioned by Mr. Turnure. This idea later found expression in The Grolier Club, the influence of which has been far-reaching and of which Mr. Turnure was one of the incorporators, and the first Secretary. On Nov. 1, 1884, Mr. Turnure acquired a one-quarter interest in the firm of Gillies Brothers, and the Messrs. Gillies (Mr. Morton Melville Gillies being then a partner) acquired a one-quarter interest in The Art Age. The name of the printing firm thus became Gillies Brothers & Turnure, and so remained until the expiration of the partnership May 1, 1890.

In the Fall of 1887, during a strike of compositors, the Gillies Press printed for Harper & Brothers "Engravings on Wood," made up of title pages, text pages, &c., which accompanied a set of the finest wood cuts which were ever produced by American engravers. The leaf of this book measured 19 by 24 inches and the type page 8½ by 15½ inches, the book of largest leaf ever printed by the Gillies Press. An edition of "Ben Hur" was printed on hand-made paper for Harper & Brothers in the Summer of 1891.

In the Spring of 1894 occurred one of the most important events in the history of the firm. This was the printing of "The Transactions of the Grolier Club, Part II." Following this the firm executed for Mr. William Loring Andrews "The Old Booksellers of New York," the first of his books to bear the firm's imprint which has appeared on every book published by him since that time, a total of thirteen out of a full total of twenty. Of Mr. Andrews's books it has been said that a set of books of no other living author fetch so high a price.

In "The Transactions of the Grolier Club, Part II," first appeared the mark of the firm the making of which and the search for the motto thereon contained having been described in a very recent small volume entitled "The Story of a Motto and a Mark," by Mr. Walter Gillies.

The most expensive book ever printed by the Gillies Press was "Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery," by R. T. Haines Halsey, printed for Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1899. This book was illustrated with about 150 photogravure plates printed in various shades of blue to match the pottery, and made a magnificent volume. The hand-made paper edition sold for $50 and the Japan paper for $100 a copy.

In 1903 the firm of Gillies Brothers became incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as the Gillies Press, and began business under its new name on March 23, 1903—exactly thirty-two years and six months after the founding of the firm and the setting up of its first press.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

A Special Providence.

THE MASTER OF MILLIONS. A Novel. By George C. Lorimer. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Once, it was early in the past century, there was a Scots youth whose education surpassed his station and whose spirit so far overleaped both that he dared to love the niece of a Duke. There was also a wild young blade, brother to the lady so daringly loved, who played burglar at the expense of a boon companion, all in a spirit of levity not unmixed by hope of gain. Malign circumstances made it appear that the aspiring but honest youth had committed the crime, and family pride sheltered itself behind these circumstances. The Duke's nephew was shielded, and the other young man with his beloved's assistance, and not without a kiss of love to treasure, found his way to South Africa and Australia, where he amassed a fortune of countless millions. It was the master of millions who came back after thirty years to play special providence to his own young and the family of the old Duke, who

place laid to stay with his fathers. Angelica—she was the lady of the earlier half century of drama—were spectators by this time, and is discovered presenting a trust to a fellow-passenger (Seth) in a railway carriage, but she was single still. Then the man of millions and benevolence found beside a lonely golden-haired niece of his own and the young Duke ready to love with her.

Such a set of circumstances, rehearsed by a number of others, makes up the plot of the novel by the pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of this city. The story is long (520 octavo pages) and the reader has pages of things of evil as well as of good repute, the wicked ways of wicked London, and the wretchedness of women deserted by their lawful protectors, to say nothing of a bit of the Indian occult. For the wicked actor of the dual house who plays villain is a sort of Master of Bellantras and carries about with him a lithe swarthy turbaned attendant.

With such a plot it is easy to see that Dr. Lorimer's story is one of adventure, yet there is talk by the way, of course. One perceives at times the mark of the cloth, but one does not find an illiberal spirit. And there are some things well said.

A Musical Novel.

THE DOMINANT STRAIN. By Anna Chapin Ray, Author of "Teddy, Her Book," "Each Life Unfolded," &c. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. In one volume. 12mo. 320 pages. Cloth. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

George Eliot says somewhere that the vows at which Love laughs are promptly promises. Especially, we may add, when these are promises of masculine reform. Yet so perennial is the "triumph of hope over experience" that, without doubt, millions of maidens annually marry "fast" young men to "keep them straight," and then, until the bond is severed by death or divorce, spend their lives in the futile effort to shore their husbands up to a tottering perpendicular. Of such a man and such a maiden Miss Ray writes. If "whom the gods destroy" they did not "first infatuate," we should say that Beatrix was a woman of too steady poise to have fallen into the common delusion of the feminine mind, but no faith is impossible to a woman in love, so perhaps it is only natural that she should have trodden the beaten path to wretchedness. In spite of ingenious sophistries one cannot understand, however, the silence of her friends. True, their warnings would probably have been warnings of Cassandra, but at least they would have had the comfort of the Prophet Esaiai. The "hideous mistake" and its sequelæ are strongly set forth, so that all "may run who read." If this woman, under these conditions, failed, who, then, may hope for success?

The title has to do with the hero, a baritone singer, bearing the remarkable name of Cotton Mather Thayer. He is both a musician and a man, the manhood in him descending from a long line of New England ancestors, the music coming through his Russian mother. The question is, of course, which is the dominant strain—a question answered in an hour of supreme temptation by the triumph of the Puritan fibre over the Slav temperament. A fine, manly fellow is Cotton Mather Thayer, one who puts his passion into his song, but his principle into his life.

The musical atmosphere of the book is felt throughout, but is never overdone. Thayer's friend and accompanist, the modest little German genius, is excellently drawn and is a very attractive character. The snubs he receives from the vulgar rich as they push him aside in their rush after the lion are only too true to life. We commend the author's musical taste, intellectual rather than emotional. She places her hero well. From the first we were sure we had once laid our hearts at his feet in "The Flying Dutchman," and, true enough, it was one of his great roles! He has, too, the distinguishing merit of not taking himself too seriously—a rare virtue in both hero and musician. Altogether we are glad to "give a hand" to the man and the artist.

Secondary characters pleasantly pervade the pages. There is a dear old maid, there is a lightsome and clever Sally, and a Bobby of warm heart and nimble wit, almost too suggestive of a certain well-known Lord Bobby Thistletown. (Bobbies are always delightful—in fiction.) We confess to a smoking predilection for Sally over the epic Beatrix; the Sallies, like the Bobbies, make life less difficult and much more sunny than the Dorotheas and Beatrices and Rosamonds "of larger mold," who are always dragging their friends into tragedy after them. There are, incidentally, a good many glimpses of New York society and much sparkling talk. We energetically protest, however, against the treatment meted out to the heroine's sister-in-law. She might have been an orphan with no law in the story, but the suggestion and effacement of the sister Dorcas goes beyond the permissible limits of even an American family.

Upon the whole, "The Dominant Strain" is a novel of uncommon merit. It is full of refinement and charm, witty in the light vein of conversation, true in its criticism, and charged with a thoroughly human interest. Its theme is one of far-reaching importance, and the author has usefully permitted it to speak for itself. The book has its message of value as well as its mission of recreation.

It is a pity that the illustrations vulgarize the text. In one picture the hero is an awkward and pudgy butler; in another Bobby is a cad. The women are simpering of face, poor in figure, ungraceful in toilet, while the furniture is a collection of mid-Victorian horrors. Every image presented by the story is flatly contradicted by the illustrations (!), a palpable case of "facts a not friends." They are A grievous wrong to a delightful book.

Capt. Slocum in School.

"Around the World in the Sloop Spray," by Capt. Joshua Slocum, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons June 27. This is an abridged and adapted school reader taken from the old sea Captain's book, "Sailing Alone Around the World." The children will sail with him hereafter. The volume contains a number of illustrations.

STOP THIEF!
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF RECORDED BY HUTCHINS HAPGOOD
A Genuine Human Document. If There Ever Were One.—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT
EVERYWHERE SOLD
THE BEST SELLER CENTURY MORAL PLAY
FOX DUFFIELD & COMPANY
26 EAST 21 STREET NEW YORK

Does the fact that
The Kempton-Wace Letters
are humorous, prove that they were not written by a woman?

"AN OFFENSE AGAINST INDUSTRY."
"When Harold MacGrath wrote THE GREY CLOAK his intention was to write a book which the reader could not lay down till he finished it. In a busy age this is an offense against industry. Mr. MacGrath is certainly found guilty of it."—Chicago Tribune.

By WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.
THE TURK
AND HIS LOST PROVINCES
Illus'd. All Booksellers. $2.00 net.

Two Important Books
German Ambitions
As they affect Britain and the United States. Reprinted, with Additions and Notes, from "The Spectator." By "Vigilans ad Aquam." No. 100 in "Questions of the Day" Series. 12mo, $1.00.
The author furnishes a temperate analysis of certain German movements which threaten to interfere with Anglo-Saxon prospects. He proves that there are in Germany popular pamphleteers who go so far as to prophecy the final overthrow of England and America by German forces. To be prepared against any such attempt he advocates friendship and, if need be, mutual aid between the great twin brethren Anglo-Saxondom.
THE ANGLO-SAXON CENTURY
And the Unification of the English-Speaking People
By JOHN R. DOS PASSOS of the New York Bar, author of "Commercial Trusts," etc. 8vo, net, $2.25. (Postage, 15 cents.)
Mr. Dos Passos advocates the union of all English-speaking peoples. He believes, he says in his introduction, that the only real obstacle to a possible union between the Anglo-Saxon race may arise from the situation in Canada, and he urges that she incorporate herself with the American Republic. In order to prevent an armed conflict possible in the event of any differences arising between the allied race, he suggests the establishment of an International Supreme Court, with "full jurisdiction to finally determine all disputes which may hereafter arise between us."
G. P. Putnam's Sons, NEW YORK AND LONDON.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

HARPER & BROTHERS are publishing this week that long-promised Lamb book, comprising a selection of letters written by Mrs. Gladstone to the Gladstone girls, Mary and Helen. The letters are introduced by a few words from the pen of the Right Hon. George Wyndham. Mrs. Gladstone was an intimate friend of the Gladstone family, and the letters in the volume mentioned are thoroughly characteristic, for the later Mrs. Gladstone was never so happy as when he was corresponding or conversing with young women of beauty or of ideas. The same house is also presenting this week Howard Pyle's "Rejected of Men" and Lilian Bell's story of the strained domestic situations which may follow the marriages of American girls with noblemen abroad; it is entitled "The Dowager Countess and the American Girls." Apropos of Mr. Pyle, although best known as an artist, the author of "Rejected of Men" has written "A Modern Aladdin," "Men of Iron," and "The Rose of Paradise," besides several books for young people.

"The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," which, as announced a week ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Thomas E. Watson is at work on, will be published in the Fall through D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Watson undertook the work at the request of the Appletons some time ago, although not with the idea of making it the first volume of a new history of the United States. It is expected that he will be able to throw much new light upon the Continental Congress period of this country's history and to bring forward the really active men whom the school histories have so long consigned to oblivion on account of the mere speechmaking abilities of some of their more conspicuous colleagues.

E. P. Dutton & Co., who are publishing the Dent Lamb in this country just as G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out the Methuen edition, edited by E. V. Lucas, believe that there are many Lamb letters in the United States as yet unaccounted for. They would like to be placed in communication with the possessors.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has in preparation "Hillside, Rock and Dale Bird Life, Pictured with Pen and Camera," by Oliver G. Pike. The volume includes a colored frontispiece of the tawny or barn-owl, together with 110 photographic pictures made directly from nature. Mr. Pike makes use of the telescope lens, and many of his pictures give a wonderfully intimate view of bird life.

A novel with a curious title by John Newman Carlyle is being published by the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Bear Music." The same house is also presenting the English imprints of "The Boers in Europe," a sidelight on history, by G. W. T. Omond; "Lake Country Sketches," by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley; "Norwegian Byways," with nine illustrations, by Charles W. Wood; "The Life and Letters of Sir George Grove," by Charles L. Graves; "Old Age Pensions, Being a Collection of Short Papers," and "The History of France," by Arthur Hassell, M. A., in the Temple Cyclopaedia Primers Series.

The next volume of Matilde Serao's novels translated from the Italian for Harper & Brothers will be "Sister Joan of the Cross," which will probably make its appearance in the Fall. It is the story of a poor little nun who after forty years at a convent is turned out into the world because the order to which she belongs is dissolved by the Government. Although the scene is laid in Italy and not in France, the action of the story is probably suggestive of what for the last few months has been actually taking place in the latter country. "Sister Joan of the Cross" will be uniform with "The Conquest of Rome," "The Ballet Dancer," and "The Land of Cockayne."

The Macmillan Company has just brought out a new edition of A. E. W. Mason's early novel, "Miranda of the Balcony," which of late has had a revived demand owing to the popularity of this author's latest book, "The Four Feathers."

D. Appleton & Co. are to publish on June 26 in their Historic Lives Series Augustus C. Buell's "Sir William Johnson." Sir William, it will be recalled by students of American history, was the sole Superintendent of Indian affairs in this country under the British crown. Apparently his rightful place in history has never been adequately recognized, and Mr. Buell, who will be remembered as the author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," proves that by him, more than by any other man, this continent was conserved for Anglo-Saxon civilization.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish an American edition of "Palaces, Prisons, and Resting Places of Mary Queen of Scots," by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of that recent important book, "The Great Siberian Railway."

The Macmillan Company is preparing for publication the first volume of an illustrated edition of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," which will include the letters A to C, and gives special reference to American artists. The new work will comprise those of eminent painters and engravers of all countries who have died since the last edition was published in 1886-9, and freshly written accounts of various masters, rendered necessary by recent research. The Dutch and Flemish schools, for instance, have been much revised by the reporters of George C. Williamson, Litt. D.

Katherine E. Abbott's "Old Paths and Legends of New England: Rambles Over Historic Roads with Glimpses of Picturesque Fields and Old Homesteads in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire," which was to have been published this spring by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has been postponed until Autumn in order to secure certain illustrations which are not now available.

D. Appleton & Co., stories to the contrary notwithstanding, have secured the American rights to John Oliver Hobbes's forthcoming novel, "The Vineyard."

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a popular edition of the edition de luxe published two years ago of the "Memoirs of an American Lady: With Sketches of Manners and Scenes in America as They Existed Previous to the Revolution," by Mrs. Anne Grant, author of "Letters from the Mountains," &c. A memoir of Mrs. Grant and numerous notes have been provided by James Grant Wilson.

"To California and Back," by C. A. Higgins and Charles A. Keeler, is a book describing a California trip, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press for early publication. The authors tell about the southern journey through New Mexico and Arizona, via the Grand Cañon, to Southern California, while the description of the way back is the usual one through the Central West. There will be about 130 illustrations.

"Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier," which is the title finally selected for the biography by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, will be brought out by the Macmillan Company at the end of this month or the beginning of July. Besides other illustrations there will be two portraits of Morris and one of his wife.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish in their Popular Library of Art in 12mo volumes a book on Gainsborough. Among the illustrations will be reproductions of the two portraits recently recovered at the Stuttgart Gallery—Queen Charlotte of England and Prince Octavius, King George's eighth son.

"In Old Alabama," by Miss Anne Hobson, will appear next month with the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. The book is said to give the "most accurate" description of the negro character since "Uncle Remus." The principal character, Miss Mouse, the "little black merchant," tells the stories, which all centre around herself. The illustrations are reproductions of photographs taken from life.

"J. O. Jones and How He Earned His Living," by R. S. Warren Bell, was recently imported by the Macmillan Company. This is the story of a young Englishman who made his way through the world to happiness by his own pluck and perseverance. The author says the book is ostensibly for boys. The tale is "thoroughly British," running over with the atmosphere of the British school and the British schoolboy and his doings.

Brentano's have received from abroad this month: Paris—"Les Prophètes Russis sur les Personnages Politiques et Littéraires importants de la France Moderne," by Adolphe Brisson; "Années d'Aventures," by Alfred Capus, in an illustrated edition; "Petit Monde d'aujourd'hui," translated from the Italian of Antonio Fogazzaro by G. Héralic; "Soeurette," a novel, by "Gyp"; "L'Hostilité Conjugale," by Henry Rabusson, and "L'Inutile Effort," by Edouard Rod. Berlin—Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Die Novellen der Pescara," being twelve novels translated into German by G. von Sanden and M. Gallardi; "Unsere Kavallerie in nächsten Kriege," by F. von Bernhardi; "Das Thal des Lebens," by Max Dreyer; "Minthry," by Maria Janitschek.

The Macmillan Company have just added to their illustrated Pocket Classics the "Humorous Poems" of Thomas Hood, with a preface by Canon Ainger, editor of Lamb's works, and illustrations for each poem by Charles E. Brock, and "Castle Rackrent and the Absentee," by Maria Edgeworth. For these Chris Hammond has furnished illustrations, while Anne Thackeray Ritchie writes the introduction. A glossary and some notes have also been provided for Miss Edgeworth's stories.

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce a volume of "Poe's Best Tales," with a series of analytic and critical introductions by Sherwin Cady, Director of the Lake Bluff School of English, Lake Bluff, Ill., and a companion volume of "Poe's Best Poems and Essays," with a new biographical and critical study by Mr. Cady. The books will be uniform with the editor's "World's Greatest Short Stories" and "Best English Essays."

The interest in Emerson to-day is shown by the fact that the de luxe Autograph Edition of his works which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing is said to be already oversubscribed for. It is limited to 600 numbered sets, of which the first 200 are bound in half levant. The first two volumes of the set were published three weeks ago, but, it is reported, are already held at a premium.

Funk & Wagnalls Company announce the publication of a new edition of "As Others Saw Him: A Retrospect, A. D. 34," by Joseph Jacobs. The book was published a few years ago anonymously and did not attract much attention. The author has provided for the new edition notes, afterwards, and an introduction. This is an imaginary history of Jesus, in the sense that it might have appeared to one of the members of the Sanhedrin who condemned Him to death.

Old China.

THE OLD CHINA BOOK. Including Staffordshire Wares with American Views Printed on Them. By Frank Lewis Clark. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.

The myth of the "Mayflower Teapot" is gradually dying out. How could there be a teapot in 1620? Too may be said, as far as England was concerned, to have been quite an unknown thing then. As Mr. N. Hudson Moore tells us: "Two pounds and two ounces (of tea) were in 1658 formally presented to the King by the East India Company as a most valuable obiaton." If such testimony as that is not sufficient to demolish the "Mayflower Teapot" it is positive that the particular vessel in which tea is infused to-day is comparatively a modern invention. The Chinese did not at first use the teapot, but made their tea in cups. There is no china collector who does not receive, as has Mr. Moore, no end of letters from people who declare that they are the possessors of teapots 200 or more years old. It may be safe to give the date 1650 as the approximate time "when porcelain from the Orient, in plates, cups and bowls, first began to appear in England." But England was not the only country in commercial relationship with China or Japan. The oldest porcelain of Eastern work is to be found in Holland. Taking, however, 1650 as the teapot time, Mr. Moore writes: "There were few teapots until half a hundred years later."

"The Old China Book" is mainly directed toward the study of the wares made in England and sent to the United States before and after the period of our independence. For our home collector the volume will be found of great value. The study of the English potter has been a careful one, and there are many matters in dispute which are settled in the work under notice. The technical portion of the volume is clearly presented, for ignorance in that respect is common among collectors. Unless you know how your piece was made you are prone to stumble. It is not sufficient to have an acquaintance with the marks, for these have been counterfeited. You must be able to judge a piece by its appearance.

There have been collectors in all times, and we are to remember that Queen Mary had quite a number of vases in which she delighted. In England "China Mania" reached its height in the eighteenth century. Horace Walpole was so fond of "his brittle treasures" that although his hands were knotted with the gout, he wasted his favorite pieces himself. Strawberry Hill was where his china was gathered in. Staffordshire ware with American views printed on dishes, plates, and other tableware has attracted much attention. Some twenty-five years ago such specimens of Staffordshire ware obtainable at a low figure. Prices have very much augmented of late years. There were many makers of these wares, and all their names with the designs are given. To-day the English potter has gone back to the pictures of the past, and very excellent is their work.

The ceramic puzzle of to-day is in relation to Lowestoft ware. The question is a simple one. What is it? Was Lowestoft entirely the work of the Chinaman or was it a double thing, the body of it Chinese and the soul English? Dropping metaphor, did the teapot or the piece come direct to England from China, and was it then decorated by the Lowestoft artist? That great authority, Chaffers, is of the opinion that it was entirely the work of the English potter. But there are many who differ from Chaffers. Before the writer of this notice there is a Lowestoft piece of china. It forms part of a New York collection. On examining it the material is Chinese; of that there can be hardly a question. The outline of the piece is not, however, in strict accordance with the conventionalities of the Chinese. The decoration is positively not Chinese. It is wanting in technique. If the teapot was made in China it was decorated thousands of miles from its place of origin. The authenticity of this piece cannot be questioned. Its age is also well determined. It came to the American colonies in 1773, and has not changed hands, that is as to the family that once poured out their tea from it, since it was first brought over. Some three years ago the disputation on Lowestoft broke forth again with great violence, and yet the matter has not been decided. Mr. Moore's chapters on Wedgwood are excellent. That man of Burslem, born in 1730, stands among the first not as the potter alone, but as a genius. He had the finest conception of art. As to quality of material nothing has surpassed the ware he made. But it is the high aesthetic comprehension which renders Wedgwood the equal of Bernard Palissy. You need not be a china faddist to understand that.

Nineteenth Century French Poets.

M. Catulle Mendès, acting on the instructions of the French Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, has published in Paris a report dealing with the movement of French poetry from 1867 to 1900. In his preface he tells how he has met the difficulties that beset the chronicler, and explains the necessity which obliges him in a measure to treat of the primitive lyrical and epical instincts of his race, whence the later movements have derived their being. But his chief anxiety, he says, has been to steer a course among modern poets—more especially contemporary ones—without giving offense to any, and in order to escape [illegible] he has found it necessary to be brief in his reflections and have a care of extinct antagonistic doctrines dealing with the French poets of the nineteenth century, and appending to the name of each poet certain contemporary appreciations.

A Woman Who Had Her Way.

SARAH TULDON. A Woman Who Had Her Way. By Orme Agnus. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

The story of Sarah Tuldon is the story of a woman's triumph over the evils of poverty and dirt, ignorance and shiftlessness, temptation and adversity. Mr. Orme Agnus gives as the sub-title of his book "A Woman Who Had Her Way"—and her way Sarah certainly had on every occasion, whether by the means of moral persuasion or by force rested entirely with the opposing party. At the age of seven Sarah's mother cheerfully sent her to Corfe to live with an aunt, who, having been in service, was naturally an enemy to filth. Among other things, Sarah here learned the uses and properties of soap and water.

When the old lady died and Sarah was compelled to return to Barleigh to her own people, the soap habit had become a strong part of her nature. She was a willful maid and issued strange orders. Strangest of all—all the little Tuldons were commanded to wash in the morning, unless they wanted no breakfast. There was some pretty stiff fighting, but the little Tuldons were no match, either singly or in bunches, for their indomitable sister.

But if Sarah was bent upon introducing sanitary reform in the household, she was not averse to the pleasures of social conquests. Being by far the prettiest maid in Barleigh, she had suitors galore from which to choose. "When I marries," she is reported as having said, "it will be a man."

However, when David Mockell of Hill Farm saw Sarah in his hay fields and fell enamored of her charms she smiled serenely, and although poor David scarcely answered her description of her future husband, when he offered her his heart and hand Sarah did not say him nay. Yet capturing David was far easier than keeping him. Weak and easily influenced, David fell into the hands of an uncle, who persuaded him that Sarah was too far beneath him in the social scale. He became implicated in another matrimonial engagement. The other lady was a widow and fat—but she had a neat little nest egg to add to David's pile. But Sarah was not the one to stand aside to make way for the stout lady. It was decided that, since it was impossible to buy her off, David must leave Barleigh by stealth and travel to Bristol, there to meet the fleshy goddess. But Barleigh got wind of the plan, and Sarah, mounted on an obliging neighbor's horse, started in hot pursuit to bring her recreant lover back, which she did—and married him forthwith.

After that one would think, with the Barleigh folk, that it was all up with poor David, but the girl shrew becomes a singularly capable woman. She takes the reins in her own hands, and Hill Farm, instead of fulfilling the general prophecy by being mortgaged to pay the bills of its pretty, young mistress, suddenly develops into a model farm.

Sarah's progress is phenomenal. Life unfolds before her; sickness and death come to soften the rough edges in her nature, and before the book is finished the image of its heroine smiles out of its pages strong, beautiful, capable—the kind of woman to look to for sympathy in sickness or in health, in joy or in sorrow.

And yet the book is by no means a sermon or a Sunday school tract. The story is told with the utmost simplicity. Being strictly a sketch of its indomitable heroine, the other figures in the book revolve discreetly in the background. Yet they are all excellently drawn, in spite of their minor roles.

Among other things Sarah breaks a doctor of the drink habit, thwarts the young squire in his quest for pretty country "wenches"; flirts with a distracted game keeper; fights for her rights; doles out justice, and makes a whole village respect and love her.

In spite of the fullness of her life, and the richness of her rewards, Sarah never really loved her husband, yet with his dying breath he thanked her for the joy she brought him. Her career, however, is not yet over. She has still to meet the little blind girl, and from the final paragraph in the book the reader may make a rather safe guess that it is Mr. Agnus's intention in a sequel, to bring the masterful Sarah to her knees at last. And she is well worth the chase to the man who can win her.

Margaret Fuller's Love Letters.

The "Love Letters of Margaret Fuller, 1845-6," addressed to James Nathan, will be published on June 28 by D. Appleton & Co. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has written the introduction. At the end of the volume have been given the reminiscences of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Greeley, and Charles T. Congdon. There are also given a passage from Margaret Fuller's English diary; a letter from F. Delf to Mr. Nathan, now James Gotendorf, who also writes the prefatory note, and a fac simile of Margaret Fuller's handwriting. Mrs. Howe writes in her introduction:

A leading trait in this leader of the woman's cause was courage. Margaret dared to recognize her own mental and moral power. There was nothing in her make-up to suggest the old-time phrase "only a woman." She certainly enjoyed exceptional advantages of early training and surrounding, neither of her parents having found their duty in the act of "preaching down a daughter's heart." The way in which she embraced these opportunities of instruction made evident a spirit brave from the start. Foreign tongues might be difficult; they were not too difficult for her. The ancient classics, not then included in the curriculum of a girl's education, were not beyond her reach. Coming to womanhood she was generous in sharing with others the results of her thoughtful study. The attempt to make this fine instrument of this large and liberal view of life twaut with her everywhere.

QUERIES.

"EAL. E. SMITH, 1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.: "Please advise me where the text-book of the theatrical literature prepared by the late William W. Lowe may be had."

Lowe's "Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature," London and New York, 1888, is not in print, but can be had from a dealer in secondhand books. It sells at auction for about $4.

"J. B. T." 8 Mercer Street, New York City: "Can you tell me who first published the poem 'Little Breeches,' by John Hay, and whether it was in a separate pamphlet or will other poems by the same author?"

"Little Breeches" first appeared in The New York Tribune. It seems to have been reprinted, probably without authority, in pamphlet form, with illustrations, New York, 1871, and later in the year appeared in "Jim Bludsoe of the Prairie Belle and Little Breeches," with other illustrations. The exact bibliography of the matter needs straightening out, however, and we should be glad to receive more definite information.

"J. M. F." 311 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I procure a copy of 'The Witch's Curse, A Story of London Society, by One Who Knows,' published by the Minerva Publishing Company, New York, 1899?"

The Minerva Publishing Company is no longer in existence, and this novel can only be obtained in second-hand bookstores. There is a little shop at 84 Park Row, New York City, where most out-of-print novels can be purchased.

William L. Keen, 41 Cooper Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The poem asked for in Appendix to Bookman of June 16 by Philena M. Crane, Barre, Vermont, is by Dorothy Addison, and entitled 'The Fall of Babylon.' It may be found in the 'Poets of America' second series, edited by John Kimon Stanford in New York in 1887 (Sanborn and Carman). The poem is of some length. The volume can be found in any well appointed library."

"S. D." Portsmouth, N. H.: "Who James Russell Lowell related to John Lowell, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1780?"

James Russell Lowell was the grandson of John Lowell. It was the latter who introduced into the Bill of Rights a phrase from the Bill of Rights of Virginia, "All men are created free and equal," which resisted in setting free every man then held as a slave in Massachusetts.

"J. W. C." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of May 20 I notice a request from Mrs. Carrie E. Carroll, 13 Canton Street, Hartford, for a copy of certain poems of Mr. Stedman, 'The Other Side.' I have them by me, if you wish for the convenience of your correspondent."

THE OTHER SIDE.

By John White Chadwick.

Climbing the mountain's shaggy crest,
I wished much what sight would greet
My eager gaze where'er my feet
Upon the highest height would rest.

The other side was all unknown;
But, as I slowly toiled along,
Sweeter to me than any song
My dreams of visions to be shown.

Meanwhile the mountain shrouds distilled
Their sweetness all along my way,
And the delicious hours of day
My heart with rapture overfilled.

At length the longest height was gained;
The other side was full in view;
My dreams—some of them was true,
But better far had I opained.

For far and wide on either hand
Thery stretched a rather broad and fair,
With greenness flecking everywhere—
A pleasant, smiling, habitable land.

Who knows, I thought, but on 'twill prove
Upon that mountain top of death,
Where we shall drop our earthly weeds,
And see the long-lost friends we love.

It may not be as we have dreamed,
Not half so strange, and fair, and grand;
A quiet, peaceful, homelike land
Rather this in our visions gleamed.

But now along our onward way
What matter how, what splendors gleam?
Whatever shall be, this we know
Is better than our life call nay.

J. WHITE, Portland, Me.: "Who is the author of the poem I have called 'A Rhapsody' (It is a Lady, New York)? Where can I find a poem beginning:

"'My soul was like the sea,
Before the moon was made'?"

"Rural Hours" was written by Susan Fenimore Cooper, (1813-94,) a daughter of the novelist. The lines quoted are from Lowell's poem, "The Moon," one of his earliest poetical efforts.

"W. C. L." 1,325 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Kindly give me some information regarding Emma Lazarus, the Jewish poet, together with a list of her works."

Emma Lazarus was born in New York City July 22, 1849, and died there Nov. 19, 1887. Born of Jewish parentage and Portuguese descent, she was educated at home under private instruction, and began to write verse at an early age. During the Russian persecution of the Jews in 1882-3 she ardently espoused the cause of her race, and accomplished much in its behalf both by her pen and in other more direct ways. She visited Europe in 1885 and in 1886-7. Her writings include "Poems and Translations, Written Between the Ages of Fourteen and Seventeen," New York, 1867; "Admetus and Other Poems," New York, 1871; "Alide: An Episode of Goethe's Life," Philadelphia, 1874; "The Spagnoletto: A Play," New York, privately printed, 1876; translation of Heine's "Poems and Ballads," New York, 1881; "Songs of a Semite; The Dance to Death, (a tragedy,) and Other Poems," New York, 1882, and "Poems," with a biographical sketch by her sister, Josephine Lazarus, Boston, 1889, (two volumes, $2.50, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

ROBERT H. LOWIE, 128 West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, New York City: "J. F. R." of Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, N. J., quotes the following memory verse in Sunday's issue: 'Oh, Omnipotent mystery in human mortal years.' This is possibly a translation of Schiller's 'Ein gibt im Menschenleben Augenblicke,' in 'Wallenstein's Tod,' II., 3."

Mrs. A. J. WRIGHT, 218 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What value is placed on the bound volumes of Harper's Magazine (1-34, inclusive,) with a legal lease of Vols. 1-60?"

The Balloon sent at Libbie's in Boston, Feb. 9, 1801, included a set of this magazine, Vols. 1-60, with index, ninety-three volumes bound, the remainder in parts, which sold for $60.

S. GOULD, Charleston, S. C.: "Who put the Cardinal's "Complete French Course?" It is my old French textbook, and I have been unable to procure it. Who made the Sans Souci series, and the old Harper's Monthly? Are they still in print?"

Cardinal's "Complete French Course" is published by Allyn & Bacon, Boston, successors to Ginn & Co. "Sans Souci Stories" is not all of them, are supposed to have been written by Helen Hunt Jackson, ("H. H.") They are published by Charles Scribner's Sons, in two volumes, at $1 each.

P. S. WARDWELL, 340 Elm Street, Springfield, Conn.: "Mrs. Stedman, of Stedman, Mass., asks for the song, 'The Star of the Morning.' I shall be very, very, and if she will send me her full address I will send the notes if she cares for them."

The words will be forwarded to our correspondent on receipt of full name and address.

"L. H." Cornwall, Conn.: "Where was Walt Whitman born? Kindly refer me to the following point: An edition of his poems was issued in 1860, published in Map by John Camden, London. A reprint of this edition was published in 1868 according to Emory Lee in his 'Life of Walt Whitman,' but in the preface the 'Poems' is of great rarity. Can you tell me where it can be obtained?"

Whitman was born at West Hills, Huntington Township, Suffolk County, L. I., N. Y., May 31, 1819. Shakespeare's "Sonnets," first printed in 1609, were reprinted in 1640, in 1670, &c. The volume of 1640, which is referred to by our correspondent, is entitled "Poems Written by Wil. Shakespeare," and does not contain all the sonnets. A reprint of this volume was issued in London in 1885 in an edition of 500 copies and can doubtless be had without difficulty from dealers in second books. In 1901 a copy sold in London for $2.50. The original edition of 1640 is of great rarity, as Mr. Lee says, and is very valuable, the McKee copy selling in 1901 for $1,250.

EMMA W. PEMBOTTO, 1,325 K Street, Washington, D. C.: "In reply to inquiry of June 13 I notice a reprint from 'A. W. P.' call Road, Seventh Street, Salt Lake City, concerning the poem beginning 'Here Cometh Hidden in Private Meditation.' This poem is called 'The Harvest,' and is by Robert W. Chambers. It first appeared in The Pocket Magazine (published by Ogilvie & Co.) in 1888."

These verses are reprinted in Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology," and are doubtless included in Mr. Chambers's volume of military poems, "With the Band," 1895, which seems to be out of print.

LANIER THOMPSON, Chicago, Ill.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of May 20, Mr. Oliver of Syracuse, N. Y., asks for the name of the author of what he calls a satire on the 'Woolly West.' I have it was first published fifteen years ago, Mr. Oliver will find it in the origin, and in one of a New Orleans paper more than fifty years ago. It was given there as part of a speech that had been delivered in Congress. I have, of late years, to Texas and not to the Western States. I inclose three verses. I think from the Hon. Davy Crockett (Davy, I have reason, though I have seen no more than these three. George D. Prentice, once of New Orleans, and afterward of Louisville, Ky., was at one time credited with being the author of the 'poem.' If Correctly or not, I do not know."

"TEXAS.

"Great western waste of bottom land,
Flat as a pancake, rich as grease,
Where goats are big as toads,
And skeeters are as big as geese.

"Oh! lonely, dreary, windy plain,
Where knickers and pants provoke
The ire of every cowboy man,
The last with deadliest scoulding jaw.

"I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle bugger,
Than live where you never see a skeeter,
And shake at death with fever-ague."

"J. H." Springfield, Mass.: "Is there a book with this title, 'The Baby, treating of the care, feeding, and clothing of infants?'"

"The Baby: His Care and Training," by Marianna Wheeler, is published by Harper & Brothers at $1.

"COSA G." Mobile, Ala.: "Kindly give me the name of the author of 'The Best 100 Books,' and tell me where I can obtain the list as given by him. Is Frances Burney's 'Diary' in print?"

Sir John Lubbock's "Best 100 Books" is published at 25 cents by De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, and can be had in any large bookstore. Miss D'Arblay's "Diary and Letters" can be had from Little, Brown & Co., Boston, for $2.50. This edition is edited by E. C. Bayne. Another edition, edited by W. C. Ward, is published by Frederick Warne & Co., New York City, in three volumes, price $2.25.

Appeals to Readers.

"J. W. A." 149 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any reader give me the origin of the saying, 'Ninety-five out of every hundred become men' fail?"

The Rev. JOHN F. WILDE, 128 Broome Street, New York City: "Recently in my reading I came across the sentiment of Ralph Erskine's sonnet on the battle in heaven—the contention as to who should have the lowest place. At last all bowed to the Prince, saying to God that they were in glory. Can any one direct me to this sonnet?"

"G. R. F." Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.: "I would like very much to find a story which was contained in the reading book of forty years ago with the title something like this. It was a story to tell bad news. It consists of a conversation between master and servant. The master has returned from a journey, and has asked the servant the news. The servant responds, 'Bad news; the angels have taken away your sister.' The question is given each stronger than the preceding, until the climax is reached."

W. G. CAMERON, Utica, N. Y.: "Where can I find the following poem? I read it about sixty years ago. I think it was written by William Cullen Bryant:

"'These are wondrous changes, dam,
Men talked of changes of yore;
But there never were such changes, dam,
Since the world first cracked open it.
The world is cracked, cracked open it,
Which men are upset;
Why, the very ancients are puzzled, dam,
Why, are we living yet?'"

S. F. AUSTIN, 20 Broad Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of a book called 'Pulfrym's Protest,' which had a considerable vogue about twenty or twenty-five years ago. I read it then in England, but I cannot recall the author's name or that of the publisher. It was a humorous story."

"M. C. L." Plainfield, N. J.: "Of Russia at Oxford it was said: 'All Corpus men took as it were a proprietary interest in Russia's success. Their feeling seemed to be as much a college institution as the Pelican in the Quad.' I want to know about the Pelican and can find no mention of it. Can any of your correspondents tell me?"

W. H. WASHBURN, 402 Manhattan Avenue, New York City: "My father remembers portions of the following poem, which he committed to memory in the late fifties, and is anxious to read it in full. Can any reader give the author's name. Parts of various stanzas are:

"'Is there no spot on all this broad green earth
Where every form of beauty hath its birth?
Is this earth's sphere to be a battle ground,
Where every form of giant strong abounds—
Where the true soul at every turn can see
Continued strife for him who would be free?'"

MAURICE SHIRTS, South Main Street and Pine Street, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'When the dulled flowers shall freshen,
Freshen never more to wake,
When the shaded sky shall brighten,
Brighten never more to shade.'"

MRS. CHARLES BRINER, Kennett Square, Pa.: "I want the name of the land and sea chart. The Blackberry Shell (Buccinum Undatum), short were and perhaps further, (all?) I think to find it out if I know, or to receive information as to where I can find it out."

Metchnikoff on Human Nature.

George Haven Putnam has cabled from London to his firm to say that he has secured Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell to undertake the translation of Prof. Ilia Metchnikoff's "Studies on Human Nature," which has been published by Masson in Paris. Dr. Mitchell, who has just been elected Secretary of the Zoological Society of England, will also write an introduction to the book, which, he pledges his reputation as a scientist, "is one of the most important scientific productions since Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'"

There is no doubt that Prof. Metchnikoff's work has aroused widespread comment in Paris and Berlin, for among French biologists he has shown the greatest ingenuity and spontaneity in inventing new theories—hence he is carefully watched by his colleagues. One of his theories is that 140 years is the natural age of man. "A man who expires at seventy or eighty is the victim of accident, cut off in the flower of his days, and he unconsciously remains being deprived of the fifty years or so which nature owes him. Leave him a little longer and in due time he will desire to die, as a child at dark desires to sleep."

Listen to me a moment. Male or female: Death or old age! Old age is the consequence of a hypertrophy of the phagocytes or white corpuscles, which having become numerous, devour their nature, consume the nourishment destined to feed us at last, for lack of food, upon the noble organs of the human frame. In a few years, at the Pasteur Institute or elsewhere, we shall find out a serum which will supply these phagocytes with their necessary nourishment, and so prolong the vitality of heart and brain and lungs in the human individual. Be attendant, my friends, return to nature, lead a simpler life, diminish the number of your desires.

Literary Scotland.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day through arrangements with T. Fisher Unwin of London, J. H. Millar's "Literary History of Scotland," a work which has been looked forward to with some expectation. It appears as a new volume in the Library of Literary History. Mr. Millar, who is at present Lecturer in International Private Law in the University of Edinburgh, will perhaps be best remembered as the author of the article on the Kailyard School, which first brought the epithet Kailyard into literary currency. Mr. Millar's history is designed to supply an account of the literature of the "English-speaking Scots" from the beginning of the fourteenth century down to the present day. It embraces in its scope both the literature written in the vernacular and the literature written by Scotsmen in what, for nearly three centuries, has been the ordinary literary dialect of Great Britain. While writers of the first importance, such as Dunbar, Lyndsay, Hume, Burns, and Scott, receive full and adequate treatment, the scheme of the book permits also of certain minor authors receiving somewhat ampler notice than it has generally been found possible to bestow upon them in the current histories of English literature. It is hoped by the author that the book will thus be found to present a tolerably complete view of the literature of North Britain as a whole, and pains have been taken to illustrate the text by a judicious yet generous selection of appropriate passages from the authors dealt with. The following are among the topics which find a prominent place in the work: Early Scottish Poetry, the Canongate Band, the Golden Age of Scottish Poetry, the Literature of the Reformation, the Ballads, the Augustan Age, the Tradition of "Eloquence," the Song Writers, Burns, Sir Walter Scott, the Rise of Scottish Fiction, the Novelists of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. R. L. Stevenson.

How the Turk Lives.

The Macmillan Company is publishing in this country "The Diary of a Turk," being the personal story of Halil Halid, M. A., M. R. A. S. This is intended to show and correct the mistaken ideas prevailing in England and America about Turkey. The author describes the Turkish school, writes on the question of polygamy, the harem and what the word means, marriage customs, female traders, and so on. A chapter is devoted to "Turkey's Internal Dangers." Speaking of the position held by foreign subjects in regard to the law of the country, Halil Halid says:

"Every foreign colony forms a distinct 'Imperium' in Turkey, more markedly in Constantinople than in any other city of the Ottoman empire. Every individual foreigner enjoys extra-territorial privileges, such as in other countries could only be afforded to the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers. Whatever crime a foreign subject may commit he is not amenable to the authority of the Ottoman Government. The capitulation privileges of the foreign subjects granted in bygone centuries by the Ottoman rulers to European visitors, who were then few in number, were in reality acts of hospitality. * * * There was at one time a real possibility of the Porte getting rid, at least partially, of these capitulation privileges. * * * but with the beginning of Abd-ul-Hamid's disastrous reign all the previous schemes of the Porte were brought to naught. This capricious Sultan began to rule over an important empire, which required the most delicate handling, in a manner which has never before been seen in the history of any civilised or semi-civilised State, and which can only be paralleled by the mode of governing of some tribal chieftain. * * * One of the results of the present rule has been that foreign residents in Turkey have naturally clung more firmly to their extra-territorial privileges. These the independence of Turkey is quite fictitious nowadays, and Abd-ul-Hamid can only satisfy his lust of tyranny by oppressing the section of his subjects who can expect no outside protection or sympathy."

The author describes the methods used by the Porte in get information about Europeans. The Sultan, he says, "fears most highly the German Emperor. He gives presents in order to remain in power. He is a man of but poor constitution and nervous."

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

Dean of the Applicants' Business Series Henry R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania will write the volume on "American Railroad Transportation." Stephen Wilson is writing for the same series "The Story of Rapid Transit," which will be published uniform with "The Story of a Grain of Wheat." Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of "Father Marquette" and "Daniel Boone," is writing a biography of that pioneer of the Middle West, George Rogers Clark.

That educational writer of the thirteenth century, Richard Mulcaster, who put into popular, readable form many of the precepts of his contemporary, Roger Ascham, is being resurrected for these days of scientific pedagogy. His "Educational Writings," abridged and arranged with a critical estimate by James Oliphant, author of "Victorian Novelists," has been brought over from London, and is published this week by the Macmillan Company.

The John Marshall prize of Johns Hopkins University for 1908 has been awarded to James Albert Woodburn, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, 1890, in recognition of the value of his recently published works on "The American Republic and Its Government" and "Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States." The prize consists of a bronze likeness of Chief Justice Marshall, and is awarded annually to a graduate of the university who has produced the best work during the year upon some subject in historical or political science.

The Countess von Waldersee, who, before marrying her first husband, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Noer, was Miss M. H. Lee of New York, has written for Harper's Bazar an autobiographical article. It will appear in the July number. She relates anecdotes of Bismarck, Von Moltke, of whom her present husband is successor as head of the German army, and of various royal personages. The article will be illustrated from private photographs. The Countess also gives her opinion on the subject of marriage between American girls and foreign noblemen.

Jack London's "The Call of the Wild" is said to fulfill to the letter Daugherty's insistence that fiction shall "simulate and stimulate." The story, in which is vividly set forth the vigorous and desperate life of the Klondike region, shows how "the call of the wild" came to a creature of civilization when civilized influences were removed and he was thrown among the kin of his ancestors.

Judge Charles E. Magoon has written an important article in the series of papers on the United States Government, which will appear in the July Scribner. It is entitled "The War Department: Administration of Civil Government," and deals with military-civil administration in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and our other insular possessions. Judge Magoon is the law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department.

Pictures of some of Isidore Konti's sculpture groups which he is making for the St. Louis Exposition appear in Harper's Weekly for June 20. Mr. Konti is executing the largest commission awarded to any single sculptor for decorative work at the fair.

Nearly two months ago a cable dispatch from Madrid announced the discovery by the Duchess of Alba of the much-sought "original journal of Columbus." This item was of particular significance to John Boyd Thacher, for it might have meant the rewriting of his elaborate work on "Christopher Columbus." Mr. Thacher at once communicated with the Duchess, and has just received from Madrid, under date of May 20, a letter from her which reads in part as follows: "I have not discovered any Columbus journal. You are not the first who has ventured to make an inquiry on this point. I cannot imagine how the story could have got abroad, for it is purely a fabrication."

Henry E. Bourne, who, with Kenneth Brown, wrote "Eastover Court House" and "The Redfields' Succession," published by Harper & Brothers, has just completed a new novel which has been secured for publication by D. Appleton & Co. It is entitled "The Cause Triumphant."

A note from Paris states that M. Cuniset-Carnot, son-in-law of the late President Carnot, is the latest candidate for the French Academy. M. Cuniset, who is First Judge of the Court at Dijon, is the first judicial officer to covet a "fauteuil" for many years.

H. W. Dresser's "Living by the Spirit," which has passed through several editions in this country with the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is being translated into German and will be published this Summer in Berlin.

Lewis G. Leary has written a little article on "The Cedars of Lebanon," which will appear with several illustrations from photographs in the July Scribner. The magnificent grove of cedars famous in Biblical times is now greatly reduced, but naturalists assert that some of the trees standing to-day are 1,000 years old and possibly more.

Aquila Kempster is a new author whom Doubleday, Page & Co. will introduce in the Fall through her first novel, "The Mark." She has written a love story of the Sea, with its scene in Maine. It opens with the magic in a romance, "memory." The love story deals with the romantic life of a native Prince and the beautiful peasant whom he had loved before.

James M. Port, the well-known humorist, author of "The Literary Shop," &c., is writing a new story which is different from his previous book in that it is a satire on that class of American people who, having more money than they know what to do with, lack refinement and culture. The title will have the title "The Brass Calf," and will appear in the Fall with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

William Page, F. S. A., is announced as co-editor with H. Arthur Doubleday of "The Victoria History of the Counties of England," published by E. P. Dutton & Co. Mr. Page has been engaged in similar work for many years at Lincoln's Inn.

The question is being asked whether literary appreciation is a matter of locality. It seems that "The Lightning Conductor," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, is more popular in Boston than in any other city, but Henry Holt & Co. of this city, who publish the book, declare that the New York demand is fast approaching that of Boston.

Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody, author of "The Unquiet Sex," has written "A Child's Letters to Her Husband." These letters, which appeared serially, Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish in book form in the Fall. They have a remarkable amount of real feeling and delicate humor.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has gathered for her forthcoming book, "Two Centuries of Costume in America, 1620-1820," over 300 photographs of portraits from which she will select illustrations of costumes for the volume. One of these is a Gainsborough which has never before been photographed. It represents a young father and mother with their child, all in full court dress. Among the portraits Mrs. Earle has in her collection are a Rembrandt, a Van Dyck, a number of Knellers, Lelys, several by Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Romney, Lawrence, by Allan Ramsay, the last court painter of England, and Angelica Kauffman. Of American artists she has not only numerous Copleys, Peales, Stuarts, Benjamin Wests, Trumbulls, but examples of Sympert and Blackburn; also portraits by Robert Feke, Henrietta Johnson, and many others not so well known.

Michael Monahan, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is about to publish the first number of The Papyrus, a new monthly magazine of literary character.

Ernest Thompson Seton is finishing his "Two Little Savages," which was suggested to him by the readers of his serial articles, whom he asked to state what kind of book they wanted. The many answers the author received showed him that the boys wanted a book telling just what they themselves could do; how they could hunt, camp, and study the wild animals in the woods; in short, to live the life of wild Indians. Mrs. Seton has designed the details of the book. There will be many illustrations by the author. Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring the story out probably in the Autumn months.

In the review of Frederick Worden Pangborn's "The Silent Maid," which appeared in last Saturday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, the writer stated that the story "is told in archaic, uncouth language, and reads in parts very much as though Frederick Worden Pangborn had translated it from an old German folk tale." Mr. Pangborn writes to say that there "is no translated matter in the work. In plain words 'The Silent Maid' is simply a fancy. Nobody is to blame for it but its author. It's just a 'fake.'"

The popular books for the week ending June 11 at the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library were as follows: Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Hegan's "Lovey Mary," Smith's "The Under Dog," Alcott's "Little Women," Barbour's "The Halfback," Douglas's "Little Girl in Old New York," Dexter & Garlick's "Psychology in the Schoolroom," Wilson's "History of the American People," Craig's "Pros and Cons," Van Vorst's "The Woman Who Toils."

Lee Sterns Holden has written the "Life of Robert Quincy Beer," the celebrated wit, who lived in 1828-70. Mr. Beer was well known throughout Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia; he traveled through New England and many other sections of America; he was the intimate friend and associate of many of our great humorists. The volume will contain about 500 pages and about 80 pages of cuts and photographs. Mr. Holden has not only repeated the doings and sayings of Beer, but has given sketches of the lives of many distinguished educators, poets, literary personages, wits, bookmen, &c., of that day down to the present period. The book will appear within the fortnight with the imprint of Holden & Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

Apropos of Servia.

William Eleroy Curtis's "The Turk and His Lost Provinces" is an important book just now, apropos of the assassinations in Servia and for its sidelights on the Balkan question. Mr. Curtis writes from personal observation of the people of Bulgaria and Macedonia; describes the difficulties of a settlement of the Macedonian question because of the jealousies of the great European powers; has an interesting chapter on Servia, which, with its illustrations, is very interesting at present, but the most important part of the book is devoted to Bosnia. The book bears the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company.

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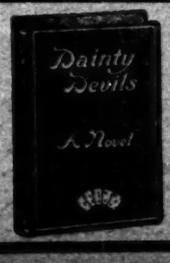

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